

**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

1917/1918

(Washington, DC)

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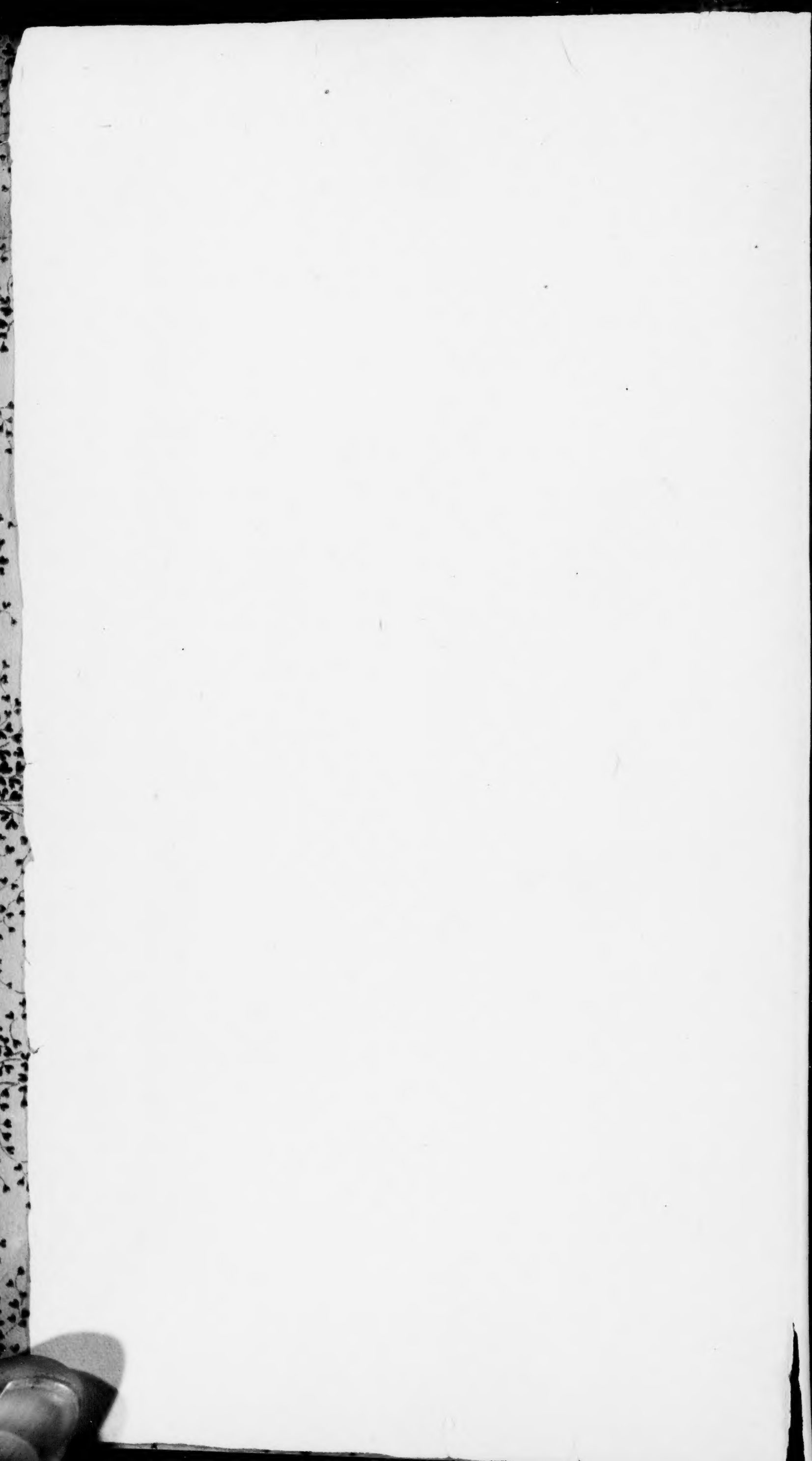
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRESENTED BY

U.S. Commissioners



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918

District of Columbia,
Commissioners.
Ti Report

Vol. I

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, *November 15, 1918.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

As required by a clause in section 12 of "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat., 108), and by section 9 of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and for other purposes," approved August 1, 1914, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submit herewith a report of the official operations of the government of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

The commissioners have prefaced this report with an abstract of the portions of the reports of the several branches of the District government, which they deem of exceptional interest to the public, and with comments and recommendations which their experience suggests for improvement and progress in the administration of the affairs intrusted to their supervision.

On October 9, 1917, Commissioner W. Gwynn Gardiner took the oath of office as one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for the term ending July 13, 1919, and entered on duty as such, as successor to former Commissioner Oliver Peck Newman, who had resigned to accept an appointment as an officer in the National Army. On the same day Commissioner Louis Brownlow was chosen president of the board.

During the fiscal year under consideration the Board of Commissioners consisted of Commissioner Louis Brownlow, Commissioner John G. D. Knight, and Commissioner Oliver Peck Newman, until October 9, 1917, and since October 9 last of the first-named two and Commissioner W. Gwynn Gardiner in lieu of the latter.

The valuable service rendered by the District Council of Defense has been continued under the chairmanship of Mr. William H. Baldwin. This committee has derived effective cooperation from the following subordinate committees which the commissioners appointed during the summer of 1917 from among the public-spirited residents of the District:

On finance, Mr. John Poole, chairman; on publicity, Mr. J. A. O'Leary, chairman; on housing, Dr. George M. Kober, chairman; on sanitation and medicine, Dr. William C. Woodward, chairman; on food supply and conservation, Mr. William Bruce King, chairman;

on legal problems, Mr. Joseph W. Cox, chairman; on labor, Mr. Arthur E. Holden, chairman; on coordination of societies, Mr. Corcoran Thom, chairman; and the woman's committee, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, chairman.

The extraordinary influx of new residents, most of whom are employed or seeking employment in the Government service, or visit the District on business connected with Government activities, has taxed far beyond its normal limit the housing accommodations and transportation facilities of this community and its immediate vicinity, and imposed upon those committees a service correspondingly exacting.

The latest official census of the population of the District of Columbia was taken by the Metropolitan Police Department on November 1, 1917, and resulted in an enumeration of 395,497. It was impracticable to take a municipal census in 1918, but the relation of the number of passengers carried by the street cars operating in the District during the month of October, 1917, to the number carried in the corresponding month of 1918, affords an approximate basis for an estimate of the increase in the number of people in the District during the intervening period.

The number of fares collected in cash and tickets on both of the street railway systems here during October, 1917, was 11,573,538; during October, 1918, the number was 15,399,910, or an increase of 3,826,372, which is 33.06 per cent of the number of fares collected during the month first mentioned.

The population of the District in October, 1917, viz, 395,497 plus 33.06 per cent thereof, or 130,751, would be 526,248, which it is reasonable to deduce is a fairly approximate approach to the present number of persons residing in the National Capital, either permanently or as connected with some special war activity.

This extraordinary increase in the population of the District was more than the residential accommodations then available could shelter, or than could be housed by the normal building development.

One of the most embarrassing incidents of this condition was a corresponding advance in the rental charges for such accommodations, which gave rise to many complaints of extortionate charges for rent. In order to obviate imposition of that sort, and to relieve the congestion, Congress intervened by the enactment of "Joint resolution to prevent rent profiteering in the District of Columbia," approved on May 31, 1918, which had been introduced by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware and consequently became popularly known as the Saulsbury law; and by appropriating several millions of dollars for the erection by the Government on various public reservations and other vacant spaces under the control of the Government of buildings specially designed for residential purposes and available to employees in the public service at a moderate rent.

While this action of Congress tended to ameliorate the hardship of the situation, it did not wholly abate the causes of embarrassment, especially with reference to the conflicting interests of landlord and tenant, so that further legislation will be advisable if the excessive demand for housing facilities should persist.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The District of Columbia is entitled by the act entitled "An act to provide for an increase in the number of cadets at the United States Military Academy," approved May 4, 1916, to four cadetships at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

In June, 1918, two of the District cadets at that institution were graduated. In view of these anticipated vacancies the Secretary of War on June 23, 1917, requested the commissioners to nominate two candidates for appointment to those vacancies. After due notice by the commissioners by advertisement in the local newspapers that they would hold a competitive mental examination and a physical examination of all candidates who might wish to present themselves therefor, they recommended as the result of such examinations the appointment to those two vacancies of Edward Clinton Gillette, jr., and Herbert Ralph Pierce, who were accordingly admitted to the Military Academy.

MIDSHIPMEN AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

The District of Columbia is entitled to representation at the United States Naval Academy by two midshipmen, pursuant to the clause in "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1903, which provides inter alia, that "there shall be allowed at the Naval Academy two midshipmen for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, and two for the District of Columbia."

Complying with a request from the Secretary of the Navy under date of June 4, 1917, the commissioners nominated for appointment as the two midshipmen from the District of Columbia to the vacancies which occurred in June last by the graduation of the District's quota then there, Allen Richardson Nash and Beverly Mosby Coleman, who were the successful competitors in an examination of the several applicants for the commissioners' recommendation in the premises.

THE DRAFT.

Under the provisions of the selective-service law the Commissioners of the District of Columbia were charged with certain duties similar to those imposed upon the governors of the several States. They exercise direct supervision over the work of the office of the director of the draft, district, local, and medical and legal advisory boards.

Including the registration of September 12, 1918, nearly 90,000 men registered in the District of Columbia. The enormous amount of work connected with the classification and the preparation of the records and cases of all these registrants has been handled in a most satisfactory and highly efficient manner.

The commissioners desire to give public expression of their appreciation of the work performed by the draft officials. The director of the draft, Maj. Daniel J. Donovan, members of the district and local boards of the District of Columbia, and many other officials associated with the enforcement of the selective-service law in the District of

Columbia, have worked willingly and earnestly day and night to accomplish their respective tasks.

Nearly 9,000 men have been inducted into the military service of the United States from the District of Columbia under the draft. More than 15,000 registrants of the District of Columbia have been physically examined, and in addition to this more than 10,000 registrants belonging to local boards outside of the District of Columbia have received their physical examination in the District of Columbia.

Material assistance has been rendered the draft officials, particularly in connection with the clerical work incident to physical examinations of registrants, by the officers and employees of the government of the District of Columbia who volunteered their services for this work, for which they received no additional compensation.

FINANCIAL.

Consolidated statement showing cash income from all sources, net expenditures on account of appropriations, trust and special funds, reimbursements to the United States on account of prior years, and balances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

CASH BALANCES JULY 1, 1917.

To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—		
Appropriations.....	\$43, 945. 87	
Trust and special funds.....	34, 995. 59	
		\$78, 941. 46
To the credit of the treasurer of the National Training School for Girls on account of appropriations.....		13, 241. 18
To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of appropriations for interest and sinking fund.		5, 457. 49
In hands of collector of taxes, District of Columbia on account of—		
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$58, 771. 41	
Trust and special funds.....	1, 398. 48	
Repaying to appropriations.....	39. 08	
		60, 208. 97
In Treasury of the United States on account of—		
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$4, 056, 547. 40	
Trust and special funds.....	351, 710. 04	
		4, 408, 257. 44
		<u>\$4, 566, 106. 54</u>

CASH INCOME FOR FISCAL YEARS.

Revenues collected on account of general fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$9, 234, 762. 59	
Amount paid by the United States on account of proportion of District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States under the act of June 11, 1878.....	7, 032, 403. 17	
Cash collections on account of trust and special funds..	1, 570, 752. 28	
		17, 837, 918. 04
		<u>22, 404, 024. 58</u>

CASH EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR.

Net expenditures from—	
Appropriations.....	\$14, 243, 986. 58
Trust and special funds.....	1, 534, 178. 11
	<u>\$15, 778, 164. 69</u>

CASH BALANCES JUNE 30, 1918.

To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—

Appropriations.....	\$22,434.84	
Trust and special funds.....	12,073.19	
		\$34,508.03

To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of appropriations for interest and sinking fund. 14,277.31

In hands of collector of taxes, District of Columbia, on account of—

General fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$111,855.47	
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	1,121.14	
Trust and special funds.....	5,377.48	
Repayments to appropriations.....	178.90	
		118,532.99

In Treasury of the United States on account of—

General fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$6,051,313.95	
Trust and special funds.....	407,227.61	
		6,458,541.56
		<u>\$22,404,024.58</u>

Bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

June 30, 1917:

3.65 bonds outstanding this date..... \$6,049,300.00

Less sinking-fund assets—

\$345,000 3 per cent United States Panama Canal bonds costing.....	\$345,875.00
\$875,000 3 per cent United States loan 1909-1918, costing.....	894,353.91
\$100,000 4 per cent United States loan 1923, costing.....	109,711.11
\$6,000 3.50 per cent United States Liberty loan 1917, costing.....	6,000.00

Total bond investments held.	1,355,940.02	
Cash balance June 30, 1917....	5,457.49	
		1,361,397.51

Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds June 30, 1917..... \$4,687,902.49

Reduction in indebtedness during fiscal year—

Purchase and cancellation of District of Columbia 3.65 bonds..... 469,550.00

Sinking-fund operations, investments purchased account of sinking fund—

\$385,000 United States 4 per cent Liberty loan bonds, costing..... \$385,662.88

Excess cash balance June 30, 1918, over June 30, 1917..... 8,819.82

394,482.70

864,032.70

Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds June 30, 1918..... 3,823,869.79

June 30, 1917—Continued.

3.65 bonds outstanding this date..... \$5, 579, 750. 00

Less sinking-fund assets—

\$345,000 3 per cent United States Panama Canal bonds, costing.....	\$345, 875. 00
---	----------------

\$875,000 3 per cent United States loan 1908-1918, costing.....	894, 353. 91
---	--------------

\$100,000 4 per cent United States loan, 1923, costing....	109, 711. 11
--	--------------

\$6,000 3.5 per cent United States Liberty loan, 1917, costing.....	6, 000. 00
---	------------

\$385,500 United States 4 per cent Liberty loan bonds, costing.....	385, 662. 88
---	--------------

Total bond investments held.	1, 741, 602. 90
------------------------------	-----------------

Cash balance June 30, 1918....	14, 277. 31
--------------------------------	-------------

1, 755, 880. 21

Total bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds June 30, 1918..... \$3, 823, 869. 79

SURPLUS.

The cash revenues of the District for the fiscal year amounted to \$9,234,762.59, plus \$416.67, which was covered into the revenues from the water fund, which, with the amount of unused appropriations of prior years charged off to the credit of the District of Columbia by surplus warrant of June 30, 1918, \$90,295.37, gives a resulting credit of \$9,325,474.63.

Against the foregoing revenues there was charged during the fiscal year, on account of the District's share of appropriations, \$8,098,741.84, leaving a surplus of revenues over appropriations for the fiscal year of \$1,226,732.79. Adding this amount to surplus of revenues over District appropriations at the close of fiscal year June 30, 1917, \$2,053,952.67, leaves surplus of District revenues over all appropriations and charges, June 30, 1918, of \$3,280,685.46.

This surplus is accounted for as follows: Cash to the credit of general fund of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, \$6,051,313.95; cash in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia on account of general fund, \$111,855.47; against which there is a liability of the District on account of appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department, unadvanced, June 30, 1918, of \$2,882,483.96, leaving a net free surplus over all charges and appropriations, as above stated, June 30, 1918, of \$3,280,685.46.

TAXATION.

The assessment of real estate as increased during the year 1918 for the fiscal year 1919 is as follows: Land, \$208,097,025; improvements, \$206,513,666; total, \$414,610,691; tax, \$6,219,160.37.

PERSONAL TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The personal tax levy for the year was as follows:

Tangible personal property at one-half per cent on \$61,594,147.12.....	\$647, 105. 04
Intangible personal property at three-tenths of 1 per cent on \$296,926,464	890, 779. 39
Personal tax on gross earnings:	
Building and loan association, 2 per cent on gross earnings.....	\$25, 771. 29
Incorporated savings banks, 4 per cent on gross earnings less interest paid depositors.....	21, 572. 72
Electric-light companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings..	88, 039. 95
Telephone companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings.....	79, 550. 78
Gaslight companies, 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	84, 694. 41
National banks, 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	148, 625. 42
Trust companies, 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	168, 679. 17
Street railways, 4 per cent on gross receipts.....	217, 276. 74
Washington Market Co., 4 per cent on gross earnings from conduits.....	502. 88
Georgetown Barge & Dock, Elevator & Railway Co., 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	468. 59
	<hr/> 835, 181. 95
	<hr/> 2, 373, 066. 38

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Assessments for laying sidewalk, curbing, and improving alley-amount to \$213,723.57, and those levied by juries for street extensions, opening alleys and minor streets, and erecting small parks amount to \$33,939.73.

The water-main tax division levied assessments amounting to \$21,239.07, or \$29,479.17 less than last year because of scarcity of labor and inability to obtain water-supply material.

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

Under the requirement of the act of Congress approved September 1, 1916, the biennial assessment of real estate will be finished and open for inspection on the first Monday in January, 1919, and will be subject to appeal till the first Monday in June, 1919.

While the war activities increase the selling price of special desirable properties, they have a depressing effect on the sale of vacant land, especially acreage tracts.

The board of assessors has to weigh carefully this condition in making the new assessments, as the first consideration is the equalization of taxation following the requirement of law that the assessment shall be not less than two-thirds of the true value. Sales of certain properties have indicated an enormous advance in selling price, but these can not be held to indicate true value as they belong, in a measure, to a class of forced purchases. Although the majority of vacant land is almost without a market at the present time, still its value rests on its probable rise several years hence. The board has therefore made little, if any, change in land-value assessment.

The annual assessment of new structures and additions was completed in July, 1917, and added to the general assessment for the ensuing fiscal year, the total assessment of the new improvements being a little over \$6,000,000 as against nearly \$9,000,000 for the previous year. It is obvious, too, that to give full consideration to war prices in building material and labor would raise the assessment of nearly every home in the District and put a valuation thereon

above what could be obtained even in the present market. The assessors, confronted with the choice of two propositions, either to appraise the dwellings at the abnormal prices created by the war or at what they considered would be fair value, under normal conditions, adopted the latter course, and while some of the sales of houses are materially above the basis of the assessment, it is believed that the readjustment of values after the war will show the appraisals to be fair.

On March 3, 1899, Congress passed an act to distinctively designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for purposes of assessment and taxation. The act did not carry with it any appropriation, so that nothing was done along the lines contemplated until 1905, when an act was passed for dealing with county property only. The system of designating county property was put into effect on November 1, 1906, and the results have been highly beneficial in simplifying the assessment of property and affording a ready reference for all property within the county. Since that date a few squares which were badly involved through transfers by metes and bounds have received new numbers under the act, but most of the city is still assessed by parts of lots, which results in confusion in making up the ledgers and bills.

A satisfactory beginning has been made toward the completion and recording of maps for the city, covering both the old city and what was formerly Georgetown.

READJUSTMENT OF TAX RATE.

At the end of the fiscal year there remained a balance of District of Columbia revenues in the Treasury of the United States over and above all charges made under the half-and-half plan of \$3,280,685.46. This surplus of revenues has accumulated during the past three fiscal years as follows:

Fiscal year 1916.....	\$1, 380, 218. 90
Fiscal year 1917.....	673, 733. 77
Fiscal year 1918.....	1, 226, 732. 79
	<hr/>
	3, 280, 685. 46

This amount will undoubtedly be augmented during the present and succeeding fiscal years, unless extraordinarily large appropriations are made for the District of Columbia, and is caused by the continuance of the tax rate of \$1.50 and by the addition of the new tax upon intangibles. This is called to the attention of Congress in order that consideration might be given to the advisability of the repeal of the tax upon intangibles and the readjustment of the tax rate.

About October, 1916, the Assessor's office began making new plats of the city of Washington, and renumbering all parts of lots and combination of lots representing one distinct property, for record in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, as a permanent record for assessment and taxation purposes. When this work is completed it will greatly simplify the work of that office as well as that of the collector of taxes and will enable the taxpayer to recognize his property at a glance without having to figure out the metes and bounds from his deed. It is hoped that these maps will be finally completed and recorded with the surveyor coincident with the completion of the new biennial assessment.

Under section 7 of the District appropriation bill, approved September 1, 1916, providing, "That hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to assess and collect rent from all users of space occupied under the sidewalks and streets in the District of Columbia, which said space is occupied or used in connection with the business of said users," the total assessment for vault space for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, amounted to \$4,562,493 and the amount for rental to \$23,198.47.

LICENSES.

On July 1, 1917, the license bureau was created by the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, which provided that "all the authority, duties, discretion, and powers now vested by law in the assessor of the District of Columbia with respect to licenses and the issuance thereof, shall, on and after July 1, 1917, be transferred to and vest in the superintendent of licenses provided for in this act."

The act mentioned above also provided that "on and after December 31, 1917, all licenses, including identification tags and registrations, for motor vehicles heretofore granted shall expire and become null and void, and prescribed a schedule of fees to be imposed on and after January 1, 1918. This act omitted to provide for prorating fees for motor vehicle tags, which leaves owners of such vehicles to pay a fee for 12 months when the tag will be in use a portion of the year. The prorating of motor vehicle tag fees is in force in practically all of the States. It is recommended that fees for motor vehicle tags be prorated quarterly on April 1, July 1, and October 1 of each year.

One hundred and sixty-four licenses for the sale of alcohol by druggists for medical purposes, and to manufacturers of alcoholic liquor for sale to licensed druggists under an act to prevent the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, called the "Sheppard Law," were issued, resulting in the collection of \$1,730. During the fiscal year there was collected from motor vehicle tags \$152,816, operators' permits \$33,620, licenses \$105,859.36, and steam engineer licenses \$135.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The details of the collections of the District revenues for the fiscal year 1918 are set forth in the report of the collector of taxes transmitted herewith, but a classified abstract of the receipts and other financial affairs of the District government is made a part of this summary report under the head of "Finance," for greater convenience of general reference.

During the Sixty-fifth Congress a bill, Senate 4521 and H. R. 12035, entitled "A bill to provide an additional method for enforcing and foreclosing tax sales and tax deeds in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," was introduced at the instance of the commissioners, to enable the holders of tax titles to real estate to go into a court of equity and seek settlement, where all parties concerned may present their claims and have them adjudicated. A law to that effect is needful to preclude willful evasion of tax payments, as too many delinquents are willing to take such advantage of any defect of the law for their own advantage.

DISBURSING OFFICE.

The disbursing office expended during the fiscal year 1918 the total sum of \$12,242,003.51.

The total number of checks issued in payment of contracts, supplies, salaries paid by check, etc., was 102,658, an increase of 1,448 over the preceding year.

The number of vouchers upon which checks and cash was disbursed was 24,671. The number of cash payments as fees to witnesses and jurors, etc., was over 3,000.

More than 8,000 checks, the majority of which were mailed, were disbursed to abandoned wives and nonsupported wives and children, and 4,719 checks were paid to beneficiaries of the police and firemen's relief fund.

PURCHASING OFFICE.

Through this office are purchased all supplies, stores, materials, and equipment required for the various divisions of the District government. Throughout the year some difficulty was experienced in obtaining prompt deliveries of materials and supplies purchased, due to abnormal conditions and the overloading of mills and factories with orders for supplies necessary for the carrying on of the war. No serious embarrassment resulted therefrom. In general, the District in this respect fared better than might have been expected, considering the large volume of materials bought.

The total expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918, amounted to \$2,333,840.20 for supplies and materials, as follows:

Agricultural supplies.....	\$8,552.75
Books, playground, athletic, and kindergarten supplies.....	53,314.69
Construction materials used in sewer, street, road, water main, and building work.....	689,825.80
Dry goods, boots, and shoes.....	55,532.75
Drugs, chemicals, hospital, bacteriological and laboratory supplies....	26,026.21
Electrical supplies.....	36,431.88
Eggs.....	7,460.64
Food supplies, groceries, meats, and fish.....	174,566.75
Forage, including livery, horseshoeing, and saddlery.....	210,938.30
Fuel.....	295,498.81
Flags.....	977.64
Fruits and vegetables.....	8,488.15
Furniture, house furnishings, and office equipment.....	55,294.92
Fire-fighting apparatus and supplies.....	76,156.06
Hardware, plumbing supplies, paints, oil, and lumber.....	219,099.54
Horses and mules.....	5,985.00
Heating apparatus.....	8,080.96
Ice.....	5,693.07
Insignias of office, motor vehicle, and dog tags.....	7,671.15
Laundry.....	4,122.04
Lighting service for District institutions.....	40,694.67
Machinery, engines, boilers, and repairs thereto.....	97,561.31
Printing, engraving, binding, blank books.....	31,016.86
Postage.....	19,156.95
Pianos, and tuning thereof.....	2,876.10
Repairs, miscellaneous, minor, to buildings.....	26,275.07
Stationery.....	84,573.93
Telegrams and telephone service.....	7,120.47
Transportation, express and freight.....	9,954.42
Vehicles, motor driven, horse drawn, and repairs thereto.....	58,512.30
Miscellaneous.....	6,381.01
Total.....	2,333,840.20

An inventory at the close of business June 30, 1918, disclosed that the District at that time had a stock of construction materials in the various property yards amounting to \$214,105.53.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The case of *Harris v. District of Columbia* is still pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the court of appeals 5 new cases were filed in which the District of Columbia is a party. Ten cases were decided in favor of the District, 5 adversely, and 4 are now pending there.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in actions at law, 5 cases resulted in favor of the District of Columbia, and 9 were entered adversely, 5 of the latter being appealed. Four suits against the District of Columbia were dismissed, 1 case was settled out of court by a codefendant, a nonsuit was taken as to the District of Columbia in 1 case, and 79 cases are now pending. Thirty-four new cases were entered against and 4 cases were instituted by the District of Columbia.

Twelve new equity suits were filed against the District, 9 were decided favorably, 1 adversely, 1 was dismissed, and 30 are now pending. The Potomac Electric Power Co. and the Washington Gas Light Co. filed 4 cases against the Public Utilities Commission, being appeals from the valuations and rate fixing of that commission.

One admiralty case was filed against the District of Columbia and is still pending.

The District of Columbia filed 1 guardianship petition, the hearing on which is still pending.

Two new habeas corpus cases were filed and two are now pending. One petition filed by the District of Columbia was granted, and one filed against the District was denied.

In the district court 12 petitions for the condemnation of land for public use were filed, 11 verdicts of condemnation were confirmed, and 28 cases remain undisposed of.

In the municipal court 3 new suits were filed against the District of Columbia, and 22 cases were filed by the District. Seven cases in this court were won and 5 lost by the District of Columbia, 3 cases were dismissed, 2 settled, and 16 are now pending.

In lunacy proceedings 397 commitments were had. Two hundred and sixty-nine cases were contested and 16 were decided in favor of the contestants.

In the juvenile court 2,033 informations were filed and \$47,767.62 collected for deserted families.

Twenty-nine thousand and twenty-one informations were filed against offenders in the police court, and fines aggregating \$150,874.34 were collected.

The general work of the office consisted of the approval of 347 bonds, 203 contracts, and the preparation of 186 written opinions. One hundred and nine damage claims were reported upon, and 155 tax deeds were prepared and approved. A great many other opinions were given orally to the heads of departments and officials, and a large number of consultations had of which no record is kept.

A representative of this office presided at all of the hearings before the police and firemen's retiring and relief board.

The commissioners recommend the enactment of a special statute of notice and limitations in personal injury cases, such as exists in other cities. Such a law works no injustice to the persons injured and will result in the saving of many dollars to the District of Columbia.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

The total insurance premiums paid in the District of Columbia for the year 1917 amounted to \$9,236,367.33; the total losses paid to \$3,292,105.82, which was a decrease of \$49,006.57 in the amount of losses paid during that period, and an increase of \$1,335,929.57 in premiums. These premiums and losses are classified as follows:

Class.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
Life.....	\$6,461,739.31	\$2,767,138.27
Fire and marine.....	1,285,415.19	193,437.86
Miscellaneous.....	1,489,212.83	331,529.69

The average ratio of fire losses to premiums for the 16 years from 1902 to 1917, both included, has been $33\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. The ratio for 1917 was only $15\frac{1}{5}$ per cent of the premiums, which is lower than that of any State in the Union for that year.

By adding to the $33\frac{3}{10}$ per cent loss ratio, the average expense ratio of 36.42 per cent for all stock companies in the United States, for 51 years, an underwriting profit of 30 per cent appears.

During the 37 years from 1880 to 1916 the ratio of loss to premiums was $37\frac{6}{10}$ per cent, which was lower than that of any State except Wyoming.

By adding to the $37\frac{6}{10}$ per cent loss ratio the average expense ratio of 36.42 per cent, or a total of approximately 74 per cent, an underwriting profit of approximately 26 per cent is shown.

From these exhibits it appears that the District of Columbia is probably a more profitable field for the fire insurance companies, under present conditions, than any State in the Union.

The superintendent of insurance expresses the opinion that the recent advance of 10 per cent for risks in respect to burglary and theft was entirely unwarranted in view of the fact that the ratio of losses to premiums for the 16-year period from 1902 to 1917, both included, was $15\frac{6}{10}$ per cent, and that a liberal allowance for average expense ratio would be 50 per cent, from which it appears that the companies engaged in that class of business make an underwriting profit of approximately 35 per cent.

With respect to the automobile liability insurance business it appears that the loss ratio was $30\frac{2}{10}$ per cent for the 5-year period from 1913 to 1917, both included, for all liability business, and that if 50 per cent be allowed for expenses it will have an approximate underwriting profit of 20 per cent; indicating that the surcharge of 10 per cent proposed by companies doing such business in the District of Columbia was absolutely unnecessary.

The amount of insurance, exclusive of casualty insurance, written during the year was \$1,750,864,246.55.

The assets of all insurance companies and associations transacting business in the District of Columbia on December 31, 1917, amounted to \$6,633,495,243.51; their liabilities \$5,451,036,185.11, and their surplus including capital, \$1,182,459,058.40.

The collections during 1917 were, for license fees \$20,322, and for taxes \$101,536.53, as follows:

From companies and associations.....	\$2,478.37
From principal agents.....	10,670.88
From solicitors.....	5,743.23
From brokers.....	1,350.02
From assignments.....	79.50
From taxes.....	101,536.53
	<hr/>
	121,858.53

Which was an increase of license fees and assignments of \$168.49; and in taxes of \$8,538.75 over the amount collected in 1916.

The 1917 expenditures for the operation of the department were \$11,159.46.

Full details in support of the foregoing statements and of the transactions of the business of the department are set forth in the accompanying copy of the superintendent's report.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS.

Weights and measures division.—The unusual conditions in the District of Columbia during the past year have imposed a greater task on this department than it has ever heretofore been called upon to perform.

The population of the District has greatly increased, and there has been a phenomenal advance in the prices of almost all commodities comprising the necessities of life.

It has been necessary, therefore, to keep under close observation concerns engaged in the sale of foodstuffs and other commodities, so as to check as far as possible the tendency which has been manifest in many instances to take unfair advantage of consumers on account of conditions brought about by the war.

This has resulted in the department being called on to investigate many cases where it was claimed that the weight and measures law had been violated, and much time of inspectors has been taken up with work of this character. There have been 38 prosecutions. Of this number fines or forfeitures amounting to \$445 have been imposed in 33 cases, and 5 cases are now pending in court. It has been the policy to take vigorous action in cases of violations of the law, and this policy has resulted in some notable reforms in the business methods of those concerned.

During the hot weather of the summer many persons engaged in the sale of ice resorted to high-handed and despicable methods in dealing with their customers. This statement does not of course apply to all persons engaged in the sale of ice. There were found some noteworthy exceptions, but on the whole the situation was bad, and had it not been for the work of the food administrator for the District and the earnest efforts of this department cooperating with him a most distressing situation would have been brought about.

The coal situation last winter was also a matter of much concern and caused much suffering and inconvenience. During the most severe weather there was a pronounced shortage of coal, and poor facilities for distribution added to the seriousness of the situation.

A large proportion of the residents of the District bought coal during the summer for the coming winter, and it now appears likely that by reason of this fact conditions will be much better than last year.

Inspections.—Notwithstanding the unusual amount of work imposed upon the department by the abnormal conditions mentioned in the foregoing, the regular inspections of weighing and measuring devices have been kept current, and so-called surprise inspections have been made wherever there was reason to believe such inspections advisable for the proper enforcement of the law.

One of the most important duties of the department is that of regularly testing all weighing devices used by druggists and apothecaries in the District in compounding prescriptions. When the first inspection was made last year it was found that inaccurate weights were used in many drug stores. All such weights were confiscated. Tests made this year show a very marked improvement, and since the first inspection it has been necessary to condemn very few weights in the drug stores of the District.

The second annual inspection of the gasoline and other automatic measuring pumps in use in the District was made this year. It was found that while more or less negligence on the part of dispensers of gasoline still exists, a very marked improvement has been made over conditions existing last year. A much smaller number of pumps were found inaccurate than on the previous inspection. Care has been taken where necessary to properly instruct persons using these devices in regard to the proper means of keeping them in order, so that there would be no excuse for the sale of inaccurate measure.

The municipal markets.—The main building of the new Municipal Fish Market on Washington Channel at the foot of Eleventh Street has been completed and is now occupied by numerous dealers. This market is constructed along modern lines, and provides a means for the sale of fish and other sea foods under the most approved sanitary conditions. It has replaced the old fish market, which was a reproach to the National Capital.

The fact that the old market buildings have been demolished and in their place a magnificent new structure has been built is a source of gratification and pride.

A new shelter, provided for in the appropriation act for 1917, has been completed at the Farmers' Produce Market, and the accommodations there are now reasonably adequate for the accommodation of the hundreds of truckers and farmers in the territory adjacent to Washington who wish to avail themselves of its facilities. The usefulness of this market would be greatly increased, and the cost of living of many families reduced, if a larger proportion of the population would take the trouble to go there for the purpose of buying such products as the farmers offer for sale.

Substantial repairs have been made at the Eastern and Western Markets, and conditions at these two establishments, as well as at the Georgetown Market, have been reasonably satisfactory.

Living cost in the District.—Living cost in the District of Columbia as well as elsewhere has been abnormally high during the past year.

This situation has arisen out of conditions brought about by the war. There have been many causes for it, only one of which has been the greed and avariciousness of persons who have been quick to take advantage of the national distress to fill their pockets with gold.

A large proportion of the population of Washington are persons who work for the Government at meager salaries, and on that account the unusual advance in the prices of commodities of everyday use has probably wrought more suffering here than in almost any other city in the country. There would doubtless have been much more suffering had it not been for the efficient and untiring work of the District food administrator, who has exercised the broad powers of his office for the public welfare. This department has cooperated with him in every way possible.

New legislation needed.—Attention is again directed to the urgent need for a new weights and measures law for the District. The laws now in force are in many respects inadequate for the protection of the public. A bill which was recently passed by the House of Representatives will, if it becomes a law, afford ample protection to the people of the District in so far as weights and measures are concerned. The salient features of the bill are provisions authorizing stricter supervision of weighing and measuring devices used in commercial transactions, the sale of ice and coal by weight only, fixing standard containers for the sale of various products, and increasing the penalty for a violation of the law.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The total enrollment of pupils for the year was:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	21,498	21,847	43,345
Colored.....	8,219	9,972	18,191
Total.....	29,717	31,819	61,536

The total enrollment of pupils was distributed as follows:

Class of pupils.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Elementary.....	37,625	16,177	53,802
Secondary.....	5,484	1,713	7,197
Normal.....	97	116	213
Vocational.....	139	185	324
Total.....	43,345	18,191	61,536

The total enrollment shows an increase of 1,252, or 2.07 per cent more than that of the previous year.

The average enrollment was 51,748.3.

The average daily attendance was 47,838.6.

The percentage of attendance was 92.4.

TEACHERS.

	White.			Colored.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Elementary.....	7	891	898	40	385	425	47	1,276	1,323
Secondary.....	76	165	241	48	36	84	124	201	325
Normal.....		18	18	3	8	11	3	26	29
Vocational.....	2	6	8	9	11	20	11	17	28
Special teachers, directors, and assistants.....	18	77	95	16	39	55	24	116	150
Total.....	103	1,157	1,260	116	479	595	219	1,636	1,855

The schools were in session 172.8 days. The number of school buildings used was—

Owned by the District:		
Permanent.....		152
Portable.....		18
Total.....		170
Rented.....		24
Grand total.....		194

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Whole number of pupils enrolled.....	6,854	1,914	8,768
Average number of pupils enrolled.....	2,304.7	1,394.8	3,699.5
Average number of pupils in nightly attendance.....	1,677.5	1,111.8	2,795.5
Percentage of attendance.....	71.9	79.7	75.1
Number of teachers:			
Male.....	39	33	72
Female.....	65	50	115
Total.....	104	83	187
Number of teachers employed in night schools also teaching in day schools:			
Male.....	23	28	51
Female.....	45	19	64
Total.....	68	47	115
Average number of nights open.....	78.8	92.8	84.1

PLAYGROUNDS.

The fiscal year has been one of the most important ones in the development of playgrounds. The playground has been called the “melting pot” where the children of different nationalities come together to have one interest and where success depends upon ability to work with others and where habits of honesty, regard for others, and the ability to act are formed.

It develops courage, self-respect, desire of efficiency, sense of justice, and admiration of skill.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have considered carefully the playground situation in the District of Columbia, and their investigation leads to the belief that the facilities provided by Congress for this purpose are not being used to their full capacity by reason of the fact that during the vacation periods and the days on which there are no school sessions the playgrounds for the public schools are not in use. They therefore suggest that during this time at least the playgrounds of the public schools be authoritatively designated by law as part of the municipal playground system of the District of Columbia and placed during said period under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in order that the children of the District may be able to make use of all of the equipment purchased under appropriations and derive full benefit from the established recreation system provided by Congress.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Industrial work is increasingly developed on our playgrounds. The teaching of sewing to every girl has been found practical and satisfactory, while hundreds of boys as well as girls mastered the art of knitting, and as many more learned to handle needle, thread, and thimble.

The purchase of square 555, lot 61, which was borrowed land for some years, gave the District a beautiful location.

Three new grounds have been opened during the year. Macklin playground on V Street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets NW., the loan of which for a municipal playground is gratefully appreciated. Happy Hollow, which is the name given to a plot of ground on Washington Heights, transferred from the Washington Aqueduct to the commissioners by the Chief of Engineers, with a portion of the Champlain Avenue Pumping Station reservation facing Eighteenth Street. Rose Park, on Twenty-seventh Street between N and O, which was loaned this department for a colored playground in November, 1917, by the trustees of Early Rose Lodge No. 67, an order of the Sons and Daughters of Moses.

There are three classes of property used for playgrounds and supervised by the playground department of the District—ground that is owned by the District of Columbia, ground that is owned by the Federal Government, and ground that is owned by private parties and loaned to the Government for playground purposes. The playgrounds are all conducted under similar rules and regulations; although community needs vary in the several sections of the city, the general plan of work and equipment is much the same. All the playgrounds are used by both boys and girls.

Public school athletics seem to be a very satisfactory form of recreation. They are supervised by the playgrounds rather than by the schools, as by 3 o'clock both school-teacher and the children need a change.

During the fiscal year covered by this report special emphasis was given to outdoor kindergarten work for little children. Playground kindergartens are pure play along educational lines. Excursions made to points of interest by the children from the playgrounds have proved helpful.

Folk dancing stands out prominently. Through this form of activity, opportunity is formed to educate the social and moral side

of the child in the foundation of right habits and ideals of conduct. All outdoor dances have been very popular.

Neighborhood entertainments were conducted at the different playgrounds during the summer.

Through the kindness of Prof. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library, three branch libraries were opened during the summer on the playgrounds. Several grounds specialized in sending books to soldiers.

Six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars was subscribed to the Liberty loan through the efforts of those connected with the playground service.

Three swimming pools are located on the playgrounds at Georgetown, Rosedale, and Howard. In charge of each is a head life guard, who is assisted by a teacher in swimming. Wading pools are a great joy to the children and afford relief, comfort, and fun during the heat of the summer.

Many plays and sales have been given on the municipal playgrounds during the past year for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Mr. F. J. Brunner, superintendent of the bathing beach, has had courses in swimming and life-saving a part of the regular program at the beach. The pools did not open until June 22 owing to the impossibility to secure life guards until after the closing of the schools when high-school boys were obtained who had been practicing life-saving during the winter in anticipation of obtaining positions at the bathing beach, and 74,002 bathers took advantage of these facilities, of whom 39,747 were women and girls.

Attention is invited to the recommendations of the supervisor of playgrounds in the annual report of that branch of the District service for the fiscal year under consideration, for its betterment and support.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The report of the board of trustees of the Free Public Library (with which is included the report of the librarian to the trustees) shows that although the library is inadequately equipped and sustained even for peace work it has borne during the last year a heavy additional burden of war work. The army of soldiers in adjacent camps and the army of civilian war workers in the new military branches of the Government have marched in combination on the library, demanding many books and much skilled service. They have thronged the reference rooms of the library, propounding many difficult questions. The new war bureaus and the old bureaus of peace time have alike leaned heavily on the reference divisions of the library for needed information. To this tremendously increased pressure for books and for service the library has not only responded by the purchase and extensive duplication of military, naval, and other technical literature, so vitally necessary for the winning of the war, but has also attempted to supply the books of inspiration and recreation that are no less necessary to vivify, purify, and develop the mind and promote the efficiency of civilian war workers at home and of soldiers and sailors in camp and overseas.

The library has not only supplied books and skilled service to readers, but has participated extensively in war publicity campaigns, including those for Liberty loans, war-saving stamps, food conserva-

tion, and camp libraries—in the case of the latter collecting and forwarding books and raising funds. Indeed, the campaign of the finance committee of the American Library Association War Service Committee for raising \$1,700,000 for establishing and maintaining library buildings and service in the military and naval training camps and overseas was conducted from the central building of our Public Library. Among the special war services of the library staff rendered outside the library mention is made of the fact that the chief librarian spent two months as librarian of the American Library Association camp library at Camp Meade and that the assistant librarian likewise spent one month at Camp Meade in the same capacity.

The library trustees point out that the war has simultaneously enlarged the demand on the library for service, has increased the number using and profiting by the library, and has weakened the force provided to perform this enlarged service by depleting it through the lure of higher pay and has made the meager statutory salaries of the library still more inadequate by the higher cost of living. The library force has been torn to pieces during the war. The resignations of the past year have numbered 90 per cent of the entire library force, resulting in the substitution of a comparatively untrained staff for one that was both trained and experienced. The trustees urgently recommend that the library force be better paid in order to retain trained and experienced workers. They urge minimum salaries for the professional and clerical service of \$900. They also ask better pay for the messengers, pages, and building force. They also urge, as they have for several years, a considerable enlargement in the library force as necessary to the full performance by the library of its useful function, whether in war or peace.

At the end of the year the library collection numbered 206,994 volumes, a net increase of 10,576 volumes, and about 45,000 mounted pictures. The library circulated into homes 865,360 volumes and 72,592 mounted pictures, utilizing for the purpose 178 different agencies. These included the central library, the Takoma Park branch, 116 schools, 10 stations, 14 home libraries, 11 playgrounds, and 25 miscellaneous agencies. The persons registered as borrowers of books from the library numbered 55,228; these figures do not include the pupils who secured library books exclusively through the library service in the public schools.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

When the United States was thrown into the war, the District of Columbia was found with the smallest police force of any world capital. In extent the city is much larger than is commonly supposed, having an area of nearly 70 square miles and having more than 510 miles of open streets, and 22 miles of water front. Throughout the period of the war the population has been increasing constantly, with a corresponding increase in the demands for police service of all kinds.

As a result of the influx of people into the District of Columbia, the most important problem presented to the people of Washington has been the housing of war workers. The police department has assisted in every way possible in the handling of this problem, having made numerous censuses of vacant houses, of vacant rooms and

apartments, and taking an active part in directing strangers to the various agencies having charge of the work of locating rooms for newcomers.

As activities have increased, the constant aim of the police department has been to meet these new calls for service by a rapidly dwindling force numerically greatly weakened by men going into the military service and war industries.

At one time the department had 180 vacancies out of a force of only 856 men. With such heavily depleted ranks, the necessity for the Federal Government to give aid to the police department of the District of Columbia was considered, and following a series of conferences and communications of the major and superintendent with the War Department, a plan was worked out by which men in the limited service of the National Army have been and will be furloughed to the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia during the period of the war for police service.

This arrangement of furloughing National Army men to the police department, the first of the kind ever worked out in the history of the United States Army, made it possible for the District of Columbia to be assured of a full quota in its police force during the period of the war.

To the members of the department who stuck to their posts and who worked day after day during the long periods when the force was greatly reduced too much credit can not be given. These men, assured by both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy that nothing was more important during the war situation than the protection of the National Capital, performed their duty with fidelity and with a patriotism which should endear them forever to the hearts of the citizens of Washington and the people of the Nation. Many of them were men who in some cases were offered twice the salary they were making in the police department. Some of them found it hard to stay and give police service when it was almost impossible to keep body and soul together on the old scale of police salaries.

During the past fiscal year the police department has given to the military and naval service of the United States 85 men. These men have not only gone into the military service through the draft, but a number have completed the course in the training camps and have won commissions, while others have been given commissions directly from civil life and still others have voluntarily enlisted.

At one period the number of voluntary enlistments was so heavy that the matter was brought to the attention of the War and Navy Departments, and the Secretary of each issued orders that no other police in active service should be voluntarily inducted into the Army or Navy.

With the cooperation of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus and with the cooperation of the thousands of clerks themselves, law violation has been kept at the minimum and there has not been recorded a single instance of a riot or marked disorder of any kind.

Besides looking after the regular police work of the District of Columbia, the members of the police department have taken an important part in every patriotic demonstration and every campaign in the Government's interest, including the third Liberty loan, the

war savings stamp, and Red Cross campaigns. In the third Liberty loan campaign members of the department for the first time made a drive on selling bonds as well as purchasing them and disposed of nearly \$1,000,000 worth.

On Sunday night, June 30, 1918, at 12 o'clock, the Metropolitan police closed the most successful year in the history of criminal investigation in the District of Columbia, and made what is perhaps the most creditable and unique record of any large police department in the United States, having finished the year with every murder occurring during the year cleared up and the parties charged with the crime arrested.

Washington during the fiscal year 1918 had 27 murders, the second highest number in the history of the city.

The large number of crimes committed during the year by irresponsible people, particularly by bootleggers and pool-room hangers-on carrying dangerous weapons, emphasizes the need for increased police authority to regulate more strictly the sale of firearms of all kinds.

It is not believed by the police department that persons should be prohibited from purchasing firearms for the protection of their own homes, but it is believed that all persons owning firearms should be registered and that unregistered firearms which are found should be objects for confiscation, and that where a person has possession of an unregistered firearm that the same shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of having the same with wrongful intent, and such persons should be subjected to a fine, or imprisonment, or both. Of the persons murdered each year in the District of Columbia with firearms fully two-thirds were slain by irresponsible persons who never should have been allowed to purchase a weapon, and if they were in possession of a weapon this fact should have been known to the police.

A better law for the regulation of the sale of firearms is no more needed at the present time, however, than the stricter enforcement of the present concealed-weapon law in the courts and a more vigorous prosecution of all persons brought before the courts for carrying concealed weapons. During the past year scores of persons whom officers have arrested at the risk of their lives have been let out of court without any fine or imprisonment whatsoever, and in a number of other cases the minimum instead of the maximum fine or imprisonment was imposed.

The campaign against gamblers of all kinds, petty and otherwise, has proceeded with the same regularity as during the two previous years, but unfortunately the difficulty of getting prosecutions in court has continued. For instance, of all the men arrested for handbook making, the most dishonest of all gambling devices, during the past three years, more than a hundred in all, not one has gone to the penitentiary, and only after the greatest effort were several of the men gotten before the courts for prosecution, resulting in a six months' workhouse sentence for one man guilty of having taken bets from a defaulting bank teller who robbed his institution of \$18,000.

Many of the hundred cases against handbook makers during the past three years as the result of arrests made by the police in cooperation with Department of Justice agents, were so long delayed for

prosecution in the courts that the three-year statute of limitation expired and many persons on whom sufficient evidence had been obtained to warrant their arrest escaped scot free without even having been brought to trial.

A feature of the year's work which should be given special mention was the cooperation between the police and the military authorities and the very satisfactory results obtained in providing comforts and looking after the welfare of the thousands of soldiers who have been in the city each day during the period of the war.

Within the District of Columbia and within 25 miles of the city there were encamped a total of between 125,000 and 150,000 soldiers. With all of the men coming from these camps "on liberty" to Washington during the entire period of the war, the police had less trouble than in past years they have had with one regiment of soldiers from a single State on inauguration day. The spirit of the troops present in the city has been one of patriotic observance of the law and a spirit of cooperation with the authorities in law enforcement.

During the period of the war the police department has had the cooperation of the office of the provost marshal of the District of Columbia and whenever there has been need of military police for any purpose the cooperation has been forthcoming.

The first provost marshal of the District of Columbia, Gen. R. E. L. Michie, worked out with the major and superintendent of police a plan for the protection of Washington. This plan, after being approved by the Secretary of War, was put into effect.

Police salaries in the District of Columbia as in most cities of the United States to-day are far too small, considering the high type of men which it is necessary to select to perform the character of work demanded in police service of any large American city.

The whole city of Washington was shocked on May 21, when a negro shot down and killed instantly two of the best men in the police department. Pvt. John A. Conrad, of the sixth precinct, was the first to be killed, while he was assisting an out-of-town peace officer to serve a summons. Among the officers who immediately took up the pursuit of the murderer was Lieut. David J. Dunnigan, and in less than an hour after the killing of Pvt. Conrad the lieutenant was shot down in the house to which the murderer had fled. In commenting on the tragedy, the first of the kind which had happened in the District of Columbia for 14 years, the major and superintendent paid a high and eloquent tribute to the police who were killed on that occasion, and to the officers who conducted the search for the murderer.

The Metropolitan police was perhaps the first police department in the country to inaugurate during the war period a campaign against venereal diseases with a view to safeguarding civilians as well as the thousands of soldiers thronging the city.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE LOSS.

The report of the chief engineer of the fire department shows that the total number of alarms received during the year was 1,635. The total fire loss was \$294,752, covered by an insurance of \$10,277,380. This loss is an increase of \$89,465 over the loss for the preceding

year. Thirteen fires occurred which necessitated the sounding of additional alarms, occasioning a loss of \$151,360. The increase in fire loss over the preceding year is more than covered by the loss in the case of one fire, which caused damage in the amount of \$100,000.

FIRE PREVENTION.

The work of fire prevention performed by the fire department has progressed satisfactorily and has proved to be one of the most important phases of the efforts to reduce the total fire losses to a minimum. The commissioners have in the past sought to obtain from Congress sufficient funds to enable them to bring to the highest degree of efficiency this branch of the work by the augmentation of the personnel of the present force. These efforts will be continued.

MOTOR APPARATUS.

During the year the department received and placed in service seven motor tractors, four combination chemical and hose wagons, and one motor aerial hook and ladder truck. In addition to the above-named apparatus, one motor fire engine, four combination chemical and hose wagons, and one aerial hook and ladder truck are now being built and their completion and delivery is expected in the near future. The department, as can be readily seen, is making progress toward the motorization of its apparatus. In the interests of economy and efficiency it is hoped that the entire department will soon be so equipped.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the officers and members of the fire department has been up to its usual high standard, and in but few cases have the commissioners been compelled to administer drastic disciplinary measures.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND.

The policemen's and firemen's retiring and relief board acted upon 11 applications or recommendations for relief affecting members of the fire department or their surviving relatives. In nine of these cases relief was granted and in the remaining two it was refused, and this action approved by the commissioners.

HORSES.

During the year the department purchased 10 horses, 47 were condemned and transferred to other departments, and 3 died, leaving a total on hand at the close of the year of 159.

TWO PLATOON.

The commissioners are pleased to note that the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1919 carries with it appropriations sufficient to enable them to place in operation the two-platoon system in the fire department; and the commissioners hope that they will in the near future be in a position to afford to the officers and members of the fire department relief from their present onerous hours of duty.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

POPULATION.

A police census taken during the calendar year 1917 furnished the following figures: Total population 395,947; of this number 293,329 were white and 102,618 colored.

Deaths during the calendar year 1917 numbered 6,687. This is equivalent to a death rate of 16.89 per thousand, which is considerably better than the death rate for the previous year and lower than the average annual death rate for the preceding five years. Among the white population, deaths numbered 4,070, and among the colored 2,617, the white death rate being 13.88 and the colored 25.50. Organic heart diseases, pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia, Bright's disease, apoplexy, and malignant growths were the most potent causes of death during the year.

Reported cases of diphtheria, typhoid fever, and scarlet fever increased over the preceding year. While measles was unusually prevalent, whooping cough diminished to a marked degree.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.—During the calendar year 1917, 7,519 live births were reported, with a birth rate of 18.99. White babies numbered 5,291 and colored babies numbered 2,228, the corresponding birth rates being 18.04 and 21.71. For every 1,000 babies born, 97 babies died during the first year of life—for white babies 71 per 1,000 and for colored 160. The number of white babies born exceeded the number of white persons who died during the year by 1,221, while the number of colored babies born was 389 less than colored deaths.

Rabies.—Two rabid dogs, as determined by clinical and post-mortem findings, were found in the District during the calendar year 1917, and reports from the Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service, show that 14 persons bitten by rabid dogs received antirabic treatment there. As the continued occasional discovery of rabid animals in the District showed the endemic presence of the disease, the commissioners on July 5, 1917, issued a proclamation requiring the muzzling of all dogs running at large during the period ended July 10, 1918.

Contagious disease service.—The work of the contagious disease service during the fiscal year 1918 covered 6 cases of anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), 1,198 cases of chickenpox, 1,112 cases of diphtheria, 122 cases of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, 7,618 cases of measles, 21 cases of pellagra, 1,102 cases of scarlet fever, 38 cases of smallpox, 1,118 cases of tuberculosis, 328 cases of typhoid fever, and 1,144 cases of whooping cough, 13,807 in all, which includes 1,151 cases reported from various military and naval cantonments located within the District of Columbia.

The smallpox hospital cared for 37 patients during the year, while the quarantine station cared for 82 inmates. In the isolating wards at Garfield Memorial Hospital 10,688 patient days service were rendered during the year, 5,442 were for patients at public expense and 5,246 were for private patients. In the isolating wards at Providence Hospital 4,712 patient days service were rendered, 2,462 of which were for patients treated at public expense and 2,250 for private

patients. The ambulance for patients suffering from minor contagious diseases carried 530 patients during the year.

By the disinfecting service, 2,513 premises were disinfected, and 325 articles exposed to infection on such premises were in some other way disinfected at the disinfecting plant.

Public crematorium.—The public crematorium disposed of 509 bodies during the year. The total cost of maintenance and operation during the fiscal year 1917 was \$1,807.59. Fees received for the cremation of 33 bodies at private expense amounted to \$925; the net cost of operation was therefore \$882.59; approximately 5 per cent of all bodies disposed of in the District were cremated, most of them in the public crematorium.

Bacteriological laboratory.—Specimens sent into the bacteriological laboratory for diagnosis during the fiscal year 1918 numbered 20,009.

Serological laboratory.—The work of the serological laboratory, established through the appropriation act of March 3, 1917, was well under way, and during the year the serologist prepared 23,000,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin and 12,000 typhoid vaccine treatments. Specimens examined of various kinds numbered 409.

Dispensaries.—The department has established at 409 Fifteenth Street N.W., dispensaries for tuberculosis and for venereal diseases. The necessary equipment for the tuberculosis clinic has been purchased and installed and a corps of nurses and physicians are conducting clinics three days a week and one night. The venereal disease clinic is not at this time in operation. Lack of certain necessary apparatus has prevented the physician in charge to open this clinic. It will be opened, however, in a very short time.

Food inspection.—At the close of the fiscal year 3,671 food-producing and vending establishments were registered, including commission houses, grocery stores, markets, hucksters, bakeries, confectioneries, restaurants and lunch rooms, and miscellaneous establishments. These places were inspected on an average of 13.53 times each. At the close of the year there were 15 small slaughterhouses in occasional operation, engaged essentially in local trade and therefore not coming under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. The more important slaughterhouses do interstate as well as local business and come therefore under Federal supervision.

Eleven hundred and thirty-one dairy farms were licensed at the close of the year to produce milk in the District of Columbia for sale or to produce milk in other jurisdictions for sale in the District. Dairy cattle on these farms numbered 21,374. The average frequency of inspection of each farm during the year was 3.56, and the average frequency of inspection of the cattle was 2.57.

Two hundred and sixty dogs were reported to the health department as rabid or suspicious of being rabid and were examined by the veterinarians of the health department detailed to the Food Inspection Service.

Chemical laboratory.—In the chemical laboratory, 8,563 samples were analyzed during the year, 8,479 in connection with the sanitary and food inspection service of the health department, 79 samples for the police department, 3 for the corporation counsel, and 2 samples for the purchasing officer.

Sanitary inspection.—Complaints of nuisances acted on during the year numbered 9,306 requiring 12,550 inspections and 19,878 re-inspections. Inspections not based on complaint numbered 12,110. Official calls for purposes other than inspection numbered 24,235. The total number of official visits made by the sanitary inspection force was therefore approximately 56,877. Violations of laws and regulations were discovered in 11,926 instances, and appropriate action taken for their correction.

Smoke inspection.—Plants under observation by the smoke inspection service numbered 673 and 7,221 observations were made. Violations of the smoke law were reported in 1,217 instances, and cautionary notices sent to the responsible persons and in 9 cases prosecutions instituted.

Weed law.—Operations under the weed law which forbids the maintenance of weeds more than 4 inches in height on land within the more densely populated parts of the District have been limited by the absence of any special force provided for the enforcement of this statute, and unjust criticism, rising out of the ignorance of the situation, has been noticeable. The practice heretofore adopted of devoting to the enforcement of the weed law such time and attention as can be spared from other more important duties devolving on the sanitary inspection service has been continued during the year.

Eight-hour law for women.—Under the eight-hour law for women 1,892 establishments were under observation during the fiscal year, and in the execution of the law 10,704 inspections were made. Six violations of the law were referred to corporation counsel for prosecution.

Pound service.—The total number of animals that passed through the pound during the fiscal year was 5,822, of which 3,257 were dogs, 2,555 cats, 7 horses, 2 cows, and 1 mule. Of the dogs, 1,518 were captured while running at large in violation of law, and the remainder were surrendered for destruction or quarantine by their owners or by persons having custody of them. Money collected through the activities of the pound service amounted to \$870.50.

Transcripts from records.—Fees collected during the fiscal year 1918 for transcripts from the records of births, stillbirths, deaths, and marriages amounted to \$704 and 202 transcripts were issued free to various branches of the Government.

Personnel.—The work of the health department has been hampered by the drafts made by the Army and Navy upon its working force. Prior to June 30, 1918, four members of the health department force had gone, and others were merely awaiting call. Since June 30, 1918, six additional employees have left. An effort is being made, however, to maintain the personnel of the department at the highest possible standard.

Medical inspection of schools.—A statement of the work of the medical and sanitary inspection of schools in detail appears in the report of the board of education.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The Board of Charities reports that the various charitable, reformatory, and correctional institutions have worked under great difficulties during the past year because of a lack of efficient employees.

The demand for war service and the greatly increased compensation offered by private employers has rendered it impossible to secure a sufficient number of competent employees at the limited statutory compensation allowed.

REFORMATORY AND WORKHOUSE.

Further improvement and development is reported at the reformatory and at the workhouse. The development, however, has been somewhat arrested during the past year because of the scarcity of labor and the high prices of materials. Much of the ordinary labor, of course, is performed by the prisoners, but a marked falling off in the prison population at the workhouse has made it necessary to curtail many of the industrial activities. The daily average number of male prisoners at this institution during the past year was only 313 as compared with 536 the preceding year. This decrease in the number of prisoners was due in part to the effect of the prohibition law and in part to the industrial conditions due to the war, which have made an unusual demand for all grades of labor.

The farm work has been carried on as usual, but the brick plant has been idle most of the year because of shortage of labor.

AUTHORIZED BUILDINGS NOT ERECTED.

The additional building authorized at the Industrial Home School for Colored Children has not been erected; nor has the building for the new municipal lodging house. Restrictions on buildings due to the war prevented the erection of these buildings.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

Work has not yet been begun upon the municipal hospital buildings; but the board urges most earnestly the importance of undertaking this work even during the war period. Attention is called to the fact that the necessity for this institution may well be regarded as pressing as almost any war demand. The physical conditions at the old Washington Asylum, the only general city hospital, have long been a disgrace to the community, and the constant growth of the city necessarily results in continually increasing demands on this institution.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

An addition authorized at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, which could not be erected by contract on account of increased costs, is being erected by the superintendent with his own organization supplemented by the employment of some mechanics and laborers.

INSANE.

The daily average number of patients cared for at St. Elizabeths Hospital during the year was 1,669, which is 13 less than the number during the preceding year. The number has been steadily increasing with the growth of the city and is likely to continue to increase, though it is encouraging that the past year shows a very slight falling off.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

There was a slight falling off also in the number of patients cared for at the Tuberculosis Hospital, the daily average being 119 as compared with 129 the previous year.

INCREASED COST OF MAINTENANCE.

As a result of the abnormally high prices incident to the war, the cost of maintenance of all our institutions has naturally very greatly increased. On the whole there is a slight falling off in the population notwithstanding the increase in the population of the city. The only striking exception was in the case of the Home for Aged and Infirm, where what might be called a normal increase was observed. The daily average population here was 339 as compared with 326 the year before.

The slight falling off in population of our charitable and correctional institutions, notwithstanding a very marked increase in the city population, is doubtless to be attributed in general to the economic conditions incident to the war which have resulted in a constant demand for all grades of labor at greatly enhanced rates of compensation.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The Board of Children's Guardians is a body corporate and politic, created by an act of Congress July 26, 1892 (27 Stat., 268).

It is composed of nine members, of whom three must always be women, and it is the legal guardian of all children committed to its care by the police and criminal courts of the District prior to July 1, 1906, and since that date, by the juvenile court.

The objects of the Board of Children's Guardians are to save the children from the handicaps and shortcomings of their parents and to send them out into the world, when they leave its care, better equipped in health, development, and education to be good citizens than they would have been if allowed to remain in their own environment. As the children come generally from homes of crime, poverty, and degeneracy, they are often diseased in mind and body, and the work of the board begins with their physical condition. Before leaving the juvenile court, immediately after commitment, each child has a thorough physical examination; the recommendations of the physician are carried out later after the child is placed.

In caring for the children, the board uses private boarding homes in as many cases as is advisable, which is in keeping with the policy of modern child-caring and child-placing agencies. It uses, too, a number of the city's best institutions. The children are given every possible educational advantage, instructed in the faith of their parents, with opportunity for wholesome recreation and play.

FEEBLE-MINDED.

One of the imperative needs of the District of Columbia is an institution for the mentally deficient.

The Board of Children's Guardians, because it handles the appropriation for the care of the feeble-minded, appreciates this need most fully and has for years urged the establishment of an institution.

It is a need keenly recognized by all social organizations of Washington, and the Monday Evening Club appointed a committee to represent that body and the agencies represented in its membership in an effort to have the Tinkham bill to establish such an institution passed. It is hoped that Congress will see the situation and pass the bill.

The public attitude toward mental defectives has changed in the past few years, and they have come to be recognized as a destructive social force. It is generally accepted now that all mentally deficient persons should be given custodial care for their own safeguarding, and for the protection of society, and that they should be given as much education as their mental condition permits, as well as being taught to do farm and industrial work, which enables them to be largely self-supporting and turns their energies and minds into useful and happy channels. Otherwise they are a cruel burden to their families, a handicap to the public schools, a source of menace and danger to society, and with it all unhappy, trying to adjust their subnormal selves to their normal surroundings.

The majority of the States have established institutions for the feeble-minded, and it is hoped that the men who represent these States in Congress will do as much for Washington as their home State legislatures have done for their home States.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

If a new institution can not be established for the education and training of destitute and delinquent colored girls, we should like to see them admitted at the Industrial Home School, where they should be given instruction in common-school branches and a thorough and systematic training in household and domestic science. There is an increasing demand for well-trained domestics in the city to-day, and the board could place such girls with mutual advantage if they were properly trained to make a living.

BABY FARMS.

We are in hearty accord with the health department in the movement toward securing legislation to provide supervision for the so-called "baby farms" in the District. It is very important that any home where one or more children are boarded apart from their parents should be licensed. There is no way of permanently remedying conditions in these homes without legislation. At present the only way to benefit those who are known to be neglected is to file a petition in the juvenile court for their removal on the grounds of destitution, but there is nothing to prevent the same woman from immediately taking other children to board under the same conditions.

NEW BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS BILL.

The board regrets that the new Board of Children's Guardians bill which was submitted last year was not passed. It was prepared after a careful study of the laws in other States and contains several necessary and important provisions which would enable the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia to stand in the front work of modern child-caring agencies.

MOTHER'S PENSION BILL.

The mothers' pension bill, which was one of the new provisions, was introduced as a separate bill into Congress, and it is hoped that it will be passed during this session as a war measure. All of the belligerent nations have observed the tremendous increase in juvenile delinquency since the beginning of the war and are endeavoring to enforce child protective and compulsory education laws. The payment of a pension fund would be looked upon as a return for the services which the mother is rendering the State by the fact of her motherhood and would enable her to keep her children in their own home, rather than separate them because of dependency. This pension is analogous to the payments made by the Government to dependent families of soldiers and sailors.

Mother's pension laws are in operation in more than 30 States and there has been a strong movement to obtain such laws for the District. A committee appointed by the Monday Evening Club, widely representative of the various interested organizations, decided that the Board of Children's Guardians was the organization best suited to handle the funds, when appropriated, as it possessed the administrative machinery to do the work, a complete set of records, and an office force of trained workers competent to make the necessary investigations.

TEMPORARY RECEIVING HOME.

We repeat that one of the greatest needs of the board is a temporary home for the children where they may be received immediately after commitment and kept under observation for a short time before being placed. An intelligent matron would give them kindly care and treatment, free them from communicable skin and scalp diseases, and fumigate their clothing. She would see that the most important part of the recommended medical work be attended to, and clean, healthy, and desirable children could be placed in good homes after this period of observation, in place of the undesirable dirty, sickly ones which the present arrangements force us to place in the homes that will receive them. This will insure the best type of private boarding homes taking more children.

A receiving home would be a source of great assistance in caring for all emergency cases, which are so perplexing. It would divert from the District Building a continual traffic which is objectionable and would give the office force more working space, as it is exceedingly difficult, though interesting, to work in an office overflowing with children at all hours of the day.

The supply of clothing would be kept there and given out to the children far more satisfactorily than under the present crowded conditions at the office. If deemed advisable, the doctor would have his semiweekly office hours here, and later the board hopes to have a well-equipped dental office in such quarters, in order to combine under the supervision of the doctor and the office, all of the dentistry, which is now being done by five dentists at their private offices.

COMMISSIONERS OF FLOUR INSPECTION.

The commissioners of flour inspection whose duty it is under the act of Congress approved December 21, 1878, to select the standard for each grade of flour for the guidance of the inspectors of flour pro-

vided for in that act, and to decide disputes between those inspectors and the owners of flour who deem themselves aggrieved by the findings of the inspectors, report that no request for their interposition was made during the period covered by their report.

ALIENIST.

It is the duty of the alienist to make examinations of persons alleged to be insane, so recently before such persons are subjected to judicial investigation that no material change in the mental condition of such persons is likely to occur before they are brought into court.

Six hundred and thirty-three such mental suspects were examined at the Washington Asylum Hospital, 337 of whom were transferred to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 203 cases were examined at the Juvenile court, and 393 at the last-named hospital.

The alienist recommends that a psychologist be employed at the juvenile court to further the physical and mental examinations required at that court.

The recommendation for legislation for the voluntary commitment to the Hospital for the Insane, of persons suffering from hypomania, paranoia, malingering, etc., and that such persons committed to the Washington Asylum for treatment be detained there until discharged according to law, is renewed.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

The veterinary surgeon reports that 121 horses were purchased by the commissioners during the fiscal year. Fifteen died from natural causes, 13 were destroyed for injuries and debility, and 50 were disposed of by public auction.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The board of pharmacy reports that 30 applications for license to transact business as pharmacists were presented; 18 of which were approved. Eleven applications for license through reciprocal arrangements with other jurisdictions were accepted.

The total number of licenses is 874. The receipts during the year, including a balance of \$155.81, were \$615.31; the expenditures were \$558.75.

BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

The board of medical supervisors reports that it received during the year 43 applications for license by examinations to practice medicine in the District of Columbia; that 29 applicants passed, 4 failed, 1 was rejected, 1 withdrawn, and 16 still under advisement.

The board also received 50 applications for license, by reciprocity with the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, to practice medicine in this District; that 36 of such applicants passed, 4 failed, 1 was rejected, and 2 withdrawn.

The receipts during the year, including a balance of \$722.86 were \$1,618.64. The disbursements were \$916.21.

DENTAL EXAMINERS.

The board of dental examiners received 79 applications for license to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia, and issued licenses to 41 of the applicants. Thirty-eight failed to pass the examination. The board received and expended \$811.75 during the year.

NURSES EXAMINING BOARD.

The nurses examining board examined 155 applicants for registration, and registered 105 of them. The other applicants failed to meet the examination requirements.

The receipts of the board during the year, including a balance of \$863.84 from prior year, was \$1,537.72; the expenditures were \$778.57.

CORONER.

The coroner reports that 1,418 deaths in the district required investigation by his office.

Three hundred and eighty-one of these deaths were due to accident and other forms of violence. He held 111 inquests and directed the performance of 156 autopsies.

ANATOMICAL BOARD.

Every official of a public institution having charge of a dead human body which is liable to be buried at public expense must, upon application to the anatomical board, deliver such body to it for distribution to medical schools or boards properly entitled to receive the subject for the promotion of the science and art of medicine and of dentistry only. But such body shall not be so used if it be demanded by relatives, kindred, or friends, or if the deceased during his last illness requested to be buried or cremated, or was a traveler who died suddenly.

This board reports that during the fiscal year 1918 it received and distributed to the various medical schools in the District 107 such bodies.

The receipts of the board, including a balance of \$227.08, were \$812.43; the expenditures were \$593.

OPERATIONS OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, D. C.

All new construction during the year as well as construction undertaken in connection with the maintenance of existing systems such as highways, bridges, sewer and water systems, and public buildings, has been limited to items considered absolutely essential. This policy was adopted in view not only of the extreme scarcity of labor and materials, but more especially with the purpose to reduce the sum total of man power requirements, and its justification rests upon the established needs of the nation in this respect during the war. It is the intention to continue this policy in effect during the ensuing fiscal year, and so long as present conditions obtain, especially will it be borne in mind during the consideration of the estimates for the fiscal year 1920.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

The accompanying table shows the area, in square yards, of new roadway pavements laid and old roadway pavements resurfaced during the year, with the totals in square yards and miles of the various kinds of pavements at the close of the fiscal year.

Comparative statement showing character and extent of roadway pavements.

	Existing amount on June 30, 1917.		New pave- ment laid during the year (square yards).	Re- placed with asphalt.	Existing amount on June 30, 1918.	
	Square yards.	Miles.			Square yards.	Miles.
Sheet asphalt and coal tar.....	3,064,706	162.66	93,051	.....	3,157,757	167.78
Asphalt block.....	603,261	30.59	22,961	.....	626,222	31.75
Durax block.....	12,294	.30	.....	.....	12,294	.30
Asphaltic or bituminous concrete:						
On concrete base.....	78,708	4.58	.....	.....	78,708	4.58
On broken stone base.....	51,088	2.68	.....	.....	51,088	2.68
Cement concrete.....	95,187	5.47	21,043	.....	116,230	6.71
Granite block and rubble.....	422,469	22.92	.....	16,434	406,035	22.03
Vitrified block.....	17,390	1.04	.....	.....	17,390	1.04
Cobble.....	66,766	3.16	.....	4,430	62,336	3.01
Macadam (estimated).....	1,948,370	122.64	72,754	178,217	1,942,907	123.76
Gravel and unimproved (traveled).....	.....	159.57	.....	.....	.....	153.49
Gutters on asphalt streets.....	219,440	.....	6,721	.....	226,161	.....
Gutters on asphaltic concrete streets.....	11,201	.....	.....	.....	11,201	.....
Pavements maintained by street railways.....	559,089	.....	4,224	.....	563,313	.....
Total.....	7,149,969	515.61	220,754	99,081	7,271,642	517.13

¹ Includes 11,318 square yards concrete pavement and 11,027 square yards asphalt block pavement.

NOTE.—50,414.70 square yards sheet asphalt pavement replaced, including 34,377.74 square yards asphalt surface laid on old base.

The sums appropriated for expenditures during the year under this head were as follows:

For paving new roadways and repairing old roadway pavements.....	\$335,700
For construction and repair of suburban roads.....	94,500
For grading streets, alleys, and roads.....	25,000

The dominating condition that has characterized work during the year has been the scarcity and high cost of labor and material. In addition, the office and work force has been largely affected by reason of employees leaving the service to enter the military service. The work forces of the day labor gangs and the contractors' organizations have been reduced as a result of the unprecedented volume and urgency of activities related to the war which have been in progress in the District of Columbia. Due to these conditions, and especially to the fact that municipal work in the District of Columbia is limited by law to eight hours, while the governmental activities in connection with the war are not, the results of the working organizations of both the District and contractors of the District were curtailed to a considerable degree. At the end of the fiscal year much construction work was left undone and repair work was accomplished only with extreme difficulty and amounts limited to the bare necessities of traffic.

Notwithstanding these conditions, the work for which appropriations were made during the fiscal year is so far advanced that its

completion during the present working season is anticipated. The single exception is the contract for constructing concrete roadways, amounting to about 75,000 square yards, which is now only about half completed.

The prices paid under contract for roadway pavements during the year were as follows:

	Per square yard.
Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression) with 6-inch concrete base.....	\$1. 76
Laying vitrified block with 6-inch concrete base.....	1. 70
Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression) with 5-inch concrete base.....	1. 69
Laying vitrified block with 5-inch concrete base.....	1. 65
Laying 2-inch asphalt-block pavement on 6-inch concrete base.....	1. 74
Laying 2-inch asphalt-block pavement on 5-inch concrete base.....	1. 69

For the fiscal year 1919 bids were solicited for contract for street paving, but owing to war conditions no bids were received.

The current prices for resurfacing and repairing asphalt pavements under a one-year contract which expires June 30, 1919, are as follows:

	Per square yard.
Laying sheet asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression) with 6-inch concrete base.....	\$2. 89
Laying sheet asphalt surface (2½ inches before compression).....	1. 09
Laying asphalt binder (in connection with resurfacing work), per cubic foot..	. 43
Laying sheet asphalt surface for repairs, etc., within the space required by law to be kept in repair by street railway companies, per cubic foot.....	. 75
Laying asphalt binder for repairs, etc., within the space required by law to be kept in repair by street railway companies, per cubic foot.....	. 60

SUBURBAN STREETS AND ROADS.

The total of the appropriations for the construction of suburban roads and streets for the year was \$415,400.

Work was continued during the fiscal year on improvements under contracts authorized in the fiscal year 1917. All of the work authorized for that year was complete except on the following streets:

Sixteenth Street NW., between Montague Street and Alaska Avenue: On this street heavy grading was completed, but no other work was undertaken on account of shortage of labor.

On Rhode Island Avenue NE., between South Dakota Avenue and the District line, the heavy grading was completed and macadamizing and guttering is in progress.

On Massachusetts Avenue, between Nebraska Avenue and the District line, heavy grading was completed and work on gutters and macadamizing is in progress.

The total amount of heavy grading done in 1917 projects completed during the year was 216,348 cubic yards.

On work authorized for the fiscal year 1918, contracts were entered into, but work has progressed with difficulty on account of the labor situation.

In repairs to suburban roads and maintenance of trunk lines of travel much work was done, but on account of the abnormal increase of traffic due to war activities in the District of Columbia, the suburban roads and streets were badly worn during the year and were kept in repair with difficulty. The customary force of laborers could not

be maintained on account of the competition with contractors engaged on Federal Government work, although the rates of wages paid by the District for labor and teams was advanced about 80 per cent above prewar prices. The work also suffered on account of the difficulty of obtaining material by reason of embargoes and also the increased prices for materials. Due to these causes, efforts were concentrated on the upkeep of the main roads carrying heavy travel, and the minor streets and roads could receive but little attention. At the close of the year the main highways were passable, although in rough condition. The report of the superintendent of suburban roads gives in detail the various expenditures on various roads and streets.

MUNICIPAL ASPHALT PLANT.

The District of Columbia has operated a portable municipal plant in the repair of asphalt pavements and macadam streets for the past seven years. During the fiscal year 1918, the plant was operated for a period of 214 days, with a total output of 185,952 cubic yards of material, or an average of 869 cubic feet daily. This was an increase over the daily average output for the fiscal year 1917 of 132 cubic feet. Old material was used to a great extent in the manufacture of the output. Old asphalt topping removed from the streets in resurfacing is crushed into a finely broken product, to which new material is added. All details of the cost of operation of the plant are contained in the report of the engineer of highways. The cost of the product laid on the street is as follows:

Old material mixture per cubic foot.....	\$0.4529
Asphaltic concrete mixture per cubic foot.....	.5232
Topping mixture per cubic foot.....	.5166

The total cost of minor repairs to sheet asphalt pavements during the year, representing the maintenance cost for the year, was \$51,493.07. This cost represents the maintenance of all asphalt streets not under guaranty by contractors—a total yardage of 3,064,706. The cost per square yard per year was about 1.7 cents. The like annual cost for previous years was as follows:

	Cents.		Cents.
1917.....	1.5	1912.....	2.4
1916.....	1.8	1911.....	2.2
1915.....	1.9	1910.....	2.6
1914.....	1.9	1909.....	2.3
1913.....	2.0	1908.....	3.8

The municipal asphalt plant began operations in the year 1912. Repairs were made by contract during the first quarter of that year and by the District, with the use of this plant, during the last three-quarters of the year. The work has been done by the plant continuously since that date. The marked reduction in the cost of repairs for the year 1917 was due to the fact that, by a law which became effective that year, repairs to asphalt pavements over one year old were charged to the repair appropriation instead of being done by paving contractors under a five-year guaranty. The yardage of pavement repair was thus increased by nearly 700,000 square yards, on which practically no expenditures were needed, as the pavements were only from one to five years old.

SIDEWALKS AND ALLEYS.

The sum of \$220,000 was appropriated for paving sidewalks and alleys in all parts of the District, and the sum of \$25,000 for laying sidewalks and setting curbs around Government reservations, Government buildings and parks. Sidewalks are paved with cement under contract and alleys are paved with vitrified block or asphalt block and cement concrete. Two thousand six hundred and eighty-one square yards of asphalt block, 4,055 square yards of vitrified block, and 13,037 square yards of cement concrete pavement were laid in alleys. One-half the cost of curb, sidewalk, and alley paving is assessed against abutting property, except that abutting public buildings and public reservations.

The contract price for laying sidewalks during the year was as follows:

For large jobs adjoining paved streets. per square yard.....	\$1. 53
For large jobs adjoining unpaved streets and for all small jobs, per square yard.	1. 71

No contract has yet been let for the fiscal year 1919.

The initiative in the matter of paving sidewalks and alleys is generally left with the owners of abutting property, the commissioners requiring a majority petition for such work before it is ordered. Exceptions are made, however, in cases where, on account of public danger or other public reason, the paving is demanded. The law requires the commissioners to advertise for two weeks their intention to lay sidewalks and curbs, and to pave alleys and to give a hearing to the property owners affected. The work is ordered subsequent to such hearing when, in the opinion of the commissioners, it is necessary for the public safety, health, comfort, and convenience. The demand for this class of construction is constant, and increased appropriations for this work could be advantageously expended.

BRIDGES.

The principal construction work done under the direction of the engineer of bridges during the year was the completion of the construction of a reinforced concrete viaduct in the line of Sixteenth Street, crossing Military Road, at a cost of \$35,406.19; the construction of a reinforced concrete platform and wall at the east end of the M Street bridge over Rock Creek, at a cost of \$9,015.57, and the construction of two concrete culverts in the line of Sixteenth Street between Southern Avenue and Clay Street NE., at a cost of \$7,909.96.

Other important bridge work in progress is the construction of a culvert at the intersection of New York Avenue and Bladensburg Road, estimated to cost \$4,000; the construction of the Benning viaduct, estimated to cost \$186,420, and the reconstruction of the retaining wall on the south side of Canal Road.

Other minor work done was the repainting of the Chain Bridge across the Potomac and the Anacostia Bridge across the Eastern Branch, the reflooring of Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Klinge Road, which has been partially completed, and the construction of a culvert at Forty-first Street, south of Benning Road.

The engineer of bridges also prepared plans and specifications for a wharf on the Potomac River on Water Street, between M and N Streets SW., and bids were invited for the work. Due to war activities no proposals were received for the work and it is being held in abeyance until a later date. Plans and specifications were also prepared for a viaduct in the line of South Dakota Avenue NE., crossing the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but no proposals have yet been asked for this work, as condemnation proceedings are pending for certain land required for the approach.

The engineer of bridges recommends an appropriation of \$193,000 for widening and strengthening the Calvert Street Bridge across Rock Creek.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The work done by the surveyor is of two classes, viz, that done for private parties and that done for the United States and the District of Columbia. For the work done for private parties, fees are charged in accordance with a schedule approved by the commissioners. The total amount collected for such work during the year was \$9,565.15, as compared with \$14,193.32 collected during the previous fiscal year. This decrease is due to the limited building operations resulting from war conditions and the high cost of labor and material. The number of lots surveyed was 2,576, as compared with 1,889 for the previous year.

For surveys made for the United States and the District of Columbia no fees are charged, but at the rate charged for private surveys the work done would have cost \$5,970. Much of the work done for the Federal Government was in connection with war activities, such as surveys showing the distances of military camps and new tracts of land for governmental departments and new sites adjoining other Government departments to provide for their extension.

In condemnation cases difficulty has recently arisen as to the proper method to pursue after the jury determines damages and benefits.

Description of the land condemned and found benefited must be compiled and typewritten, and objection has been made to the jury securing help for this purpose on the ground that its findings should be secret until filed.

Such help should be furnished from the surveyor's office, an employee acting as confidential clerk to the jury; without this condemnation cases will be delayed and some may be set aside entirely.

A law to relieve this difficulty is recommended.

STREET AND ALLEY EXTENSIONS.

From the report of the surveyor of the District of Columbia it appears that during the past year 11 cases of condemnation of streets and alleys were confirmed by the court, and that there are now pending in court 20 such cases. The amount of damages awarded for land taken in these cases was \$45,907.54. As the law requires that the total cost of condemnation of streets and alleys shall be assessed as benefits, this amount was covered by assessments. Among the important cases filed during the year but not yet disposed of by the court, there

are included the opening, widening, and extension of Concord Avenue, Ingraham Street, Riggs Road, Kennedy Street, and Longfellow Street; the opening of Webster and Allison Streets between Arkansas Avenue and Fourteenth Street, and Arkansas Avenue between Thirteenth and Sixteenth Streets, and the extension of Fessenden Street between Reno and Belt Roads.

A table appended to the report of the surveyor gives the status of all condemnation cases instituted by the District of Columbia where the proceedings have been taken or completed during the year.

TREES AND PARKINGS.

The number of trees planted along the curbs in the streets of the District of Columbia at the close of the fiscal year was 104,617, a decrease under the preceding year of 262. The mileage of trees at the close of the year was 594.42, a decrease of 1.48 miles under the preceding year. The mileage of tree-planted streets, figured on the basis of 352 trees to the mile, at the end of the year was 297.21, a decrease of 74 under the preceding year. The amount expended for the planting and care of trees during the year was \$62,746.60.

It has been the practice to transplant young trees from the nurseries to permanent positions on the streets as rapidly as the surface conditions justify the undertaking of such work and also to replace trees in vacant spaces caused by the removal of trees for various reasons. Due to the scarcity of labor this work could not be undertaken extensively during the year, and as a result there are many improved streets where trees have not been planted.

The tree nurseries located on Reservation No. 13, known as the Washington Asylum grounds, and at the intersection of Iowa Avenue and Webster Street NW., are well stocked with trees of all varieties considered best for street planting. No seedlings were transferred to the nursery rows in the Washington Asylum grounds and work of this character was confined to other nurseries. No systematic trimming of trees was undertaken during the year, but individual requests for such work were complied with. There is a great amount of trimming necessary at this time which it is impossible to undertake extensively on account of the scarcity of skilled labor. The total number of trees trimmed during the year was 36,155.

STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING.

The operations of the street-cleaning division involve two distinct functions, viz, the disposal of waste material originating on public property commonly known as street cleaning, and the disposal of waste materials originating on private property commonly known as city wastes. Street cleaning is done by the District of Columbia directly, while city wastes are removed by contract.

The work of street cleaning has become more difficult and extensive owing to the large increase in population and traffic and the scarcity of labor. Due to this scarcity of labor the policy of increasing the area of streets cleaned by hand patrol could not be carried out. It was necessary to increase the area of street cleaning by machines and to reduce the area cleaned by hand. Owing to the inability to

secure oil; the treatment of macadam and other suburban roadways with emulsified road oil for laying dust was discontinued, and it was necessary to revert to the old and less efficient method of laying dust by sprinkling with water. A comparison of the yardage cleaned during the year with that of the fiscal year 1917 indicates a decrease in all classes of work except motor flushing. The direct total costs and the unit costs per thousand square yards are all increased, but, owing to the increased population, the cost per capita per annum is less. This cost for 1918 was \$1.443, as compared with \$1.547 for 1917. The increase in unit costs, while partially due to the increased cost of materials and supplies, is mainly due to the increased cost of labor. At the beginning of the fiscal year the wages for laborers and drivers were \$1.50 and \$1.75, respectively. During the year these wages were increased to \$2.50 and \$2.75, respectively.

The following table shows the cost per 1,000 square yards of the various methods of street cleaning for the fiscal years 1914 to 1918, inclusive:

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Hand patrol.....	\$0.140	\$0.132	\$0.132	\$0.145	\$0.189
Machine sweeping.....	.156	.149	.144	.171	.239
Alley cleaning.....	.337	.331	.326	.371	.603
Squeegeeing.....	.121	.115	.106	.121	.168
Flushing.....	.232	.194	.212	.285	.450
Motor flushing.....					.314

The total cost of street cleaning, including all charges except interest on investment and depreciation, was \$344,853.49. The population served, according to the police census of 1917, was 395,947, making a per capita cost of \$0.871, as compared with a per capita cost of the preceding year of \$0.831.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

Contracts for all classes of city wastes expired June 30, 1918, and bids were asked, to be opened July 2, 1917, for this work to begin July 1, 1918. The lowest bids for the collection and disposal of ashes, night soil, and dead animals were accepted. The proposals for collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse were rejected on account of excessive prices. New bids were asked and were opened September 5, 1917. The bids for miscellaneous refuse were rejected and the proposal for garbage disposal amounting to \$143,400 was accepted. The successful bidder was the Washington Fertilizer Co. who had performed the work for a number of years. After acceptance this company notified the commissioners it would not enter into contract and forfeited its guaranty deposit of \$3,000. Bids for garbage were again solicited and opened March 20, 1918. Only one bid was received, amounting to \$184,800, and this bid was rejected as unreasonable. A request was then made to Congress for an appropriation to make possible the purchase of the plant of the Washington Fertilizer Co. in order that the District of Columbia might perform the work. On June 14, 1918, the commissioners entered into a contract with the Washington Fertilizer Co. to purchase its plant and equipment for the sum of \$85,000. The plant

is now the property of the District of Columbia and the collection and disposal of garbage is now being performed by the District.

Proposals for the collection and disposal of miscellaneous refuse were also opened on March 20 and contract entered into with John G. Faircloth under date of May 3, 1918, to perform this work for a period of three years from July 1, 1918.

The following table shows the unit cost of the collection and disposal of city refuse for the fiscal years 1914 to 1918, inclusive:

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Garbage, per ton.....	\$1.39	\$1.34	\$1.34	\$1.56	\$1.42
Ashes, per cubic yard.....	.29	.49	.51	.39	.54
Miscellaneous refuse, per cubic yard.....	.12	.11	.18	.19	.16
Night soil, per barrel.....	.96	1.16	1.17	1.33	1.33
Dead animals, each.....	.149	.14	.13	.12	.13

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The estimated value of building construction, including repairs, during the year, but not including buildings under construction by the Federal Government, is \$10,154,457, a decrease under the preceding year of \$5,448,618.

The number of permits issued for buildings, building repairs, etc., was 3,906, a decrease of 1,676 under the preceding year. The total number of new buildings constructed was 956, a decrease under the preceding year of 479. Of these 529 were dwellings, a decrease of 292; 9 were apartment houses, a decrease of 35; and 419 business buildings, a decrease of 152 under the preceding year. The permits issued for repairs to buildings were 2,610, a decrease of 616 under the preceding year.

The distribution of the cost of these buildings, including repairs are as follows:

	Buildings.	Repairs, etc.
Northeast.....	\$129,835	\$111,615
Southeast.....	150,950	45,380
Northwest.....	4,498,665	1,344,070
Southwest.....	4,100	29,025
County.....	3,396,165	445,182
Total.....	8,179,715 1,975,272	1,975,272
Sum total.....	¹ 10,154,987	

¹ Does not include awnings or signs, the values of which are estimated

It is estimated that there are 65,401 brick buildings and 26,806 frame buildings in the District of Columbia. Of the brick buildings 813 were erected and 60 razed during the year and of the frame buildings 144 were erected and 47 razed.

It will be noted that there was a marked decrease in building operations which was due to the war, the scarcity and high cost of labor, and the great advance in the price of materials as well as the difficulty in their delivery. Permits for buildings are issued upon the payment of fees which are designed to cover the cost of the

operation of the building inspector's office. Due to the falling off in building, however, the approximate difference between the expenses of the office and the receipts for fees was \$10,000 for the year.

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

During the year 10 buildings were under construction as follows:

Building.	Location.
Fish Wharf and Market.....	Water Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets SW.
Central garage.....	D Street, between Thirteenth and Thirteen-and-a-half Streets NW.
Elizabeth V. Brown School, No. 113.....	Connecticut Avenue between McKinley and Northampton Streets NW.
Sheds for street-cleaning department.....	Between Thirteenth, Fourteenth, E, and G Streets SE.
Greenhouse for James Ormond Wilson Normal School, No. 162.	Eleventh and Harvard Streets NW.
Garage for health department pound and stable.	South Capitol and I Streets NW.
Farmers' Produce Market, third shelter.....	B between Tenth and Twelfth Streets NW.
Foundry addition to McKinley Manual Training School, No. 130.	Seventh Street and Rhode Island Avenue NW.
Woodburn School, No. 101, addition for toilets.	Riggs and Blair Roads, Woodburn.
Benning School, No. 48, addition for toilets..	Anacostia Road, between Benning Road and F Street NE.

Plans and specifications for all buildings for which appropriations have been made were completed with the exception of the Eastern High School and the Woodridge and Langdon School. The site for the Eastern High School has been secured and preliminary plans for the building have been drawn and are under consideration.

Owing to war conditions, no appropriations were made for new school buildings or additions to existing school buildings for the next fiscal year. In lieu thereof, \$150,000 was appropriated for the construction of portable school buildings to take care of the increase in the school population. As the appropriation for these portable buildings was not available until September 1, it was impossible to construct them in time to be of use during the school term beginning in September.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining bids for building construction, it was necessary to undertake such work as was urgent by employing day labor and purchasing materials, but even this expedient seems likely to fail in the future on account of the scarcity of labor and the difficulty of obtaining essential building materials.

REPAIRS TO MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

All municipal buildings are kept in repair under the direction of the municipal architect. These include school buildings, engine houses, police stations, and the police-court building. They number about 300 in all. The cost of repairs was much increased during the year, due to increases made in the wages of mechanics and laborers, and increase in the cost of material.

In the report of the municipal architect will be found a memorandum on the subject of classroom ventilation, prepared by the sanitary engineer of his department, which merits special attention, as change in ventilation systems with expensive alterations attendant is urged with warm pleading. The ventilation of schoolrooms

throughout the United States calls for large expenditure for heating apparatus, and what with some systems seems a waste of fuel. The importance of the subject of heating and ventilating plants in public schools would justify its study by a commission such as is recommended by the municipal architect in his report.

THE DISTRICT BUILDING.

The routine work incident to the care of the District Building involves several distinct functions, viz, the power plant; woodworking, paint, and electrical shops; blue prints and photo shop; printing shop; and the elevator, watch, and cleaning forces. During the year 2,313 tons of coal were consumed, an increase of 453 tons over the preceding year. Electric current generated and consumed amounted to 462,900 kilowatt hours, of which 317,640 kilowatt hours were used for lighting and 145,260 for power. Of the latter 30,460 kilowatt hours were consumed by the fire-alarm apparatus, the laboratories of the health department and the inspector of asphalt and cements. Nine hundred and sixty-seven orders for blue prints were completed, at a cost of \$980.84, and 153 orders for photographs were executed at a cost of \$600.32. Five hundred and fifty-one orders for printing were executed at a cost of \$5,753.40. Waste paper amounting to 60,745 pounds was baled and delivered to the contractor. The regular appropriation for the care of the building was \$17,000 and a deficiency appropriation of \$10,000 was made primarily for the purchase of coal.

STABLES.

The stables located at First and Canal Streets SW. are used by the disbursing officer, plumbing inspector, sewer department, part of the surface division, surveyor, and department of weights, measures and markets; those at U Street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth NW., by the municipal architect, repair shop, part of surface division, and the engineer commissioner and assistants. The employees at these stables include 1 blacksmith, 1 driver, and 3 watchmen, on the annual roll, and 65 drivers, 3 stablemen, and 1 watchman on the per diem roll. These stables accommodate 53 horses and 43 mules. The average cost of the forage for a horse for a year was \$197.04. It is very desirable that the First Street stables should be removed from this location so near the Capitol, but measures to this end are not now recommended, as other demands are more imperative.

CENTRAL GARAGE.

The central garage was placed in operation January 1, 1918, and all passenger vehicles maintained under the contingent appropriation for the operation, care, and maintenance of motor vehicles were assigned to this garage for general use under the direction of the commissioners.

WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY.

During the past year the engineering and construction work at the workhouse and reformatory located at Occoquan, Va., has been conducted under unusual difficulties. Owing to the passage of the

prohibition law the population at these institutions was reduced and a few men from building trades were among the prisoners who could be used on the work. Skilled labor was difficult to obtain on account of the competition with military construction work at Camp Humphreys, Va., a few miles away. For these reasons, work which should have been completed in six months has taken over a year. Attention is invited to the report of the construction engineer showing the cost of the several buildings and other work undertaken during the year. The frame buildings which were erected in 1907 and 1908 were intended as temporary structures and while they serve a good purpose for short-term men, they are inadequate and poorly adapted for long-term men. The municipal architect, under whom the construction work is placed, recommends that the present frame buildings be encased in brick walls as soon as practicable, thereby permitting the use of the present structures until more permanent and comfortable buildings are completed.

PLUMBING AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

During the year the plumbing office made 25,995 inspections compared with 35,189 during the preceding year. It is estimated that the total cost of new plumbing work installed in private buildings was \$755,215 and of repairs and remodeling work, \$301,415. The average number of inspections per day per man, field-inspection force, was 8½, and the greatest number in any one day by any one man was 35.

Under the compulsory drainage act, 24 cases were forwarded by the health department and other branches of the District government for the installation of sewer and water in those instances where the owner had failed to do the work after notice served upon him. In 9 of these cases the work was done by the owner or agent, in 9 of them the work was done by the District of Columbia and the cost assessed against the property, and there are 19 cases pending. In five of these further action is suspended, as the buildings are not now occupied.

PLUMBING BOARD.

During the year the plumbing board held 24 sessions for the examination of candidates for license as master plumber and gas fitter. The total number examined was 17. The number of original candidates examined for license for master plumber and gas fitter was four, none of whom passed. Of the 13 who had been previously examined for license, one passed and 12 failed.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The number of steam boilers inspected by the inspector of steam boilers during the year was 480, including 27 for the District of Columbia. Three boilers were condemned as unfit for further use. The compensation of this official is received from fees paid by the owners of the boilers. The total amount of fees reported by him during the year was \$2,265, and the expenses of inspection \$330, leaving a net compensation to him of \$1,935.

EXAMINATION OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

The board of examiners of steam engineers held 55 examinations and examined 134 applicants, of whom 44 were found competent and 90 not. The board also conducted examinations of applicants for permits of operators of automobiles and motorcycles.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

The four public convenience stations located at Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Thirteen-and-a-Half Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth and K Streets NW., and Fifteenth and H Streets NE. were operated during the year from 6 a. m. to midnight with two shifts of attendants, each working nine hours per day. The receipts from pay compartments amounted to \$5,722.96. Plans for a fifth station at Eighth and F Streets NW. are in preparation and locations for other stations are under consideration.

STREET LIGHTING.

There are 19,506 street lamps of all kinds in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Mantle gas.....	10,417
Electric arc:	
6.6-ampere magnetite.....	280
4-ampere magnetite.....	517
Electric incandescent:	
250-candlepower, series.....	10
100-candlepower, series.....	3,699
100-candlepower, multiple.....	98
60-candlepower, series.....	3,588
60-candlepower, multiple.....	321
4-glower Nernst.....	64
Street-designation lamps:	
Gas.....	393
Electric.....	119
Total.....	19,506

This was a net increase during the year of 266 lamps.

The improved incandescent electric lighting was extended during the year in New York Avenue, E, F, G, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Streets NW. in the vicinity of the new Federal Government buildings in this locality; also in Virginia Avenue, C, D, E, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Streets NW. in the vicinity of the new temporary Government buildings in this locality.

LIGHTS ALONG STEAM RAILROADS.

The situation with respect to the several suits brought by the District of Columbia against steam railroad companies to compel repayment for the sums expended by the District on maintaining lights along the respective rights of way of such companies is essentially as reported last year. The litigation has persisted for many years, and suits in sums aggregating upward of \$38,000 are now before the courts and grounds for further suits continue to accumulate. So far the outcome has been favorable to the District.

FIRE ALARM, TELEPHONE, AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

There were in service on June 30, 1918, 155.188 miles of cable, containing 6,203.335 miles of conductor. The aerial cable service at the end of the year was about 5 miles, containing 164.77 miles of conductor. There were 1,316 telephones connected to the District system at the end of the year. There were 637 fire-alarm boxes in service at the end of the year, an increase of 33 over the preceding year; 678 box fire alarms and 957 local alarms were received during the year, of which 88 box and 22 local were false. At the end of the year there were 17,936 line and 948 guy poles of all kinds in the District of Columbia.

The total number of electrical inspections made during the year was 10,058. The total amount of fees paid for permits was \$5,203.07.

PARKS.

During the past year the following small park was acquired under the appropriation available for the purpose, viz, square 1726, bounded by Nebraska Avenue, Van Ness and Forty-first Streets. Plans are in preparation to acquire land in square 1483, west of 1556, north of 3376 and 3340 for park purposes, but the petitions for their condemnation have not yet been filed in the court.

During the past year the matter of acquiring larger parks has not been given much attention on account of pressing governmental activities in other matters, but further parks are necessary to promote the health and happiness of the residents of the District of Columbia as well as to enhance the beauty of Washington.

Of the various larger areas of desirable acquisition that known as the Klinge Valley tract especially commends itself. Its purchase has been urged by successive boards of commissioners for at least seven years in one form or another. Its natural beauty appeals to those going through it, and it would aid access to Rock Creek Park, independent of Zoological Park control, from Woodley, Klinge, and Reno Roads. The area which should be acquired is not great and will not interfere with the development of adjacent areas.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

During the fiscal year Rock Creek Park was under the jurisdiction of the board of control of Rock Creek Park, consisting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and Chief of Engineers, United States Army, acting jointly. The appropriation for care and maintenance was \$22,000, of which sum approximately \$13,000 was expended for labor and material, and a balance of approximately \$9,000 remained unexpended. On account of the difficulty in obtaining labor and materials no large item of new construction was undertaken during the year.

By an act of Congress approved July 1, 1918, the jurisdiction and control of this park was taken from the board of control of Rock Creek Park, as above indicated, and given to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army. As the board will, therefore, have no further control over the park, it would seem apropos to briefly state what has been done during the 19 years that it has been under the control of the board.

During the time since this park was created, there have been built about 9.2 miles of macadamized park roadways from 18 to 24 feet wide, in addition to the reconstruction of 1.9 miles of county roads passing through the park, nearly all involving heavy grading; about 20 miles of bridle paths, and about 6 miles of foot paths. One large permanent stone bridge (Boulder Bridge) and one temporary girder bridge, at the north end of the park, have been built across Rock Creek, and five masonry bridges or viaducts have been built across smaller streams, besides numerous masonry culverts. The dam at Pierce Mill was constructed of boulders.

A considerable area of the park near the roads has been cleared, and the portion opened has been maintained in suitable condition for use by constant attention. This work has all been done from the annual appropriations, which have amounted to \$333,333.98 in 19 years, or about \$17,300 per year. As the annual cost of maintenance alone has been from \$10,000 to \$12,000, it appears that the work so far accomplished has been done at a low cost when the original condition is taken into consideration.

HARBOR FRONT.

The total amount received from the rental of wharves and river frontage placed by law under the direction of the commissioners was as follows:

Potomac River front.....	\$16,321.60
Anacostia River front.....	322.59
Total.....	16,644.10

The actual water frontage in the District of Columbia devoted to commerce, with the exception of canals, is about 2 miles. The total available water frontage is about 18 miles, of which about 8 miles is set aside for parks and purposes of the United States. The largest amount of wharf property under the control of the commissioners is along the Washington Channel. The total frontage along this channel is 9,275 linear feet, of which 4,675 linear feet, between the grounds of the War College and the south curb line of N Street, are under the control of the United States. Of the remaining 4,600 linear feet, 4,021 linear feet are under the jurisdiction of the commissioners and 559 linear feet, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, has been designated by Congress as the site of the Federal central heat, light, and power plant.

Along the frontage under the control of the commissioners are located the harbor police station and dock of the harbor boathouse and dock of the fire boat, the District morgue, the municipal fish wharves and market, and a District property yard. The balance of the frontage is leased to private parties.

CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

The board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings held 11 meetings, and issued orders for the demolition of 96 buildings and the repair of 42 buildings. Of the buildings ordered to be demolished, 52 were located on streets and 15 on alleys. Of those ordered to be repaired, 39 were on streets and 3 on alleys.

Since the creation of the board, May 1, 1906, it has examined 6,958 buildings, of which 2,149 were demolished and 1,634 repaired. Of the buildings demolished, 1,458 were located on streets and 691 on alleys. Of the buildings repaired, 1,111 were on streets and 523 on alleys.

The estimated number of tenants required to secure other quarters through the action of the board in the demolition of buildings since the creation of the board is 6,172. The number of tenants benefited by repairs to buildings required to be repaired by the board is 5,466.

Minor repairs have been made to a number of buildings, both in alleys and streets, through informal requests of the board by many owners and agents without the necessity of serving formal notice upon them.

The act of Congress approved September 25, 1914, declaring the use or occupation of any building or other structures erected or placed on or along any alley as a dwelling or residence or place of abode by any person or persons is injurious to life, to public health, morals, safety, and welfare of the District of Columbia, and such use or occupation of any such building or other structure on, from, and after the 1st day of July, 1918, shall be unlawful, was amended by an act of Congress approved May 23, 1918, which amendment provides "that the operation of the second paragraph of section 1 (relating to the use or occupation of alley buildings as dwellings) in the same hereby is postponed until the expiration of one year following the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace between the United States and the Imperial German Government."

SEWERS.

The construction and maintenance of the sewer system and the sewage disposal system of the District of Columbia is placed under a division formerly designated the sewer division. In the last District appropriation the title of the head of this division was changed from the superintendent of sewers to sanitary engineer.

The length of main and pipe sewers constructed during the year was 13.47 miles. The total length of main and pipe sewers on June 30, 1918, was 730.84 miles, of which 144.97 miles are main sewers and 585.87 miles are pipe sewers. There was expended during the year on the sewer system the sum of \$379,206.24 and on the sewage disposal system \$35,159.21. The total cost of the sewerage system to June 30, 1918, was \$13,949,036.45. The cost of the sewage disposal system to the same date was \$4,720,324.92, making a total cost of the complete system to June 30, 1918, \$18,669,361.37.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION.

The following table shows the length and cost of sewers constructed during the year:

Section.	Length.	Cost.
	<i>Feet.</i>	
1. County west of Rock Creek.....	15,268.90	\$114,750.93
2. County east of Rock Creek.....	23,072.80	110,078.71
3. County west of Anacostia River.....	4,892.10	11,218.03
4. County east of Anacostia River.....	22,856.77	74,999.32
5. Washington City.....	7,650.65	68,159.25

In the informing report of the sanitary engineer will be found details of comprehensive drainage studies and continued consideration of river conditions as affected by sewage discharge. While the conditions of river waters at and below outfalls was generally very good, and throughout the year fair, yet they indicate the need in the future of the installation of sewage treatment works. The design of such works is under study.

Extracts from his report, relating to the sewage disposal system and the Metropolitan sewage district, follow:

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM.

The main sewage pumping station was in continuous operation throughout the year, handling the sewage of practically the entire District and also the storm water from the 900-acre low area within the dike lines. At the main pumping station sewage to the amount of 23,675,000,000 gallons and 978,522,000 gallons of storm water were pumped during the year, an increase of 1,800,000,000 gallons of sewage over the amount pumped the previous fiscal year. At the Poplar Point pumping station 577,800,000 gallons of sewage were pumped, an increase of 125,000,000 over the quantity pumped during the previous fiscal year. At the Woodridge pumping station sewage to the amount of 6,432,700 gallons were pumped during the year.

The main sewage outfalls of the disposal system at Grimes, on the Potomac River, were under observation throughout the year, and the river conditions in the vicinity were given careful study. The condition of river waters at and below the outfalls was generally very good and throughout the year was fair. No evidences of sludge depositing were disclosed, the beaches in the vicinity of the outfalls were quite clean, and the river surface at all times substantially free from the objectionable sleek of oil or grease as well as floating matter. Yet in all of these respects conditions were progressively less favorable than in previous years, and in other important particulars the deterioration was somewhat more apparent, particularly in the drop in oxygen content, which is recorded elsewhere, and in the presence at times of noticeable and objectionable odors. These conditions indicate the need in the near future of the installation of sewage-treatment works. The first step in this direction is the acquiring of suitable land for these works, and very considerable time has been given to the physical study of areas available, their mapping and platting, so that prompt action could be taken under the authority granted by Congress in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919, which provides for the purchase of lands for this purpose. In laying down the principles which will govern the design of these sewage-treatment works, it should not be considered necessary to install works which will secure a high degree of sewage purification, as this would involve an extraordinary expenditure, both for construction and operation, not justified by the local conditions. It is proposed first to establish a reasonable constant as to the amount of organic matter which will be made dependent on the river waters for purification and then to remove the excess beyond this constant by means of these artificial works. The natural conditions which permit the effective disposal of a very large volume of sewage are unusually favorable, as shown by the recent elaborate and

thorough investigation of the United States Public Health Service (see Report No. 104, U. S. Public Health Service), and these should be supplemented to the extent necessary to maintain this constant (i. e., the total volume of organic matter dependent on the river waters for purification), probably at somewhat less than the load carried by the river during the fiscal year 1914, when conditions in all respects were highly satisfactory.

METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE DISTRICT.

War conditions have prevented the beginning of construction on the systems of sewerage and interceptors on the Maryland areas contiguous to the District which have been designed with a view of removing the sewage from neighboring Maryland towns, now seriously polluting the several streams flowing into the District, which are not only such important features of the park system, but traverse closely built-up sections of the city itself, with their contaminated waters at the doors of hundreds of dwellings. Much, however, has been accomplished in the way of planning and organization, and it is felt that a secure foundation has been laid for the realization of this important cooperative plan for sanitary betterment between the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland, which was originally advised in the annual report of the superintendent of sewers for the fiscal year 1909, from which the following is abstracted:

The only practical solution of this problem is believed to be in the formation of a metropolitan district under the control of a State and national board, with power to construct the necessary valley interceptors for the removal of the sewage, and that these interceptors be arranged so as to discharge at the State line into the interceptors of the sewage-disposal system of the District of Columbia, the District to be reimbursed for the cost of pumping and handling the sewage from the Maryland towns and villages by a State-collected tax levied upon the communities benefited, which would also defray the cost of construction and maintenance of the State system.

The present conditions are not such as to render this a matter of immediate urgency, but the population in these areas is quite rapidly increasing, so that for a subject so complicated, especially in the matter of jurisdiction and legislation, which will require a number of years to develop, it is believed not too soon to begin the study of the problem. The interests of the District are so immediate and the conservation of the purity of these streams so important for the protection of the park systems and in the interest of the public health and sanitation, that it is respectfully recommended that a board be appointed to work in conjunction with such officials of the State of Maryland as may be designated for tentative consideration of the subject as soon as the necessary authority be obtained.

The condition of the streams where they enter the District of Columbia has been under observation throughout the year, and the increase in their pollution by bacteriological determinations has been appreciable. These undesirable conditions are becoming more apparent on account of recent construction of sewerage systems in the bordering Maryland towns where sewage is discharged directly into these streams.

WATER MAINS.

During the year 27,735 feet, or 5.2 miles, of water mains of various sizes were laid, making a total length of mains now in the service of 3,298,891 feet, or 624.8 miles. The aggregate cost of the water-distribution system to June 30, 1918, was \$3,951,579.41. There were in service at the end of the year 3,548 fire hydrants, 227 public hydrants, 17 sanitary fountains, 156 horse fountains, 42 deep public wells, and 4 shallow public wells.

WATER CONSUMPTION AND WASTE.

The per capita consumption of filtered Potomac water can not be given owing to the lack of information as to the present population of the District of Columbia, which has been largely augmented during the year on account of the influx of people due to the war. The total mean daily consumption for the year was 59,606,970 gallons as compared with 51,454,000 gallons for the preceding year. This increase of practically 8,000,000 gallons per day is mainly owing to the increase in population, but to some extent is due to the large quantities of use and waste of water by the Federal Government and the District of Columbia. It is believed that the present water supply is ample for a population of 500,000 people if properly conserved, and this conservation can only be accomplished when all consumers, including the United States and the District of Columbia, pay for the water used. Neither the United States or the District of Columbia is now charged for water used, and the only method of arriving at a proper charge would be by a valuation of the water supply and distribution systems and the charging of a proper rate based upon a fair return on the investment.

The cost of operating the pumping engines at the District pumping station was \$74,172.88. The total pumpage for the year was 10,648,160,000 gallons and the average daily amount pumped was 29,173,041 gallons. The amount of coal burned was 6,682.65 tons.

The underground leakage of water detected and prevented during the year was at the rate of 834,640 gallons per day with an average waste per leak of 5,717 gallons per day. The principal cause of leakage was found in corroded iron services and a large number of calked joints were found defective, indicating a severe leakage from this source. Most of the joint leaks were found in the old 6-inch mains and but few were found in mains recently installed where sufficient calking was used. The cost of this leak investigation was \$19,345.81 and the results based on the sale price of water at 4 cents per hundred cubic feet represents an 80 per cent return upon the investment.

WATER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The revenues from all sources during the year, including a balance of \$181,354.55 brought forward, amounted to \$978,948.49. The expenditures of the distribution system amounted to \$590,567.76. Advances made on account of the Washington Aqueduct or supply system amount to \$188,600. The balance, including \$192,098.14 in the Treasury of the United States, \$308.67 in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, and \$7,373.92 in the hands of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, is \$199,780.73. This balance is obligated to the extent of \$164,625.83, leaving an unobligated balance under date of June 30, 1918, of \$35,154.90. Of the total cost of the work during the year, 36.6 per cent was for new work, 46.3 per cent for operating expenses, 15.7 per cent for general repairs, and 1.4 per cent for replacement.

WATER METERS.

During the fiscal year only 986 water meters have been installed, making a total number in use on June 30, 1918, of 61,107. The average cost of installing a meter in a private residence where the work is done by the District is \$15.76, made up as follows: Cost of meter, \$6.38; material, \$5.63; labor, \$3.75. The average cost per meter for maintenance is 24 cents. The rate charged for water on metered services is 4 cents per hundred cubic feet for all used in excess of 7,500 cubic feet. The minimum charge to each premise, allowing the use of 7,500 cubic feet, is \$4.50 per annum. On unmetered services the rate for domestic purposes is charged according to stories and front feet. On all houses two stories high with a frontage of 16 feet or less the charge is \$5 per annum, and for each additional front foot or fraction thereof there is added 31 cents to the charges as computed above. For each additional story there is added one-third of the charges as computed above. For business premises not metered the rates vary from \$1 to \$25 per annum. Where the rate is \$25 or more a meter is required to be installed by the owner or occupant of the premises at his own expense. The amount of water rents collected under the flat rate system was \$73,888.97 and under the meter system \$637,695.98. For water used in building construction the amount collected was \$2,803.33, making a total of \$714,388.28. In addition to this amount, the water revenues from other sources such as water main tax, charges for taps, etc., brought the total receipts up to \$797,593.94. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1920 are \$733,500. The total number of water services at the end of the fiscal year was 70,935, of which 61,107 are metered and 9,828 not metered, making a percentage of services metered 86.

ANACOSTIA RIVER AND FLATS.

The total expenditures to the end of the fiscal year on the project for the reclamation and improvement of the Anacostia River and Flats from the Anacostia Bridge to the District line, as reported by the Secretary of War, under whose direction this work is being prosecuted, amounts to \$753,874.18, of which there was expended during the fiscal year 1918, \$172,090.37. No appropriation was made for this project for the fiscal year 1918. The amount unexpended at the end of the year was \$246,125.82, and the amount obligated \$28,000. The amount estimated for the fiscal year 1919 is \$218,125.82. The project was 24 per cent completed on June 30, 1918.

The work during the year resulted in the dredging of 391,717 cubic yards of material in sections D and E, at a cost of \$26,739.60; the excavation and placement of 151,398 cubic yards for 35,961 feet of embankment in section F, at a cost of \$5,671.16; the placement of 13,805 cubic yards of riprap stone, completing 2,000 feet of sea-wall foundations, and the delivery of 1,882 cubic yards of building stone, at a total cost of \$25,448.32; the building of 1,125 feet of concrete block sub-base for sea wall, at a cost of \$4,342.41; 66 per cent of the reclamation of 43 acres, which completed that area, and 28 per cent of the reclamation of 76 acres still under way; surveys costing \$658.63; the operation and maintenance of the U. S. tug *Castle*, at a cost of \$3,605.62; the construction and purchase of 18-inch hydraulic

dredge *Talcott*, \$60,000; 1 rowboat, *No. 7*, \$99.59; 1 pontoon, *No. 31*, \$108.49; 2 scows, *Nos. 9 and 10*, begun during the previous fiscal year, \$4,103.05; maintenance and repair of floating plant, \$7,100.84; the purchase of coal for dredging operations, \$2,354.01; and engineering, clerical, office, and miscellaneous expenses, \$12,777.26. The expenditures for the fiscal year were \$172,090.37, all for new work. The work was carried on partly by contract and partly by hired labor. The amount of land reclaimed at the end of the year was 84 acres brought to completion and 76 acres under way.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS BROWNLOW,
JOHN G. D. KNIGHT,
W. GWYNN GARDINER,
Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, *October 15, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Cash receipts for the year amounted to \$17,837,918.04, made up as follows: Revenue collections account general fund, on account of taxes, licenses, etc., \$9,234,762.59; amount paid by the United States on account of proportion of District of Columbia appropriations payable thereby under the act of June 11, 1878, \$7,032,403.17; trust and special fund collections, \$1,570,752.28.

Cash expenditures for the year amounted to \$15,778,164.69; of which there was expended on account of appropriations, \$14,243,986.58; from trust and special funds, \$1,534,178.11.

Full details of the foregoing receipts and expenditures are fully set forth in the accompanying statements.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 3.65 BONDS.

At the close of the preceding fiscal year, June 30, 1917, there was outstanding 3.65 bonds in the amount of \$6,049,300, less sinking-fund assets on account of same, \$1,361,397.51, leaving a net indebtedness of \$4,687,902.49. During the year there were purchased and canceled bonds amounting to \$469,550, and investments made of moneys appropriated for the interest and sinking fund amounting to \$385,662.88, which sums, together with excess of cash balance at close of year over balance at beginning of year, \$8,819.82, make a total reduction in net indebtedness for the fiscal year of \$864,032.70, leaving net bonded indebtedness at close of fiscal year, June 30, 1918, of \$3,823,869.79.

This balance is made up of outstanding 3.65 bonds, \$5,579,750, less sinking-fund assets, \$1,755,880.21, leaving net debt, as above stated, of \$3,823,869.79.

APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES.

The cash revenues of the District for the fiscal year amounted to \$9,234,762.59, plus \$416.67, which was covered into the revenues from the water fund, which, with the amount of unused appropriations of prior years charged off to the credit of the District of Columbia by surplus warrant of June 30, 1918, \$90,295.37, gives a resulting credit of \$9,325,474.63.

Against the foregoing revenues there was charged during the fiscal year, on account of the District's share of appropriations, \$8,098,741.84, leaving a surplus of revenues over appropriations for the fiscal year of \$1,226,732.79. Adding this amount to surplus of revenues over District appropriations at the close of fiscal year June 30, 1917, \$2,053,952.67, leaves surplus of District revenues over all appropriations and charges June 30, 1918, of \$3,280,685.46.

This surplus is accounted for as follows: Cash to the credit of general fund of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, \$6,051,313.95; cash in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, on account of general fund, \$111,855.47; against which there is a liability of the District on account of appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department, unadvanced, June 30, 1918, of \$2,882,483.96, leaving a net free surplus over all charges and appropriations, as above stated, June 30, 1918, of \$3,280,685.46.

OFFICE WORK FOR THE YEAR.

The total net receipts for the year amounted to \$17,837,918.04 and the net expenditures for the same period, \$15,778,164.69, making total business for the year \$33,616,082.73.

The business of the office has increased in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 during the year, as shown by the total of the receipts and expenditures. This does not express the enormous increase in the volume of work which has been occasioned, first, by the increased compensation authorized by law, to be paid to all employees of the District government, the work of auditing resulting therefrom having practically doubled; and, secondly, due to the war conditions, it became necessary to provide weekly payments to all the per diem employees, including day laborers and mechanics in the District service, in order to retain their services, which materially added to the auditing work of the office.

Attention is invited to the number of changes in the personnel of the auditor's force during the fiscal year, 15 employees having severed their connection with the service, necessitating 75 changes in positions and assignments, which has rendered the regular transaction of the financial business of the District most difficult, and it is therefore urged that the estimates submitted for increased compensations and additional force recommended for the auditor's office be granted.

Very respectfully,

A. TWEEDALE,
Auditor of the District of Columbia.

STATEMENT A.—*Consolidated statement showing cash income from all sources, net expenditures on account of appropriations, trust and special funds, reimbursements to the United States on account of prior years, and balances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

	Detail.	Total.
CASH BALANCES JULY 1, 1917.		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—		
Appropriations.....	\$43,945.87	
Trust and special funds.....	34,995.59	
	\$78,941.46	
To the credit of the treasurer of the National Training School for Girls on account of appropriations.....	13,241.18	
To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of appropriations for interest and sinking fund.....	5,457.49	
In hands of collector of taxes, District of Columbia, on account of—		
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$58,771.41	
Trust and special funds.....	1,398.48	
Repaying to appropriations.....	39.08	
	60,208.97	
In Treasury of the United States on account of—		
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$4,056,547.40	
Trust and special funds.....	351,710.04	
	4,408,257.44	
CASH INCOME FOR FISCAL YEAR.		\$4,566,196.54
Revenues collected on account of general fund of the District of Columbia.	9,234,762.59	
Amount paid by the United States on account of proportion of District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States under the act of June 11, 1878.....	7,032,403.17	
Cash collections on account of trust and special funds.....	1,570,752.28	
		17,837,918.04
CASH EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR.		22,404,024.58
Net expenditures from—		
Appropriations.....	\$14,243,986.58	
Trust and special funds.....	1,534,178.11	
	15,778,164.69	
CASH BALANCES JUNE 30, 1918.		
To the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—		
Appropriations.....	\$22,434.84	
Trust and special funds.....	12,073.19	
	34,508.03	
To the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of appropriations for interest and sinking fund.....	14,277.31	
In hands of collector of taxes, District of Columbia, on account of—		
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$111,855.47	
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	1,121.14	
Trust and special funds.....	5,377.48	
Repayments to appropriations.....	178.90	
	118,532.99	
In Treasury of the United States on account of—		
General fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$6,051,313.95	
Trust and special funds.....	407,227.61	
	6,458,541.56	
		22,404,024.58

STATEMENT B.—*Treasury of the United States on account of cash, general fund of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

	Detail.	Total.
Cash balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, June 30, 1917.....	\$4,056,547.40	
Cash revenues deposited during fiscal year.....	9,181,678.53	\$13,238,225.93
By advances on account of District of Columbia appropriations during fiscal year.....		7,186,911.98
Cash balance to the credit of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, June 30, 1918.....		6,051,313.95

STATEMENT C.—Bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

	Detail.	Total.
June 30, 1917:		
3.65 bonds outstanding this date.....	\$6,049,300.00	
Less sinking fund assets—		
\$345,000 3 per cent United States Panama Canal bonds, costing.....	\$345,875.00	
\$875,000 3 per cent United States loan 1908-1918, costing.....	894,353.91	
\$100,000 4 per cent United States loan 1923, costing.....	109,711.11	
\$6,000 3.50 per cent United States Liberty loan, 1917, costing.....	6,000.00	
Total bond investments held.....	1,355,940.02	
Cash balance June 30, 1917.....	5,457.49	
	1,361,397.51	
Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds June 30, 1917.....		\$4,687,902.49
Reduction in indebtedness during fiscal year—		
Purchase and cancellation of District of Columbia 3.65 bonds...	469,550.00	
Sinking-fund operations, investments purchased account of sinking fund—		
\$385,000 United States 4 per cent Liberty loan bonds, costing.....	\$385,662.88	
Excess cash balance June 30, 1918, over June 30, 1917.....	8,819.82	
	394,482.70	
		864,032.70
Net bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds June 30, 1918.....		3,823,869.79
June 30, 1918:		
3.65 bonds outstanding this date.....	5,579,750.00	
Less sinking fund assets—		
\$345,000 3 per cent United States Panama Canal bonds, costing.....	\$345,875.00	
\$875,000 3 per cent United States loan 1908-1918, costing.....	894,353.91	
\$100,000 4 per cent United States loan, 1923, costing.....	109,711.11	
\$6,000 3.5 per cent United States, Liberty loan, 1917, costing.....	6,000.00	
\$385,500 United States 4 per cent Liberty loan bonds, costing.....	385,662.88	
Total bond investments held.....	1,741,602.90	
Cash balance June 30, 1918.....	14,277.31	
	1,755,880.21	
Total bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia on account of 3.65 bonds June 30, 1918.....		3,823,869.79

STATEMENT D.—Showing appropriations and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1918.			
Cash revenues for fiscal year 1918.....	\$9,234,762.59		
Credit account of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations and charged off and carried to the credit of the District of Columbia by surplus warrant of June 30, 1918.....	90,295.37		
Credit amount of unexpended balance of appropriation for emergency fund, Washington Aqueduct, D. C., 1917, reappropriated for 1918 and charged to the revenues of the water department.....	416.67		
Total credits for fiscal year 1918.....		\$9,325,474.63	
Charges to above revenues on account of:			
District of Columbia share of appropriations for fiscal year 1918, as detailed below, on account of appropriations—			
Payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.....	15,923,689.33		
Payable wholly by the District of Columbia.....	136,897.18		
Total appropriations fiscal year 1918.....	16,060,586.51		

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriations and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1918—continued.			
Proportional part of above appropriations chargeable to the District of Columbia.....		\$8,098,741.84	
Net surplus of 1918 revenues over all charges against said revenues during fiscal year 1918.....		1,226,732.79	
Add surplus of revenues June 30, 1917, over all appropriations and charges to said date on account of fiscal year 1917 and prior years.....		2,053,952.67	
Surplus of revenues June 30, 1918, over all appropriations and charges against same for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years.....			\$3,280,685.46
The foregoing surplus is accounted for as follows:			
Cash to the credit of District of Columbia account general fund—			
In the Treasury of the United States.....	\$6,051,313.95		
In the hands of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia.....	111,855.47		
		6,163,169.42	
Less District's obligation on account of its share of unadvanced balances of District of Columbia appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department June 30, 1918.....		2,882,483.96	
Surplus of revenues June 30, 1918, over all appropriations and charges against same for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years, as stated above.....			3,280,685.46
DETAIL.			
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1917:			
Salaries, offices, 1918.....	778,031.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1918.....	152,589.00		
Maintenance of Municipal Building, 1918.....	17,000.00		
Salaries, sinking-fund office, 1918.....	500.00		
Public Utilities Commission, 1918.....	59,000.00		
Wharf, between M and N Streets, SW.....	53,000.00		
Improvements and repairs, 1918.....	977,450.00		
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets, 1918.....	415,400.00		
Maintenance of Highway Bridge across Potomac River, 1918.....	16,480.00		
Maintenance of bridge across Anacostia River, 1918.....	4,500.00		
South Dakota Avenue Bridge, 1918.....	65,000.00		
Sewers, 1918.....	548,500.00		
Sewage disposal system, 1918.....	85,000.00		
Streets, 1918.....	575,700.00		
Maintenance, etc., of playgrounds, 1918.....	50,500.00		
Salaries, playgrounds, 1918.....	31,915.00		
Care and maintenance of public-convenience stations, 1918.....	13,000.00		
Public-convenience stations.....	20,000.00		
Condemnation of insanitary buildings, 1918.....	2,500.00		
Electrical department, 1918.....	498,415.00		
Storehouse, electrical department.....	9,000.00		
Rock Creek Park, 1918.....	22,000.00		
Public schools, 1918.....	2,805,025.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools.....	683,500.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf, 1918.....	15,200.00		
Education of colored deaf-mutes, 1918.....	2,000.00		
Instruction of blind children, 1918.....	7,500.00		
Metropolitan police, 1918.....	1,130,048.66		
Buildings, Metropolitan police.....	40,000.00		
Policemen and firemen's relief fund (authorized not to exceed \$211,233).....			
Health department, 1918.....	150,040.00		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, 1918.....	10,000.00		
Providence Hospital, isolating ward, 1918.....	6,500.00		
Maintenance of public crematorium, 1918.....	2,000.00		
Courts, 1918.....	102,230.00		
Probation system, 1918.....	7,350.00		
Writs of lunacy, 1918.....	5,500.00		
Interest and sinking fund, 1918.....	975,408.00		
Emergency fund, 1918.....	8,000.00		
Support of convicts, 1918.....	110,000.00		
Salaries of employees, courthouse, 1918.....	16,020.00		
Salaries of employees, Court of Appeals Building, 1918.....	4,800.00		

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriations and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1917—Continued.			
Miscellaneous expenses, Court of Appeals Building, 1918.....	\$800.00		
Fees of witnesses, supreme court, 1918.....	15,000.00		
Fees of jurors, supreme court, 1918.....	65,000.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, 1918.....	27,200.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, 1918.....	18,750.00		
Washington Asylum and Jail, 1918.....	87,860.00		
Buildings, Washington Asylum and Jail.....	7,500.00		
Support of prisoners, 1918.....	59,000.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, 1918.....	4,500.00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, 1918.....	57,602.00		
National Training School for Boys, 1918.....	65,000.00		
National Training School for Girls, 1918.....	27,480.00		
Freedmen's Hospital, 1918.....	35,000.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1918.....	25,000.00		
Children's Hospital, 1918.....	17,000.00		
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, 1918.....	8,500.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1918.....	26,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, 1918.....	13,000.00		
Washington Home for Incurables, 1918.....	5,000.00		
Georgetown University Hospital, 1918.....	5,000.00		
George Washington University Hospital, 1918.....	5,000.00		
Tuberculosis Hospital, 1918.....	59,460.00		
Gallinger Hospital.....	150,000.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, 1918.....	126,980.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, 1918.....	22,440.00		
Buildings, Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	16,500.00		
Industrial Home School, 1918.....	30,855.00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1918.....	9,900.00		
Washington Home for Foundlings, 1918.....	6,000.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1918.....	6,000.00		
Relief of the poor, 1918.....	16,190.00		
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, 1918.....	5,920.00		
Hope and Help Mission, 1918.....	3,000.00		
Southern Relief Society, 1918.....	10,000.00		
National Library for the Blind, 1918.....	5,000.00		
Columbia Polytechnic Institute, 1918.....	1,500.00		
Hospital for the Insane, 1918.....	403,000.00		
Workhouse, 1918.....	176,110.00		
Buildings, workhouse.....	4,000.00		
Reformatory, 1918.....	60,000.00		
Buildings, reformatory.....	88,900.00		
Militia, 1918.....	84,100.00		
Refund of erroneous collections, 1918.....	1,500.00		
Reclamation of Anacostia River Flats.....	300,000.00		
Small parks, 1918.....	25,000.00		
Extension of water mains, 1918.....	26,600.00		
Fire department, 1918.....	776,320.00		
Sundry civil appropriation act approved June 12, 1917:		\$13,458,068.66	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1918.....	15,100.00		
National Zoological Park, 1918.....	100,000.00		
Connecting parkway between Rock Creek and Potomac Parks.....	100,000.00		
Burial of indigent soldiers, 1918.....	2,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, 1918.....	376,550.00		
Lighting public grounds, 1918.....	26,120.00		
Bridge across Potomac River at Georgetown.....	400,000.00		
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, 1918.....	19,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, 1918.....	19,000.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1917:		1,057,770.00	
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, 1918.....	36,710.00		
Salaries, supreme court, 1918.....	41,900.00		
General deficiency appropriation act approved Apr. 17, 1917: Temporary quarters, courthouse, Washington, 1918.....		78,610.00	
		6,000.00	

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriations and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
General deficiency appropriation act approved Oct. 6, 1917:			
Public Utilities Commission, 1916.....	\$352.03		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1917.....	2,715.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1918.....	8,500.00		
Benning Road Viaduct and Bridge, 1917-18.....	50,000.00		
Maintenance of Highway Bridge across the Potomac River, 1918.....	4,000.00		
Maintenance, etc., of playgrounds, 1918.....	5,000.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools.....	15,000.00		
Courts, 1917.....	150.00		
Washington Asylum and Jail, 1917.....	375.50		
Support of convicts, 1917.....	2,183.90		
Judgments.....	18,804.43		
		\$107,080.86	
Urgent deficiency appropriation act approved Mar. 28, 1918:			
Maintenance of Municipal Building, 1918.....	10,000.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1918.....	16,500.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1917.....	98.81		
Improvements and repairs, 1918.....	20,000.00		
Maintenance of Highway Bridge across Potomac River, 1918.....	50,000.00		
Sewers, 1918.....	15,596.00		
Streets, 1918.....	18,540.00		
Care and maintenance of public-convenience stations, 1918.....	2,300.00		
Public-convenience stations.....	5,000.00		
Public schools, 1918.....	103,500.00		
Metropolitan police, 1918.....	6,700.00		
Fire department, 1918.....	28,393.00		
Fire department, 1917.....	470.14		
Health department, 1918.....	2,900.00		
Maintenance of public crematorium, 1918.....	500.00		
Washington Asylum and Jail, 1918.....	17,000.00		
Support of prisoners, 1918.....	20,000.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, 1918.....	1,000.00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, 1918.....	18,000.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1918.....	12,000.00		
Tuberculosis Hospital, 1918.....	6,200.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, 1918.....	54,100.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, 1918.....	6,000.00		
Industrial Home School, 1918.....	6,000.00		
Hospital for the Insane, 1918.....	100,000.00		
Warehouse, 1918.....	40,000.00		
Reformatory, 1918.....	20,000.00		
Extension of water mains, 1918-19.....	136,700.00		
Judgments.....	648.34		
Improvement and care of public grounds, 1918.....	1,800.00		
		719,946.29	
General deficiency appropriation act approved Oct. 6, 1917:			
Temporary quarters, courthouse, Washington, 1918.....	2,000.00		
Lighting public grounds, 1918.....	1,500.00		
		3,500.00	
Increase of compensation, 1918.....		1 419,713.52	
Total appropriations, one-half of which is payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		15,923,689.33	
One-half being.....			\$7,961,844.66

1 Section 10, of the District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1917, making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, provides "That to provide, during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen, for increased compensation at the rate of ten per centum per annum to employees who receive salaries at a rate per annum less than \$1,200, and for increased compensation at the rate of five per centum per annum to employees who received salaries at a rate not more than \$1,800 per annum and not less than \$1,200 per annum, so much as may be necessary is hereby appropriated: *Provided*, That this section shall only apply to the employees who are appropriated for in this act specifically and under lump sums or whose employment is authorized herein, and that the increased compensation of teachers of the public schools be computed on their salaries, and on the salaries of the employees of the police department below the grade of sergeants: *Provided, further*, That detailed report shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next session showing the number of persons, the grades or character of positions, the original rates of compensation, and the increased rates of compensation provided for herein."

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriations and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
<i>Appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
Legislative, executive, and judicial act approved Mar. 3, 1917: Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, 1918.....	\$37,569.00		
General deficiency appropriation act approved Oct. 6, 1917: Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, 1918.....	6,640.50		
Act of June 11, 1878, and act of legislative assembly of Jan. 19, 1872: Refunding taxes, etc.....	20,121.79		
District of Columbia appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1913: Extension, etc., streets and avenues—			
1916.....	53,140.42		
1917.....	17,425.47		
1918.....	2,000.00		
			\$136,897.13
Total proportional part of all appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.....			8,098,741.84
REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Tax collections:			
Real estate taxes.....	6,058,964.51		
Personal taxes.....	1,458,629.67		
Intangible personal taxes.....	823,146.45		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	771.68		
Insurance taxes.....	111,593.19		
Penalties and interest (all taxes).....	67,495.55		
		\$8,520,601.05	
Licenses:			
Dog taxes.....	14,973.34		
Elevator operators.....	430.00		
Engineers.....	135.00		
Insurance.....	21,579.68		
Liquor (transfer).....	2.00		
Miscellaneous.....	105,859.36		
Motor vehicle operators.....	33,620.00		
Plumbers.....	3.00		
		176,602.38	
Market rents:			
Eastern Market.....	6,325.90		
Western Market.....	5,646.30		
Georgetown Market.....	314.20		
Wholesale Producers' Market.....	8,699.90		
Washington Market Co., franchise rental.....	3,750.00		
		24,736.30	
Miscellaneous rents:			
Fish wharves, including wharfage fees.....	2,511.33		
Wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	8,632.68		
Oil pipe lines.....	385.24		
Vault spaces.....	1,103.62		
		12,632.87	
Fines:			
Police court.....	184,897.18		
Juvenile court.....	472.50		
		185,369.68	
Fees:			
Advertising taxes in arrears.....	2,595.73		
Building permits.....	9,873.68		
Crematorium.....	462.50		
Electrical permits.....	2,590.00		
Health department.....	352.00		
Gas and meters.....	975.40		
Motor-vehicle tags.....	152,569.00		
Municipal court.....	14,868.50		
Electric meters.....	43.75		
Pound.....	436.38		
Public-convenience stations.....	2,861.48		
Railing, parking, etc., permits.....	202.50		
Recorder of deeds, surplus fees.....	10,845.81		
Register of wills, surplus fees.....	118.90		
Sewer and gas permits.....	2,011.00		

STATEMENT D.—*Showing appropriations and revenue account of the District of Columbia, revenues collected, appropriations and charges against same, and resulting surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
REVENUES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—continued.			
Fees—Continued.			
Superintendent of weights, measures, and markets..	\$3,560.22		
Surveyor.....	4,782.57		
Tax certificates.....	2,562.50		
Court of appeals, surplus fees.....	1,683.02		
Insurance department.....	12.00		
Water-service permits.....	904.50		
		\$214,311.44	
Sales:			
Old material.....	2,625.92		
Old houses on property bought by District.....	10.00		
Sale of McCormick School building.....	¹ 6,275.00		
Sale of old material, taken by the Navy Department in the acquisition of the above-named school by said department for the enlargement of the Washington Navy Yard.....	¹ 1,050.00		
District regulations.....	103.78		
Workhouse.....	8,090.12		
Reformatory.....	280.50		
Municipal lodging house.....	5.50		
Service and supplies.....	169.32		
		18,610.14	
Miscellaneous receipts:			
Board and care of insane.....	10,817.10		
Tuition of nonresident pupils in public schools.....	190.78		
Police court, unclaimed collateral.....	268.00		
Damages to District property.....	1,180.18		
Forfeited guaranty deposits.....	3,000.00		
Conscience fund.....	1.25		
Railroad passenger tax, highway bridge.....	8,871.47		
Miscellaneous.....	216.78		
Sales, rents, etc., deposited to the District of Columbia revenues by the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.....	2,100.33		
		26,645.89	
Special assessments:			
Street extensions, all.....	81,188.90		
Interest.....	2,057.25		
Street extensions, one-half.....	2,459.26		
Interest.....	482.67		
Assessment and permit work, sewers.....	19,426.89		
Interest.....	1,064.54		
Suburban sewers.....	10.05		
Assessment and permit work—streets, sidewalks, curbs, and alleys.....	52,818.20		
Interest.....	1,483.60		
Various sections.....	1,153.80		
Interest.....	50.53		
Suburban streets.....	1,017.96		
Interest.....	85.20		
Paving roadways, Borland amendment.....	27,257.71		
Interest.....	1,474.68		
Park improvements—			
Interior park.....	427.31		
Interest.....	84.42		
Small parks at intersections of streets.....	2,587.55		
Interest.....	122.32		
		195,252.84	
Gross revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1918.....		9,374,762.59	
Less amount deposited to the credit of the policemen and firemen's relief fund during the year:			
General revenues of the District of Columbia.....		140,000.00	
Net revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1918.....			\$9,234,762.59

¹ The above amounts, aggregating \$7,325, accrued wholly to the revenues of the District of Columbia by reason of the Navy Department taking over the site and building, McCormick School, for the enlargement of the Washington Navy Yard.

STATEMENT E.—*Appropriations, advances therefrom, and balances to credit of same on books of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.*

	Detail.	Total.
Balance of District of Columbia appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department, subject to requisition on account of the fiscal year 1917 and prior years, June 30, 1917.....	\$4,006,319.62	
Appropriations for the fiscal year 1918:		
Payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.....	\$15,923,689.33	
Payable wholly from District of Columbia revenues.....	136,897.18	
Total appropriations for fiscal year.....	16,060,586.51	\$20,066,906.13
Advances on account of above appropriations during fiscal year.....	14,227,423.06	
Amount of unexpended balances of appropriations lapsed and charged off by surplus warrant of June 30, 1918.....	181,503.03	14,408,926.09
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department, subject to requisition on account of the fiscal year 1918 and prior years, June 30, 1918.....		5,657,980.04

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
SUMMARY.			
<i>Appropriations—General fund.</i>			
I. General government.....		\$1,082,232.10	
II. Protection of life and property.....		1,967,822.16	
III. Health and sanitation.....		1,346,416.52	
IV. Highways.....		2,191,829.39	
V. Charities and corrections.....		1,826,370.69	
VI. Education.....		3,043,430.46	
VII. Recreation, parks, etc.....		944,371.10	
VIII. Miscellaneous, refunds, etc.....		689,725.73	
IX. Public-service enterprises, water supply, etc.....		193,538.68	
X. Interest and debt.....		958,249.75	
			\$14,243,986.58
<i>Trust and special funds.</i>			
I. General government.....		1,267.40	
II. Protection of life and property.....		226,863.67	
III. Health and sanitation.....		25,181.39	
IV. Highways.....		128,833.22	
V. Charities and corrections.....		42,612.83	
VI. Education.....		36.50	
VII. Recreation.....		580.29	
VIII. Miscellaneous, refund of deposit, etc.....		363,668.51	
IX. Public-service enterprises, water supply and distribution.....		745,134.30	
			1,534,178.11
Grand total of net expenditures for fiscal year.....			15,778,164.69
DETAIL.			
I. General government.			
1. Executive office:			
Commissioners—			
1918, salaries.....	\$10,000.00		
1917, repay in excess of expenditures.....	—46.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	523.27		
1917.....	150.79		
Maintenance of motor vehicles—			
1918.....	1,892.46		
1917.....	133.78		
Maintenance of motor vehicles—			
Assistants to engineer commissioner—			
1918.....	647.15		
1917.....	219.20		
		13,520.65	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
I. General government—Continued.			
1. Executive office—Continued.			
Secretary's office—			
Salaries of secretary, assistant secretary, clerks, etc., 1918.....	\$18,171.17		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	1,985.85		
1917.....	842.76		
1916, repay in excess of expenditures.....	— .75		
		\$20,999.03	\$34,519.68
2. Finance offices:			
Auditor's office—			
Salaries, 1918.....	37,872.82		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	1,150.07		
1917.....	478.33		
		39,501.22	
Disbursing officer's office—			
Salaries, 1918.....	10,052.48		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	472.55		
1917.....	580.88		
		11,105.91	
Assessor's office—			
Salaries, 1918.....	83,046.60		
Temporary clerk hire—			
1918.....	333.50		
1917.....	39.00		
Extra clerk hire, personal tax board, 1918.....	2,000.00		
Special assessment division, salaries, 1918.....	12,760.83		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	3,889.04		
1917.....	508.49		
Maintenance motor vehicle—			
1918.....	366.85		
1917.....	136.62		
Field party, vault space, etc., 1917.....	1,786.07		
		104,927.00	
Collector's office—			
Salaries, 1918.....	21,651.68		
Preparation of tax sale certificates—			
1918.....	786.50		
1917.....	24.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	3,575.81		
1917.....	46.50		
1916.....	3.83		
Collections by distraint, salaries of bailiffs—			
1918.....	3,933.75		
1917.....	156.25		
Advertising taxes in arrears—1918.....	3,173.10		
		33,351.42	
Sinking fund office, salaries, 1918.....		500.00	
			189,385.55
3. Law offices:			
Corporation counsels' office—			
Salaries—			
1918.....	19,527.17		
1917, repay in excess of expenditures.....	— 6.87		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	518.39		
1917.....	108.00		
Judicial expenses, printing of briefs, witness fees, abstracts of title, and expert services in District cases before the supreme court—			
1918.....	4,068.06		
1917.....	1,041.45		
		25,256.20	
4. Miscellaneous executive offices:			
Excise board—			
Salaries, 1918.....	3,600.00		
Contingent expenses, 1917.....	15.35		
Transportation—			
1918.....	313.00		
1917.....	79.85		
		4,008.20	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
I. General government—Continued.			
4. Miscellaneous executive offices—Continued.			
Plumbing board, salaries—			
1918.....	\$431. 25		
1917, repay in excess of expenditures.....	—12. 50		
		\$418. 75	
Board of examiners of steam engineers, salaries, 1918.....		900. 00	
Permit division—			
Salaries, 1918.....	2, 333. 33		
Contingent expenses, 1918.....	96. 32		
		2, 429. 65	
License bureau—			
Salaries, 1918.....	8, 582. 26		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	2, 161. 25		
1917.....	223. 83		
Motor vehicle tags—			
1918.....	6, 207. 21		
1917.....	885. 00		
		18, 059. 55	
Municipal architect's office—			
Salaries, 1918.....	15, 700. 00		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	181. 78		
1917.....	56. 30		
Maintenance of motor vehicles, 1918.....	302. 37		
Maintenance of motor vehicle, superintendent of construction—			
1918.....	209. 45		
1917.....	8. 60		
		16, 458. 50	
Chief clerk's office and record division of Engineer Department, salaries, 1918.....	13, 254. 67		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	886. 93		
1917.....	213. 90		
		14, 355. 50	
Public Utilities Commission—			
Salaries, 1918.....	23, 510. 87		
Expenses—			
1918.....	21, 554. 88		
1917.....	3, 079. 77		
1916.....	352. 60		
Inspector of gas and meters—			
1918.....	5, 241. 67		
1917.....	41. 67		
		53, 781. 46	
5. District Building:			\$135, 667. 81
Salaries, care of—			
1918.....	36, 419. 67		
1917.....	16. 67		
Salaries of mechanics and laborers—			
1918.....	4, 268. 12		
1917.....	118. 46		
Fuel, light and miscellaneous supplies—			
1918.....	17, 592. 99		
1917.....	2, 542. 16		
1916.....	816. 00		
Contingent expenses, office of superintendent—			
1918.....	89. 94		
1917.....	7. 33		
		61, 862. 34	
6. Courts:			
Courts of Appeals, District of Columbia—			
Salaries—			
1918.....	35, 706. 67		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—119. 97		
Contingent expenses, 1918.....	1, 000. 00		
Salaries of employees, Court of Appeals Building, 1918.....	4, 800. 00		
Miscellaneous expenses, Court of Appeals Building—			
1918.....	800. 00		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—134. 19		
		42, 052. 51	
Supreme Court, District of Columbia—			
Salaries, 1918.....	41, 825. 00		
Fees of witnesses—			
1918.....	10, 300. 00		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—591. 80		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
I. General government—Continued.			
6. Courts—Continued.			
Supreme Court, District of Columbia—Continued.			
Fees of jurors—			
1918.....	\$55,700.00		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—783.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., 1918.....	26,300.00		
Miscellaneous expenses—			
1918.....	12,921.50		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—146.10		
		\$145,525.60	
Courthouse—			
Salaries of employees, 1918.....	15,184.00		
Reconstruction, Washington, D. C.....	192,030.23		
Reconstruction, 1917–18.....	122,997.97		
Furnishing, etc., temporary quarters—			
1918.....	3,200.00		
1917–18.....	9,594.64		
		343,006.84	
Probation system—			
Salary of supreme court probation officer and assistant—			
1918.....	3,833.32		
1917.....	166.68		
Salary of police court probation officer, 1918.....	2,700.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	227.18		
1917.....	211.99		
		7,139.17	
Register of wills office, copies of papers relating to realty—			
1918.....	825.00		
1917.....	75.00		
		900.00	
Recorder of deeds office, purchase and exchange of book typewriters.....		5,409.00	
Police court—			
Salaries, 1918.....	29,903.68		
Witness fees—			
1918.....	1,326.01		
1917.....	137.25		
Jurors' fees—			
1918.....	6,312.00		
1917.....	300.00		
Repair and replacement of furniture, 1918.....	57.25		
Repair and replacement of furniture, 1917.....	102.90		
Repair to buildings—			
1918.....	1,182.92		
1917.....	169.41		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	1,529.62		
1917.....	968.79		
Hardwood benches.....	650.00		
		42,639.83	
Juvenile court—			
Salaries—			
1918.....	26,504.43		
1916.....	3.00		
Jurors' fees—			
1918.....	381.00		
1917.....	107.00		
Rent—			
1918.....	1,833.36		
1917.....	160.00		
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment; repairs to courthouse and grounds—			
1918.....	216.31		
1917.....	70.92		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	1,610.94		
1917.....	110.15		
Meals of jurors.....	18.60		
		31,015.71	
Municipal court—			
Salaries, 1918.....	20,450.00		
Rent—			
1918.....	2,950.00		
1917.....	125.00		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
I. General government—Continued.			
6. Courts—Continued.			
Municipal court—Continued.			
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	\$960.63		
1917.....	158.07		
Moving and equipment, new quarters, 1917-18.....	3,667.57	\$28,311.27	
Coroner's office—			
Salary of coroner and morgue attendants, 1918.....	3,600.00		
Contingent expenses of coroner's office and morgue expenses of autopsies and inquests, witness and jurors' fees—			
1918.....	4,704.44		
1917.....	778.95	9,083.39	
Writs of lunacy, expense incident to inquiries and commitments of insane to Government Hospital for the Insane—			
Salary of alienist, 1918.....	2,392.50		
Witness and docket fees—			
1918.....	2,984.85		
1917.....	281.05	5,658.40	
Purchase of reports of opinions, court of appeals of various courts, 1918.....		55.00	
			\$660,796.72
Grand total, general government.....			1,082,232.10
II. Protection of life and property.			
1. Metropolitan police:			
Salaries—			
1918.....	909,060.79		
1917.....	3,276.56		
1917-18.....	145.35		
1916.....	33.67	912,516.37	
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	21,925.05		
1917.....	9,523.73		
1916.....	.05	31,448.83	
Flags and halyards—			
1918.....	99.20		
1917.....	52.00	151.20	
Aid in support of National Bureau of Criminal Identification—			
1918.....	460.00		
1917.....	44.00	504.00	
Fuel—			
1918.....	3,108.15		
1917.....	276.04	3,384.19	
Repairs and improvements to police stations and grounds—			
1918.....	5,897.92		
1917.....	2,119.19	8,017.11	
House of detention for women and children—			
Salaries, 1918.....	9,676.68		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	3,104.55		
1917.....	337.24		
1916.....	203.37	13,321.84	
Harbor patrol—			
Salaries—			
1918.....	3,963.90		
1917.....	3.33		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	1,739.81		
1917.....	1,314.62	7,021.66	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
II. Protection of life and property—Continued.			
1. Metropolitan police—Continued.			
Motor vehicles, maintenance—			
1918.....	\$7,130.44		
1917.....	1,456.96	\$8,587.40	
Reconstructing cell corridors—			
1918.....	29.85		
1917.....	108.30	138.15	
Site for suburban station, house between ninth and tenth precincts.....	2,486.00		
Erection of a station house in the suburban section between the ninth and tenth precincts.....	1,280.00	3,766.00	
			\$988,856.75
2. Militia and armories:			
1918.....	26,584.63		
1917.....	7,036.78		
1916.....	75.13		
1915, repayment in excess of expenditure.....	—90.90		
1914, repayment in excess of expenditure.....	—3.90		33,601.74
3. Preservation of public order:			
Inaugural ceremonies, 1917—			
Public order.....	1,351.59		
Public comfort.....	.84		1,352.43
Confederate Veterans' Association Encampment in 1917—			
Public order.....	1,789.04		
Public comfort.....	610.14		2,399.18
4. Fire department:			
Salaries—			
1918.....	557,360.02		
1917.....	1,447.15	558,807.17	
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	20,436.91		
1917.....	4,972.64	25,409.55	
Forage—			
1918.....	25,338.77		
1917.....	2,254.63	27,593.40	
Fuel—			
1918.....	17,315.07		
1917.....	2,739.94	20,055.01	
Hose—			
1918.....	8,150.26		
1917.....	3,699.00	11,849.26	
Horses—			
1918.....	3,150.00		
1917.....	1,562.50	4,712.50	
Repairs and improvements to engine houses and grounds—			
1918.....	12,482.57		
1917.....	958.43	13,441.00	
Repairs to apparatus and motor vehicles—			
1918.....	13,028.50		
1917.....	4,704.99	17,733.49	
Repairs to fire boat—			
1918.....	614.27		
1917.....	233.15	847.42	
Installing steam heat in engine and truck houses—			
1918.....	8.68		
1917.....	1,419.15	1,427.83	
1 motor fire engine—			
1918.....	.03		
1917.....	7,186.00	7,186.03	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
II. Protection of life and property—Continued.			
4. Fire department—Continued.			
4 motor combination chemical and hose wagons—			
1918.....	\$9,000.00		
1917.....	20,400.00		
		\$29,400.00	
4 motor tractors, 1918.....		9,000.00	
3 motor tractors, 1917.....		11,339.00	
1 motor aerial hook and ladder truck, 1917.....		8,615.83	
Buildings—			
Site, house, furniture, and equipment to relieve company No. 20, Tennallytown.....	196.63		
Site, house, furniture, and equipment to relieve truck company No. 1.....	49.93		
		246.56	
5. Miscellaneous inspection:			\$747,664.05
Building inspection division—			
Salaries—			
1918.....	27,013.90		
1916.....	30.00		
Salaries of temporary additional inspectors—			
1918.....	1,450.00		
1917.....	65.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	587.52		
1917.....	800.64		
Allowance for use of bicycles for inspectors—			
1918.....	82.50		
1917.....	7.50		
Allowance for use of motor cycles by elevator inspectors—			
1918.....	260.00		
1917.....	24.00		
Maintenance motor vehicles—			
1918.....	235.16		
1917.....	138.80		
Transportation—			
1918.....	666.67		
1917.....	75.00		
		31,486.69	
Plumbing inspection division—			
Salaries—			
1918.....	15,807.88		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditure.....	—116.67		
Salaries of temporary inspectors and laborers—			
1918.....	1,130.88		
1917.....	120.12		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	311.12		
1917.....	27.63		
Allowance for use of bicycles for inspectors—			
1918.....	167.50		
1917.....	17.50		
Maintenance of motorcycles by inspectors—			
1918.....	276.00		
1917.....	24.00		
		17,765.96	
Superintendent of weights, measures, and markets' office—			
Salaries, 1918.....	10,419.86		
Contingent expenses, 1918.....	1,224.19		
Purchase of small quantities of groceries, meats, provisions, etc., in connection with the investigation and detection of sales of short weight and measures, 1918.....	78.65		
Autotruck purchase—			
1918.....	598.37		
1917.....	48.92		
Maintenance of autotruck, 1918.....	150.51		
Allowance for motor vehicle, 1918.....	2.46		
		12,522.96	
6. Pound:			61,725.61
Salaries, 1918.....	3,471.72		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	1,524.69		
1917.....	57.06		
Motor wagon purchase, 1917.....	1,192.32		
Motor wagon maintenance, 1918.....	449.91		
Alterations to provide accommodations for motor vehicles, 1917.....	506.92		
		7,202.62	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
II. Protection of life and property—Continued.			
7. Miscellaneous:			
Surveyor's office—			
Salaries—			
1918.....	\$21,495.37		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—106.25		
Contingent expense—			
1918.....	598.63		
1917.....	152.88		
Temporary employees and field parties, salaries—			
1918.....	5,109.11		
1917.....	189.75		
Miscellaneous supplies—			
1918.....	240.47		
1917.....	200.70		
Maintenance of motor vehicle—			
1918.....	387.83		
1917.....	33.21		
		\$28,301.70	
Insurance department—			
Salaries, 1918.....	10,592.78		
Temporary clerk hire—			
1918.....	295.00		
1917.....	27.50		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	563.50		
1917.....	148.06		
1916.....	3.95		
		11,630.79	
Electrical department—			
Salaries, 1918.....	45,420.39		
General supplies—			
1918.....	5,820.09		
1917.....	2,560.02		
1916, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	— .46		
Extension of police patrol system—			
1918.....	1,804.14		
1917.....	2,233.00		
Purchase of fire-alarm boxes—			
1918.....	3,764.84		
1917.....	1,047.71		
Placing wires of fire alarm, telegraph, police patrol, and telephone service underground—			
1918.....	5,673.12		
1917.....	4,784.39		
1916, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	— .23		
1915, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	— .48		
Replacing police patrol signaling system—			
1918.....	3,494.74		
1917.....	557.25		
Purchase of lead-covered cables, 1918.....	5,072.25		
Purchase of motor vehicle, 1918.....	262.80		
Maintenance and operation motor vehicles—			
1918.....	1,072.47		
1917.....	923.06		
Use of bicycles by inspectors—			
1918.....	20.30		
1917.....	11.25		
Erection of storehouse.....	.42		
		84,521.07	
Repairs to buildings injured by fire, 1918.....		489.22	
Removal of dangerous buildings, 1918.....		35.00	
Enforcing game and fish laws, 1918.....		42.00	
			\$132,222.40
Grand total, protection of life and property.....			1,967,822.16
III. Health and sanitation.			
1. Health department:			
Salaries—			
1918.....	69,583.69		
1917.....	20.56		
Drainage of lots and abatement of nuisances—			
1918.....	925.00		
1917.....	168.00		
Preventing sale of adulterated drugs and foods—			
Services, 1918.....	71.25		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	767.61		
1917.....	101.78		

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
III. <i>Health and sanitation</i> —Continued.			
1. <i>Health department</i> —Continued			
Bacteriological laboratory, maintenance—			
1918.....	\$732.79		
1917.....	31.57		
1916.....	40.95		
Traveling expenses of inspectors—			
1918.....	2,270.63		
1917.....	433.64		
Allowances for horses and vehicles—			
1918.....	2,138.75		
1917.....	205.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	2,167.71		
1917.....	511.62		
Purchase of motor vehicle for sanitary and food inspection service, 1918.....	695.00		
Maintenance of motor vehicles—			
1918.....	233.40		
1917.....	56.52		
Repairing old Emergency Hospital for laboratory, 1917-18.	984.58		
Enforcement of act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia; salaries of inspectors and clerks, 1918.....	4,192.08		
Chemical laboratory, maintenance—			
1918.....	655.42		
1917.....	88.79		
			\$87,076.34
2. Quarantine and contagious disease hospital:			
Contagious disease service, preventing spread of contagious diseases, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, etc.—			
Supplies—			
1918.....	9,824.44		
1917.....	1,317.56		
1916.....	10.50		
Services—			
1918.....	18,449.95		
1917.....	670.25		
Water main for smallpox hospital, 1918.....	1,672.94		
New refrigerating machine, 1918.....	495.00		
Diagnosis of diseases, 1918.....	1,187.37		
Table tops and water troughs, 1918.....	240.55		
Refuse and incinerator, 1914.....	444.13		
Repairs to buildings located on reservation No. 13, 1917.....	445.15		
Disinfecting service—		\$34,757.84	
Supplies—			
1918.....	2,405.58		
1917.....	453.66		
Services—			
1918.....	3,583.24		
1917.....	6.00		
		6,448.48	
3. Sewers and sewage disposal:			41,208.32
Salaries—			
1918.....	55,425.34		
1917.....	6.67		
Contingent expenses—		55,432.01	
1918.....	910.51		
1917.....	29.09		
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins—		939.60	
1918.....	64,526.98		
1917.....	3,040.94		
Operation and maintenance of sewer pumping service—		67,567.92	
1918.....	51,049.85		
1917.....	2,606.60		
1916.....	2.04		
Main and pipe sewers, construction of—		53,658.49	
1918.....	66,457.42		
1917.....	7,864.31		
1916.....	7.36		
		74,329.09	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
III. Health and sanitation—Continued.			
3. Sewers and sewage disposal—Continued.			
Suburban sewers, construction of—			
1918.....	\$86,303.88		
1917.....	68,723.26		
1916.....	20,071.51	\$175,098.65	
Assessment and permit work, sewers, construction of—			
1918.....	102,618.56		
1917.....	39,781.30		
1916.....	3,773.87	146,173.73	
Purchase or condemnation of rights of way for public sewers—			
1918.....	356.50		
1917.....	1,343.15	1,699.65	
Construction of sewage-disposal system—			
Anacostia main interceptor—			
1917.....	128.63		
1916.....	13,857.19		
Rock Creek main interceptor, 1917.....	37,155.45		
Upper Potomac interceptor, 1918.....	146.29	51,287.56	
			\$626,186.70
4. Street cleaning:			
Salaries, street-sweeping office, 1918.....		43,201.38	
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	560.84		
1917.....	675.76		
Purchase and exchange of motor vehicles—			
1918.....	1,315.60		
1917.....	303.46		
Maintenance of motor vehicles—			
1918.....	1,788.02		
1917.....	372.70	5,016.38	
Sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys, snow removal and dust prevention—			
1918.....	311,816.58		
1917.....	25,933.96	337,750.54	
Street-cleaning stables, construction of sheds and store-rooms, 1917.....		462.38	
Paving yard at street-cleaning stables.....		4,883.78	391,314.46
5. Disposal of city refuse, collection and disposal of garbage, dead animals, miscellaneous refuse, ashes, and night soil:			
1918.....	172,881.16		
1917.....	7,465.95		
			180,347.11
6. Miscellaneous:			
Condemnation of insanitary buildings, personal services—			
1918.....	1,639.32		
1917.....	5.00	1,644.32	
Public-convenience stations—			
Care and maintenance of—			
1918.....	14,478.19		
1917.....	2,781.58		
Construction—			
No. 4, Fifteenth and H Streets NE.....	1,294.62		
No. 5, Eighth and F Streets NW.....	86.88	18,641.27	
			20,285.59
Grand total, health and sanitation.....			1,346,416.52
IV. Highways.			
1. Administration, surface division, engineer department:			
Salaries—			
1918.....	65,915.11		
1917.....	32.50		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	902.36		
1917.....	254.26		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
Administration, surface division, engineer department—Con.			
Motor vehicles, purchased—			
Superintendent of streets, 1918.....	\$482.50		
Assistant Engineer Commissioner No. 1, 1918.....	130.85		
Maintenance, motor vehicle, superintendent of streets.....	107.92		
			\$67,825.50
2. Streets:			
Inspector of asphalts and cements office—			
Salaries, 1918.....	8,538.34		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	408.28		
1917.....	328.25		
		\$9,274.87	
Repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, including repairs and resurfacing asphalt pavements—			
1918.....	257,726.18		
1917.....	32,844.14		
		290,570.32	
Repairs to suburban roads and suburban streets—			
1918.....	140,529.86		
1917.....	12,141.97		
		152,671.83	
Grading streets, alleys, and roads—			
1918.....	22,467.89		
1917.....	11,738.15		
		34,206.04	
Paving streets—			
Northwest schedule—			
1918.....	11,721.28		
1917.....	1,509.68		
Southwest schedule—			
1918.....	29,256.43		
1917.....	31,493.58		
Southeast schedule—			
1918.....	37,959.47		
1917.....	35,625.64		
Northeast schedule—			
1918.....	30,668.37		
1917.....	21,394.84		
Georgetown schedule, 1918.....	2,950.50		
		202,579.79	
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets and improvement of various city streets—			
Albemarle Street NW., Connecticut Avenue to Thirty-eighth Street, grade and improve, 1918.....	8,721.92		
Adams Mill Road NW., Clydesdale Place to Harvard Street, grade, 1918.....	7,036.04		
Allison Street NW., Fourteenth to Fifteenth Streets, pave, 1918.....	53.00		
Ashmead Place NW., Connecticut Avenue to Belmont Road, pave, 1918.....	7,288.67		
Belmont Road NW., Nineteenth to Twentieth Streets, pave, 1918.....	2,632.20		
Belmont Street NW., Sixteenth Street to Crescent Place, 1918.....	461.50		
Buchanan Street, Fourteenth to Sixteenth Streets, pave, 1918.....	60.00		
Bennings Road NE., end of macadam to Central Avenue, repayment in excess of expenditures, 1917.....	—3.18		
B Street NW., Seventh to Ninth Streets, repave, 1917.....	4,399.57		
B Street NW., Ninth to Twelfth Streets, repave, 1917.....	8,120.75		
Canal Road NW., retaining wall, construction, 1918.....	398.80		
Champlain Avenue NW., Kalorama Road to Columbia Road, pave, 1918.....	9,121.64		
Channing Street NW., First to North Capitol Streets, pave, 1918.....	60.00		
Connecticut Avenue, Tilden Street to Pierce Mill Road, 1918.....	8,003.16		
Crescent Place NW., east of Belmont Street to end, pave, 1918.....	29.25		
Canal Road, south side retaining wall, 1917.....	10,398.65		
Connecticut Avenue NW., Cathedral Avenue to Klinge Road, pave, 1917.....	8,496.18		
Douglas Street NE., Tenth to Twelfth Streets, pave, 1918.....	3,043.93		
Dahlia Street NW., Fifth to Seventh Streets, grade and improve, 1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—663.47		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
2. Streets—Continued.			
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets and improvement of various city streets—Continued.			
Evarts Street NE., west of Twelfth Street, grade and improve, 1918.....	\$77.74		
Ellicott Street NW., Belt Road to Wisconsin Avenue, grade and improve, 1917.....	853.95		
Fourteenth Street SW., B to D Streets, repave, 1918....	7,186.31		
First Street NW., Pennsylvania Avenue to B Street, repave, 1918.....	4,254.94		
First Street NW., Defrees to I Streets.....	1,384.09		
Fifteenth Street NW., Webster to Buchanan Streets, repave, 1918.....	60.00		
Fourteenth Street NW., Pennsylvania Avenue to F Street NW., repave, 1917.....	5,305.78		
First Street NE., U Street to Todd Place, pave, 1917....	893.54		
Forty-first Street NW., Davenport to Ellicott Streets, grade and improve, 1917.....	896.81		
Franklin and Seventeenth Streets NE., grade, 1917.....	60.75		
Fifth Street NW., Aspen to Butternut Streets, grade and improve, 1917, repavement in excess of expenditures.....	—886.34		
Hamlin Street NE., Twelfth to Thirteenth Streets, grade and improve, 1918.....	2,813.83		
Hobart Street NW., Sherman to Georgia Avenues, pave, 1918.....	60.00		
Hobart Street NW., west of Mount Pleasant Street, pave, 1917.....	2,720.23		
Holmead Place NW., Otis Street to Spring Road, grade and improve, 1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—476.61		
Hall Place NW., north of W Place, pave, 1917.....	2,703.77		
Irving Street NE., Fourteenth to Seventeenth Streets, grade and improve, 1918.....	6,051.15		
Illinois Avenue NW., Ingraham to Hamilton Streets, grade and improve, 1917.....	253.83		
Jocelyn Street NW., east of Connecticut Avenue, pave, 1918.....	2,361.56		
Kanawha Street NW., east of Connecticut Avenue, pave, 1918.....	2,646.76		
Kearney Street NE., Twentieth to Twenty-second Streets, grade and improve, 1918.....	1,971.28		
Kennedy Street NW., Eighth to Ninth Streets, grade and improve, 1917.....	68.50		
Keokuk Street NW., Connecticut Avenue to Thirty-seventh Street, grade and improve, 1917.....	803.24		
Legation Street NW., Connecticut Avenue to Thirty-ninth Street, pave, 1918.....	5,287.89		
Livingston Street NW., Connecticut Avenue to Forty-first Street, pave, 1918.....	10,394.38		
Livingston Road SE., Giesboro Road to District line, grade and improve, 1918.....	128.71		
Longfellow Street NW. and NE. (various other streets), grade and improve, 1918.....	507.69		
Lowell Street NW., Wisconsin Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, pave, 1918.....	2,218.85		
Lamont Street NW., Sixth Street to Park Place, pave, 1917.....	1,506.91		
Lawrence Street NE., Seventeenth to Twenty-second Streets, grade and improve, 1917.....	1,358.61		
McKinley Street NW., Connecticut Avenue to Thirty-ninth Street, pave, 1918.....	2,914.17		
Morrison Street NW., Connecticut Avenue to Thirty-ninth Street, pave, 1918.....	4,623.41		
Mount View Place SE., Morris Road to Talbert Street, grade, 1918.....	1,212.00		
Madison Street NW., Fourteenth Street to Colorado Avenue, grade and macadam, 1917.....	60.72		
Massachusetts Avenue NW., Nebraska Avenue to District line, grade and macadam, 1917.....	21,021.45		
New York Avenue and U Street NE., Florida Avenue to Bladensburg Road, grade, 1918.....	394.00		
Ninth Street NW., U to V Streets, pave, 1918.....	3,279.01		
Ninth Street NW., Georgia to Kansas Avenues, pave, 1918.....	731.60		
Naylor Road SE., east of Good Hope Road to District line, grade and improve, 1917.....	12,950.98		
New Hampshire Avenue NW., Grant Circle to Oregon Avenue, grade and improve, 1917.....	10,519.79		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
2. Streets—Continued.			
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets and improvement of various city streets—Continued.			
Nichols Avenue SE., Fourth to Upsal Streets, grade and improve, 1917.....	\$8,599.33		
Naylor Road SE., east of Good Hope Road to District line, grade and improve, 1916, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—40.84		
Otis Street NE., Tenth to Twelfth Streets, grade and improve, 1918.....	1,893.26		
Ord Street NE., Kenilworth Road to Forty-fourth Street, grade and improve, 1917.....	301.77		
Olive Street NE., Polk Road to Eastern Avenue, grade and improve, 1917.....	993.31		
Park Road NW., New Hampshire Avenue to Fourteenth Street, pave, 1917.....	4.56		
Parkwood Place NW., Holmead Place to Fourteenth Street, pave, 1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—325.06		
Portland Street SE., Nichols Avenue to Fourth Street, grade, 1917.....	3,063.08		
Portland Street SE., Nichols Avenue to Fourth Street, SW., grade and macadam, 1917.....	33,638.77		
Perry Place NW., Holmead Place to Spring Place, pave, 1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—376.04		
Princeton Place NW., Georgia Avenue to Rock Creek Church Road, pave, 1917.....	1,301.92		
Quarles Street NE., Kenilworth Avenue to Minnesota Avenue, grade and improve, 1917.....	678.66		
Queen's Chapel Road NE., Bunker Hill Road to District line, grade and improve, 1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—92.70		
Railroad Avenue, Pennsylvania Avenue to Twenty-second Street, pave, 1918.....	259.20		
Rhode Island Avenue NE., South Dakota Avenue to District line, grade and improve, 1917.....	17,650.68		
Sixty-first Street NE., East Capitol Street to Eastern Avenue, grade and improve, 1918.....	11,358.66		
Sixteenth Street NE., Brentwood Road to Rhode Island Avenue, grade and improve, 1918.....	2,009.93		
Seventh Street NW., R to Florida Avenue, repave, 1917.....	4,547.61		
Seventh Street NW., Varnum to Upshur Streets, repave, 1917.....	493.53		
Sixth Street NW., Aspen to Butternut Streets, grade and improve, 1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—692.86		
Sixteenth Street NE., Brentwood Road to Irving Street, grade and improve, 1917.....	644.17		
Sixteenth Street NW., Montague Street to Alaska Avenue, grade and improve, 1917.....	48,246.75		
Seventeenth Street NW., Irving to Kenyon Streets, grade, 1917.....	33.75		
Sixteenth Place NE., Rhode Island Avenue to Franklin Street, grade and improve, 1917.....	274.95		
South Dakota Avenue NE., Carlton Avenue to Vista Street, grade and improve, 1917.....	362.36		
Sheriff Road NE., end of macadam to District line, grade and improve, 1916.....	9.37		
Thirteenth Street NE., E to F Streets, repave, 1918.....	7,415.94		
Twentieth Street NW., I to K Streets, repave, 1918.....	2,936.27		
Thirty-third Street NW., Rittenhouse Street to Pinehurst Circle, grade and improve, 1918.....	11,464.80		
Twentieth Street NW., Biltmore Street to Kalorama Road, pave, 1918.....	66.14		
Twentieth Street NE., Jackson to Lawrence Streets, grade and improve, 1918.....	2,268.04		
Twenty-fifth Street SE., Pennsylvania Avenue to Q Street, grade, 1918.....	2,653.50		
Twelfth Street NW., E to F Streets, repave, 1917.....	5,399.12		
Twentieth Street NW., Kalorama Road to Belmont Street, pave, 1917.....	148.50		
Thirty-sixth Street NW., Macomb Street to Woodley Road, grade and improve, 1917.....	514.03		
Tenth Street NW., Pennsylvania Avenue to B Street, repave, 1916.....	125.98		
Van Ness Street NW., Connecticut to Idaho Avenues, Van Ness Street to Pierce Mill Road, grade and improve, 1918.....	5,004.82		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
2. Streets—Continued.			
Construction of suburban roads and suburban street and improvement of various city streets—Continued.			
Varnum Street NW., Seventh to Eighth Streets, pave, 1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—\$1,138.66		
Wisconsin Avenue NW., M to P Streets, repave, 1918..	9,945.36		
Woodley Road NW., Connecticut Avenue to Twenty-seventh Street, pave, 1918.....	7,128.02		
Woodley Road NW., Wisconsin to Idaho Avenues, grade and improvement, 1918.....	59.39		
W Place NW., Wisconsin Avenue to Hall Place, pave, 1917.....	1,119.71		
Warder Street NW., Kenyon Street to Columbia Road, pave, 1917.....	851.55		
W Street NW., Fourth to Fifth Streets, pave, 1917....	876.65		
		\$390,511.17	
Condemnation of land for streets, roads, and alleys—			
1918.....	70.80		
1917.....	535.00		
		605.80	
Street extension division—			
Salaries, 1918.....		3,273.34	
Benning Road, from Fifteenth and H Streets NE to the taking line of Anacostia Parking, 1916, awards...	3.40		
Widening, etc., of Benning Road, Fifteenth Street east to Oklahoma Avenue, expenses of condemnation, 1917.....	447.50		
Extension of Central Avenue—			
Awards, 1916.....	2,097.40		
Expenses of condemnation, 1916.....	325.40		
Opening of Thirteenth Street, Spring Road to Kansas Avenue—			
Awards, 1916.....	334.16		
Expenses of condemnation.....	5.70		
Widening of Georgia Avenue—			
Awards, 1916.....	784.50		
Expenses of condemnation, 1916.....	3.95		
Widening of Wisconsin Avenue from Garfield Street to District line, expenses of condemnation, 1916....	3,315.85		
Calvert Street between Connecticut Avenue and Cleveland Avenue—			
Awards, 1916.....	59,386.74		
Expenses of condemnation, 1916.....	14.85		
Extension First Street NE, and V Street NW., expenses of condemnation, 1916.....	304.60		
Kenyon Street, Mount Pleasant to Seventeenth Streets, expenses of condemnation, 1917.....	334.45		
Seventeenth Street, Kenyon to Irving Streets—			
Awards, 1917.....	7,761.42		
Expenses of condemnation, 1917.....	149.65		
Extension of Montague Street, west of Fourteenth Street, etc.—			
Awards, 1917.....	2,327.70		
Expenses of condemnation, 1917.....	14.40		
Widening of Rhode Island Avenue, South Dakota Avenue to District line—			
Awards, 1917.....	3,585.92		
Expenses of condemnation, 1917.....	296.25		
Widening Georgia Avenue, Rock Creek Church Road to District line, expenses of condemnation, 1917....	87.50		
Extension of V Street between Flagler and Second Streets, awards, 1917.....	1,335.90		
Concord Avenue, between Fifth Street and New Hampshire Avenue, expenses of condemnation, 1918..	323.85		
Fifth Street NE., W Street to Rhode Island Avenue, expenses of condemnation, 1918.....	346.70		
Arkansas Avenue, between Thirteenth and Sixteenth Streets, Webster and Allison Streets between Arkansas Avenue and Fourteenth Street, expenses of condemnation, 1918.....	102.00		
Forty-sixth Street, between Van Ness Street and Massachusetts Avenue, expenses of condemnation, 1918.....	91.57		
Montana Avenue NE., between Rhode Island Avenue and Bryant Street, expenses of condemnation.....	98.00		
Fessenden Street NW., between Reno Road and Belt Road, expenses of condemnation, 1918.....	90.77		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
2. Streets—Continued.			
Street extension division—Continued.			
South Dakota Avenue from Vista to Bladensburg Road, expenses of condemnation, 1918.....	\$447.52		
Kenyon Street, Seventeenth to Mount Pleasant Streets, expenses of condemnation, 1918.....	26.75	\$84,444.40	
Opening, widening, and extending alleys and minor streets—			
Awards for land taken, expenses of condemnation, and services in connection therewith.....	6,111.62		
Amount of repayments, account of collection of special assessments for improvements, repaid to appropriation for alleys during year.....	9,702.88		
Repayment in excess of expenditures.....		—3,591.26	
3. Sidewalks and curbs:			\$1,164,546.30
Sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal buildings—			
1918.....	5,180.66		
1917.....	10,607.50	15,788.16	
Assessment and permit work, including paving of alleys—			
1918.....	112,038.12		
1917.....	90,164.14	202,202.26	
4. Bridges:			217,990.42
Salaries of engineer of bridges, bridge keepers, and inspectors, 1918.....		6,150.00	
Anacostia Bridge, maintenance and operation—			
1918.....	3,939.87		
1917.....	160.81	4,100.68	
Benning Road Viaduct and Bridge, construction of, 1917-18.....		12,258.69	
Highway Bridge across Potomac River, maintenance and operation—			
1918.....	20,480.00		
1917.....	4,010.00	24,490.00	
Bridge across Potomac River at Georgetown, D. C, construction of.....		255,000.00	
South Dakota Avenue Bridge, construction of, 1918.....		60.60	
Construction and repair of bridges—			
1918.....	12,916.58		
1917.....	9,312.50		
1916, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—1,125.04	21,104.04	
Plans for a new bridge over Rock Creek at Calvert Street, 1917.....		2,047.91	
Repairs to M Street Bridge across Rock Creek, 1917.....		10,119.17	
5. Elimination of grade crossings: Purchase of land, grading, etc.....			335,331.09
6. Street lighting:			557.78
Gas, oil, and electric lighting—			
1918.....	345,490.73		
1917.....	60,087.57		
Grand total, highways.....			405,578.30
V. Charities and corrections.			2,191,829.39
1. General supervision, Board of Charities:			
Salaries—			
1918.....	19,037.67		
1917.....	20.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	2,693.31		
1917.....	518.70		
1916.....	171.00		
Traveling expenses—			
1918.....	152.71		
1917.....	233.49		
Purchase of 1 motor ambulance, 1918.....	1,539.89		
Maintenance of motor ambulance, 1918.....	19.39		
			24,386.16

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
2. Poor in institutions:			
Home for the Aged and Infirm, salaries—			
1918.....	\$14,672.11		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—6.00		
Temporary labor, 1918.....	986.70		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	34,576.74		
1917.....	1,083.21		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1918.....	1,974.17		
1917.....	412.88		
Material for roads—			
1918.....	111.32		
1917.....	300.00		
Material and erection of fence, 1917.....	277.40		
Renewal of heating system, 1918.....	2,037.38		
Renewal of roofs, 1918.....	95.00		
Purchase of new electric generators, 1918.....	12.60		
Buildings, extension of colored women's ward.....	2,162.96	\$58,696.47	
Municipal lodging house—			
Salaries, 1918.....	2,046.67		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	1,004.69		
1917.....	693.60		
Building, new municipal lodging house.....	2.02	3,746.98	
Washington Home for Incurables, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	4,071.40		
1917.....	407.14	4,478.54	
Southern Relief Society, care and maintenance of indigent and infirm men, women, and children, under contract to be made by said society with the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	9,507.74		
1917.....	231.67	9,739.41	
			\$76,661.40
3. Outdoor poor relief:			
Relief of the poor, medicines and medical attendance furnished the poor—			
1918.....	9,463.53		
1917.....	1,413.00		
1916.....	3.30	10,879.83	
Transportation of paupers—			
1918.....	658.35		
1917.....	233.20	891.55	
Payment to destitute women and children, under the act of Mar. 23, 1896, making it a misdemeanor to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or her children in destitute or necessitous circumstances—			
1918.....	4,146.00		
1917.....	36.00	4,182.00	
			15,953.38
4. Care of children:			
Board of Children's Guardians—			
Salaries—			
1918.....	15,969.50		
1916.....	5.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	3,068.80		
1917.....	407.60		
Maintenance of feeble-minded children—			
1918.....	23,323.42		
1917.....	6,020.56		
Board and care of children—			
1918.....	105,806.61		
1917.....	8,953.57		
Board and care of children, payments to sectarian institutions—			
1918.....	5,182.48		
1917.....	500.42		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
4. Care of children—Continued.			
Board of Children's Guardians—Continued.			
Burial expenses of wards, 1918.....	\$20. 00		
Maintenance of motor vehicles—			
1918.....	390. 47		
1917.....	114. 50	\$169,762. 93	
Hope and Help Mission, care and maintenance of women and children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1918.....	2,442. 13		
1917.....	261. 71	2,703. 84	
Industrial Home School—			
Salaries—			
1918.....	9,567. 83		
1917.....	2. 00		
Temporary labor—			
1918.....	370. 01		
1917.....	15. 00		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	20,748. 79		
1917.....	738. 06		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1918.....	1,814. 39		
1917.....	106. 26		
Replacing fire plug, 1918.....	354. 59	33,716. 93	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children—			
Salaries, 1918.....	7,977. 83		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	13,359. 88		
1917.....	635. 11		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1918.....	1,291. 68		
1917.....	81. 98		
Temporary labor.....	291. 00		
Manual training equipment—			
1918.....	281. 31		
1917.....	116. 64		
Materials for roads and sidewalk.....	117. 00		
Buildings, erection of 1 cottage.....	58. 86	24,211. 29	
National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children, care and maintenance of children under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	8,506. 45		
1917.....	729. 36	9,235. 81	
National Training School for Boys, care and maintenance of boys committed by the courts under contract with the the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	57,798. 79		
1917.....	4,802. 14	62,600. 93	
National Training School for Girls—			
Salaries and maintenance—			
1918.....	27,480. 00		
1917.....	8,881. 60		
Additional building for white girls and furnishing same.....	4,863. 68	41,225. 28	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, care and maintenance of children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1918.....	4,490. 85		
1917.....	205. 01	4,695. 86	
Washington Home for Foundlings, care and maintenance of children under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	5,904. 70		
1917.....	891. 86	6,796. 56	
			\$345,949. 43

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
5. Miscellaneous charities:			
Temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors—			
Salaries, 1918.....	\$1,920.00		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	2,692.54		
1917.....	621.26	\$5,233.80	
Burial of indigent soldiers—			
1918.....	1,200.00		
1917.....	200.00	1,400.00	
			\$6,633.80
6. Hospitals:			
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, emergency care and free dispensary service to indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities—			
1918.....	18,311.60		
1917.....	1,799.25	20,110.85	
Children's Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	14,361.00		
1917.....	1,271.40	15,632.40	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum—			
Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	16,099.40		
1917.....	1,339.60		
1918 (expended under Superintendent of Capitol) ..	13,000.00	30,439.00	
Repair of nurses' cottages, installation of X-ray apparatus, the necessary equipment therefor, etc., 1917 ...	6,489.10		
Awnings, frames, and screens for windows and porches, 1917.....	502.04	6,991.14	
Eastern Dispensary, emergency care and free dispensary service to indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	13,000.00		
1917.....	427.65	13,427.65	
Freedmen's Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	32,281.95		
1917.....	1,864.85	34,146.80	
Gallinger Hospital, buildings.....		423.78	
Garfield Memorial Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	19,000.00		
1917.....	1,756.70		
Maintenance of isolating wards for contagious diseases—			
1918.....	9,853.86		
1917.....	333.34		
Improvements, repairs, and equipment, 1917.....	181.80	31,125.70	
Georgetown University Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities, 1918.....		5,000.00	
George Washington University Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	4,484.50		
1917.....	208.10	4,692.60	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities—			
1918.....	4,837.20		
1917.....	619.30	5,456.50	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
6. Hospitals—Continued.			
Providence Hospital—			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients under contract with Surgeon General, United States Army—			
1918.....	\$17,416.66		
1917.....	1,583.34		
Maintenance of isolating ward—			
1918.....	5,493.20		
1917.....	250.00		
		\$24,743.20	
Tuberculosis Hospital—			
Salaries, 1918.....	19,568.18		
Temporary service—			
1918.....	311.28		
1917.....	8.00		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	34,617.24		
1917.....	2,587.64		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1918.....	1,703.73		
1917.....	240.45		
X-ray machine, 1917.....	114.50		
Establishment and maintenance of a dispensary or dispensaries for treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis and of persons suffering from venereal diseases, 1918.			
	2,105.67		
		61,256.69	
			\$253,446.31
7. Insane Institutions:			
Hospital for the Insane, support of insane—			
1918.....	456,351.30		
1917.....	15,707.63		
Deportation of nonresident insane, 1918.....			
	2,994.19		
		475,053.12	
8. Prison and reformatories:			
Support of prisoners—			
Salaries of guards and attendants—			
1918.....	23,398.99		
1916.....	36.00		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	35,197.91		
1917.....	3,017.84		
		61,650.74	
Conveying prisoners to Washington Asylum and Jail—			
Salary, driver of van—			
1918.....	\$95.00		
1917.....	35.00		
Maintenance of van—			
1918.....	1,352.51		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....	—73.65		
		2,118.86	
Washington Asylum and Jail—			
Salaries—			
1918.....	25,153.23		
1917.....	5.17		
Temporary labor—			
1918.....	880.80		
1917.....	169.30		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	47,476.71		
1917.....	4,403.48		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1918.....	1,814.45		
1917.....	526.91		
Maintenance of X-ray laboratory, 1917.....	38.31		
Refrigerator and ice box, 1917.....	98.40		
Building for hospital kitchen.....	6,143.19		
		86,709.95	
Reformatory development work, including personal services for improvement of site—			
Temporary quarters, furniture, and equipment, 1917..			
Maintenance—	1,403.46		
Supplies—			
1918.....	38,729.09		
1917.....	4,697.26		
Services—			
1918.....	24,477.76		
1917.....	350.00		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
8. Prison and reformatories—Continued.			
Reformatory development work, including personal services for improvement of site—Continued.			
Fuel for maintenance—			
1918.....	\$4,930.56		
1917.....	858.89		
Building—			
Construction of permanent buildings.....	41,731.41		
Enlargement of central power plant.....	23,279.27		
Refrigerating and ice plant.....	3,534.71		
		\$143,992.11	
Workhouse—			
Salaries—			
Administration—			
1918.....	5,288.33		
1917.....	246.67		
Operation—			
1918.....	5,803.32		
1917.....	260.84		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	35,871.30		
1917.....	1,814.59		
Maintenance and operation—			
1918.....	94,592.42		
1917.....	4,840.75		
Fuel for maintenance, 1918.....	14,580.50		
Fuel for manufacturing and construction, oils, and repairs to plants—			
1918.....	21,808.70		
1917.....	2,426.96		
Materials for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks—			
1918.....	2,212.65		
1917.....	35.10		
Laundry machinery.....	3,997.00		
Dairy and forage building.....	.10		
		193,779.23	
Support of convicts—			
1918.....	89,456.24		
1917.....	41,579.66		
		131,035.90	
			\$619,287.09
Grand total, charities and corrections.....			1,826,370.09
VI. Education.			
1. Public schools:			
Salaries—			
Officers—			
1918.....	54,725.47		
1917.....	4,271.14		
Attendance officers—			
1918.....	3,321.65		
1917.....	175.00		
Teachers—			
1918.....	1,448,805.20		
1917.....	206.01		
Clerks and librarians—			
1918.....	16,006.99		
1917.....	470.77		
Longevity pay—			
1918.....	466,632.79		
1917.....	804.77		
Allowance to principals—			
1918.....	32,310.00		
1917.....	3,554.60		
Teachers and janitors in night schools—			
1918.....	44,820.99		
1917.....	13.00		
Janitors—			
1918.....	161,145.38		
1917.....	14,501.24		
1916.....	3.00		
Care of small buildings and rented rooms—			
1918.....	8,688.40		
1917.....	762.00		
Custodian and bookkeeper of textbooks and supplies—			
1918.....	2,214.81		
1917.....	83.67		

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VI. Education—Continued.			
1. Public schools—Continued.			
Salaries—Continued.			
Medical inspectors—			
1918.....	\$8,238.84		
1917.....	698.65		
School nurses—			
1918.....	6,113.86		
1917.....	375.00		
Cabinetmaker for repairing school furniture—			
1918.....	916.66		
1917.....	83.34		
Vacation school playgrounds—			
1918.....	6,285.25		
1917.....	135.00		
School matrons.....	3,987.54		
		\$2,290,350.42	
Contingent expenses—			
Miscellaneous—			
1918.....	27,580.52		
1917.....	10,091.61		
		37,672.13	
Books of reference and periodicals—			
1918.....	605.11		
1917.....	616.56		
		1,221.67	
Livery of horse or garage for superintendent of schools and superintendent of janitors—			
1918.....	1,075.00		
1917.....	100.00		
		1,175.00	
Night schools, contingent expenses—			
1918.....	1,468.17		
1917.....	288.43		
		1,756.60	
Kindergarten supplies—			
1918.....	1,530.12		
1917.....	522.08		
		2,052.20	
Purchase of sanitary paper towels and fixtures for dispensing same, 1918.....		2,355.00	
Transportation for pupils attending schools for tubercular children, 1918.....		225.00	
Manual-training and industrial instruction—			
1918.....	17,608.38		
1917.....	10,485.52		
1916.....	450.17		
		28,544.07	
Textbooks and school supplies for use of pupils of first 8 grades—			
1918.....	62,922.42		
1917.....	6,239.45		
		69,161.87	
Purchase of United States flags, 1918.....		899.25	
Rent of school buildings, repair shop, storage, and stock rooms—			
1918.....	9,993.00		
1917.....	2,986.50		
1916.....	195.00		
		13,174.50	
Equipment and supplies in connection with the enforcement of the compulsory-education law, and instruction of atypical and ungraded classes—			
1918.....	1,139.05		
1917.....	2,187.35		
		3,326.40	
Fuel, gas, electric light, and power—			
1918.....	105,329.17		
1917.....	12,130.55		
		117,459.72	
Repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, and repairing and renewing heating, plumbing, and ventilating apparatus—			
1918.....	132,262.42		
1917.....	26,969.08		
1916.....	6.44		
		159,237.94	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VI. Education—Continued.			
1. Public schools—Continued.			
Utensils, material, and labor, establishment and maintenance of school gardens—			
1918.....	\$1,933.89		
1917.....	1,000.87		
		\$2,934.76	
Apparatus and equipment for physic department—			
1918.....	1,734.20		
1917.....	1,852.51		
1916.....	30.02		
		3,616.73	
Fixtures, apparatus, specimens, and material for chemical and biological laboratories—			
1918.....	1,016.35		
1917.....	822.46		
		1,838.81	
School playgrounds, maintenance and repairs—			
1918.....	283.01		
1917.....	2,118.68		
Equipment and improvement, 1917.....	875.54		
		3,277.23	
Furniture and equipment—			
Kindergarten, 1918.....	689.01		
3 kindergartens, 1917.....	200.05		
Western High School, 1916.....	34.00		
2 cooking schools, 1918.....	179.50		
1 cooking school, 1917.....	134.72		
1 cooking school, 1916.....	21.00		
2 manual training shops, 1918.....	6.00		
2 manual training shops, 1917.....	226.51		
16-room building west of Soldiers' Home, 1916.....	156.00		
Powell School and addition, 1917.....	922.44		
F. V. Brown School, 1918.....	198.00		
Purchase of pianos, 1918.....	1,370.00		
		4,137.23	
Removal of portable schools—			
1918.....	1,965.73		
1917.....	34.06		
		1,999.79	
Extension of telephone system—			
1918.....	685.00		
1917.....	544.14		
		1,229.14	
Community forums and civic centers, 1918.....		6,219.87	
Purchase of sites and erection of buildings—			
Grading site, John F. Cook School, No. 30.....	328.21		
Toilet for Benning School, No. 48.....	766.95		
Additional ground adjoining Bradley School, No. 60..	2.45		
Additional ground, Garrison School, No. 76.....	6,881.10		
Additional ground, Tyler School, No. 83.....	196.99		
Site, new Eastern High School, No. 85.....	27,937.62		
Additional ground adjoining Langdon School.....	1.15		
8-room addition, F. V. Brown School, No. 113.....	51,426.46		
8-room addition, Takoma School.....	2,700.00		
Additional grounds, Syphax School, No. 126.....	20.35		
Additional ground, Armstrong Manual Training School, No. 129.....	6,431.80		
Foundry, McKinley Manual Training School, No. 130..	1,834.50		
8-room addition to Petworth, No. 131.....	384.71		
8-room addition to Powell, No. 157.....	769.97		
Greenhouse, Wilson Normal School, No. 162.....	1,845.40		
4-room addition to Burrville School, No. 170.....	14.50		
4-room building, Burrville School, No. 170.....	773.70		
Building, new Central High School, No. 173.....	354.79		
Building, new M Street High School, No. 174.....	10,896.34		
16-room building west of Soldiers' Home, No. 175.....	319.04		
Building, new Eastern High School, No. 176.....	2,020.69		
5-room building, fifth division, No. 177.....	901.20		
4-room addition, Deanwood, No. 152.....	314.32		
Addition to Phelps School, No. 101.....	1,619.39		
Additional ground and building, Gage School.....	8,100.00		
Additional ground, H. D. Cooke.....	15,602.85		
Additional ground and buildings, Wheatley School, No. 136.....	900.00		
Furniture and equipment—			
Normal school, colored, No. 169.....	569.50		
New Central High School, No. 173.....	33,643.93		
New M Street High School, No. 174.....	568.59		
		178,126.50	
			\$2,931,991.83

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VI. Education—Continued.			
2. Special education:			
Instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to Columbia Institution for the Deaf from the District of Columbia, 1918.....		\$15,071.13	
Education of colored deaf mutes at Maryland School for Colored Deaf Mutes, 1917.....		700.00	
Instruction of indigent blind children in the Maryland School for the Blind, 1917.....		3,587.50	
Aid and support National Library for Blind, 1918.....		5,000.00	
To aid the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind—			
1918.....	\$1,375.00		
1917.....	125.00		
		1,500.00	
			\$25,858.63
3. Libraries—Free Public Library and Takoma Park Branch Public Library:			
Salaries, 1918.....	56,865.32		
Extra services—			
1918.....	1,830.15		
1917.....	116.72		
Temporary services—			
1918.....	1,794.91		
1917.....	68.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	8,622.79		
1917.....	2,455.67		
Purchase of books—			
1918.....	7,379.89		
1917.....	2,225.26		
Binding—			
1918.....	3,843.62		
1917.....	377.67		
			85,580.00
Grand total, education.....			3,043,430.46
VII. Recreation.			
1. Parks:			
Improvement and care of public grounds and parks—			
1918.....	268,950.00		
1917.....	62,240.23		
1916.....	5.50		
		331,195.73	
Salaries of employees public buildings and grounds, proportion payable by the District, 1918.....		44,209.50	
Lighting public grounds and parks—			
1918.....	27,620.00		
1917.....	2,000.00		
		29,620.00	
Continuing the reclamation and development of the Anacostia River flats from the Anacostia River Bridge northeast to the District line.....		165,000.00	
National Zoological Park, salaries, care and improvement, subsistence, etc.—			
1918.....	95,000.00		
1917.....	800.00		
1916.....	6.00		
		95,806.00	
Connecting parkway between Rock Creek and Potomac Parks.....		100,000.00	
Rock Creek Park, care and improvement—			
1918.....	11,760.37		
1917.....	4,954.43		
		16,714.80	
Small parks, condemnation of small park areas at intersection of streets outside of limits of original city of Washington, expenses of condemnation, 1917.....		235.55	
Trees in streets—			
Salary of superintendent of trees and parking, inspectors, and clerks, 1918.....	9,750.00		
Expenses of parking commission for labor, cart hire, planting and care of trees, parking, etc.—			
1918.....	45,229.58		
1917.....	7,183.33		
Motor vehicle, maintenance, 1917.....	227.06		
		62,389.97	
			845,171.55

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VII. Recreation—Continued.			
2. Public playgrounds:			
Maintenance, repairs, equipment, and supplies for out-door playgrounds—			
1918.....	\$11,897.69		
1917.....	3,643.77		
Purchase of playgrounds, square 555, 1918.....	30,000.00		
Swimming pools, construction of 2 swimming pools, 1917.....	4.33		
Operating swimming pools—			
1918.....	1,063.58		
1917.....	798.87		
Salaries—			
1918.....	20,092.63		
1917.....	1,056.33		
			\$77,557.20
3. Bathing beach:			
Salaries of superintendent and assistants, 1918.....	1,506.33		
Maintenance—			
1918.....	1,660.08		
1917.....	290.12		
Repairs to buildings, pools, and upkeep of grounds—			
1917.....	45.86		
1917-18.....	1,139.96		
		\$4,642.35	
Tidal basin, bathing beach, to establish and maintain at a suitable place upon the shore of the tidal basin, in Potomac Park, a public bathhouse with necessary equipment, etc.....		17,000.00	
			21,642.35
Grand total, recreation.....			944,371.10
VIII. Miscellaneous.			
1. Miscellaneous offices:			
Purchasing officer's office—			
Salaries, 1918.....	34,335.33		
Temporary labor—			
1918.....	150.00		
1917.....	26.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	1,229.30		
1917.....	328.37		
		36,069.00	
Purchase of construction material, reimbursable fund.....		31,082.01	
Veterinarian—			
Salary, 1917.....	1,200.00		
Medicines, surgical and hospital supplies—			
1918.....	96.60		
1917.....	9.79		
		1,306.39	
Repair division—			
Salaries, 1918.....	14,879.60		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	250.97		
1917.....	.42		
Repair shop—			
Alterations and improvement of shop.....	1,602.78		
Construction of shed in rear of shop.....	858.21		
Purchase of machines for repair work.....	2,771.39		
		20,363.37	
Engineer's stables, salaries of superintendent and assistants, 1918.....		4,995.00	
Building central garage.....		11,740.26	
Equipment new municipal garage.....	2,205.37		
Maintenance, new municipal garage.....	4,481.75		
		6,687.12	
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses of various offices, printing of pay rolls, and vouchers, proposals, and contracts for general supplies, and miscellaneous items—			
1918.....	4,943.24		
1917.....	73.17		
Printing annual and special reports.....	8,325.30		
Stock, storehouse supplies, 1917.....	190.55		
Less repayment in excess of expenditures, 1918.....	-876.65		
		12,655.61	
Postage on official mail matter, 1918.....		18,089.06	

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VIII. <i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>			
1. Miscellaneous offices—Continued.			
General advertising authorized and required by law—			
1918.....	\$4,555.90		
1917.....	2,099.14	\$6,655.04	
Emergency fund, for use in all cases not otherwise sufficiently provided for—			
1918.....	5,295.67		
1917.....	2,316.30	7,611.97	
			\$157,254.83
2. Judgments.....		19,452.77	
Damages, payments in settlement of minor damages to persons and property, 1918.....		1,173.31	
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc.—			
Taxes.....	18,774.92		
Fines.....	2,581.00	21,355.92	
Refund of erroneous collections—			
Fees, 1918.....	39.00		
Special assessment—			
1918.....	1,085.51		
1917.....	133.92		
Permits—			
1918.....	56.00		
1917.....	9.00	1,323.43	
3. Salaries, office, District of Columbia, 1918:			
Advances to the disbursing officer on account of salaries.....		5,000.00	
1917, repayment in excess of expenditures.....		—2,000.00	
			46,305.46
Increase of compensation, 1918.....		457,583.27	
Increase of compensation, outside disbursing agents, 1918.....		28,582.17	
			486,165.44
NOTE.—The above sum was paid in strict accordance with section 10 of the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved Mar. 3, 1917, making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.			
Grand total, miscellaneous.....			689,725.73
IX. <i>Public-service enterprises.</i>			
1. Water supply, Washington Aqueduct, maintenance and operation, 1916.....	5.28		5.28
2. Markets:			
Salaries of market masters and assistants, 1918.....		5,451.33	
Maintenance and repairs to markets—			
1918.....	2,926.04		
1917.....	479.02		
Repainting interior of Eastern Market, 1918.....	2,243.08		
Repainting interior of Western Market, 1918.....	2,095.43		
Repainting exterior of Western Market, 1918.....	741.50	8,485.07	
Farmers' Produce Market—			
Salary of market master and assistants, 1918.....	3,031.34		
Repainting roof of small shelter, 1918.....	195.18		
Hauling refuse from market—			
1918.....	385.00		
1917.....	40.00		
Erection of shelters.....	14,146.61	17,798.13	
Fish wharf and market—			
Salary of market master and assistant, 1918.....	1,921.67		
Maintenance and repairs—			
1918.....	35.35		
1917.....	14.00		
Construction of wharves.....		1,971.02	
Construction of building.....		38.64	
		109,212.76	
3. Public crematory, maintenance and operation:			142,956.95
1918.....	1,577.18		
1917.....	137.40		
			1,714.58

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IX. <i>Public-service enterprises—Continued.</i>			
4. Extension of water mains:			
Reservoir Street and New Cut Road, 1918	\$19,979.03		
1918-19—			
24-inch main in Twenty-first Street, L Street to Virginia Avenue	15,541.74		
24-inch main in Twenty-first Street, Virginia Avenue to B Street	9,933.42		
20-inch main in Missouri Avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets	2,088.93		
12-inch main in the Mall between Seventh and Ninth Streets	1,318.75		
			\$48,861.87
Grand total, public-service enterprises			193,538.68
X. <i>Interest and debt.</i>			
Net expenditures account interest and sinking fund, 1918			958,249.75
XI. <i>Miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds.</i>			
General government, miscellaneous trust-fund deposits:			
Recording tax sale	615.50		
Duplicate automobile tags	651.90		
			1,267.40
Protection of life and property:			
Policemen and firemen's relief fund, police pensions	114,186.96		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits—			
Salaries of special policemen at street railway crossings	60,185.18		
Increase of compensation crossing police, repayment in excess of expenditure	—11.63		
Allowance to policemen out of clothing and helmet fund for damages to clothing	180.99		
		\$174,541.50	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund, firemen's pensions		48,261.52	
Militia fund from fines, payments from moneys received on account of fines imposed and collected from members of the District of Columbia Militia for general and clerical expenses of the service		200.00	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits—			
Gas inspection and laboratory expenses	1,270.47		
Installation of fire-alarm boxes, electrical supplies, and wiring	380.18		
Inspection of electrical meters	2.00		
Services in connection with traffic survey	2,208.00		
		3,860.65	
Health and sanitation miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, construction of sewers, paid from deposits of property owners, for this purpose	31,291.67		226,863.67
Expense of hauling coal, paid from deposits of various coal dealers	1,830.34		
Central heating and power plant, repayment in excess of expenditure	—7,940.62		
			25,181.39
Highways, miscellaneous trust-fund deposits:			
Repairs to cuts in improved streets, sidewalks, etc.; repairs to and paving within street railway space, changes in tracks of street railway companies, laying cement sidewalks, repairs to cuts in streets paid from deposits from plumbers and sundry persons and corporations for said work	128,486.94		
Street lighting and moving street lamps, paid from deposits for said purpose	346.28		
			128,833.22
Charities and corrections:			
Industrial Home School fund, care of children, maintenance from money derived from the sale of products of the institution and board and care of wards	2,949.89		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, care of children, maintenance, from moneys derived from sale of products of the institution and board and care of wards—			
1918	377.89		
1917	180.18		
Amount to credit of fund for fiscal year 1916, unexpended, deposited to credit of revenues of United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, on account of lapsed appropriation, per surplus warrant of June 30, 1918	11.23		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
XI. Miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds—Continued.			
Charities and corrections—Continued.			
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, payments for support and maintenance of children from moneys paid into said fund on order of the Juvenile Court under the act of Mar. 23, 1906, making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances.....	\$37,113.62		
Payments from interest derived from investment of Mathew Wright legacy to—			
Ebenezer Station Sunday School.....	\$90.00		
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	592.84		
Washington City Orphan Asylum.....	592.83		
	1,275.67		
Escheated estates relief fund, payments to—		\$41,908.48	
Citizen's Relief Association and Associated Charities for use and for the benefit of the poor, as provided in section 388 of the Code.....		704.35	
			\$42,612.83
Education, miscellaneous trust fund deposits, purchase of duplicate child-labor badges in connection with the enforcement of compulsory-education law.....			36.50
Recreation, miscellaneous trust fund deposits, planting of trees in streets and parking, paid from deposits for this purpose.....			580.29
Miscellaneous, miscellaneous trust fund deposits:			
Refund of unused balances of deposits for sundry purposes.	155,141.68		
Amount of sundry deposits to credit of depositors, transferred to credit of following accounts, by redeposit therein: General revenues of the United States and the District of Columbia, account of sundry deposits.....	205.87		
Blue printing and printing, various offices and departments, repayment in excess of expenditure.....	—571.95		
Washington redemption fund, redemption tax sale certificates.....		154,775.60	
Permit fund, refund of unused balances of deposits for half-cost work under permit system.....		189,603.27	
Surplus fund, refund of amount of surplus paid at tax sales.....		11,549.64	
		7,740.00	
			363,668.51
Public-service enterprises, water fund, water department:			
Salaries—			
Revenue and inspection branch—			
1918.....	34,854.11		
1917, repayment in excess of expenditure.....	—46.67		
1916.....	20.00		
Distribution branch—			
1918.....	53,269.78		
1917.....	28.13		
Contingent expenses—			
1918.....	3,610.73		
1917.....	981.15		
General expenses—			
1918.....	18,844.21		
1917.....	18,794.47		
High service, extension and maintenance of high-service system, laying trunk mains and pipes for low service, and purchase and installation of water meters in private residences and business places—			
1918.....	302,465.12		
1917.....	91,874.03		
1916.....	19,964.60		
Refunding erroneously paid water rents and water-main taxes.....	1,516.51		
		546,176.17	
Washington Aqueduct, amount of advances under above appropriation, for expenses of maintenance and operation of Washington Aqueduct, filtration plant, and accessories, paid from revenues of the water department—			
1918.....	183,600.00		
1917.....	5,000.00		
		188,600.00	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, payments for water mains, meters, fire hydrants, and miscellaneous work from deposits made for said work.....			734,776.17
			10,358.13
Grand total, miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds.....			1,534,178.11

STATEMENT C. Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, not expenditures therefrom, and balance to credit of same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Fund.	Balances June 30, 1918.					
	Balances July 1, 1917.	Collections during fiscal year.	Net expenditures for fiscal year.	In United States Treasury.	In hands of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia.	In hands of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia.
Water fund:						
Water department.....	\$181,354.55	\$753,202.35	\$546,176.17	\$192,098.14	\$7,373.92	\$308.67
Washington Aqueduct.....			188,600.00			
Washington redemption fund.....	18,749.56	196,202.96	189,603.27	23,193.92	377.14	1,778.19
Permit fund.....	15,734.48	8,827.81	11,549.64	11,279.88	1,732.77	
Surplus fund.....	10,108.05	31.00	7,740.00	1,610.05	789.00	
Industrial Home School fund.....	1,806.10	3,322.51	2,949.89	2,034.82	143.90	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund:						
1918.....		478.12	377.89	57.08	43.15	
1917.....	183.70		180.18	3.52		
1916.....	11.23		211.23			
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	15,611.53		162,448.48	19,677.08	423.38	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.....	126,635.28	3166,937.41	423,637.01	139,165.73	1,189.93	
Outstanding liabilities.....	2,122.80	93.81		2,216.61		
Sanitary fund.....	25.17			25.17		
Washington special-tax fund.....	11,554.94			11,554.94		
Redemption of tax-lien certificates.....	3,039.07			3,039.07		
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	1,167.65			1,167.65		
Escheated estates relief fund.....		704.35	704.35			
Militia fund from fines.....		303.95	200.00	103.95		
Total.....	388,104.11	1,570,752.28	1,534,178.11	407,227.61	12,073.19	5,377.48
						\$199,780.73
						25,349.25
						13,012.65
						2,399.05
						2,178.72
						100.23
						3.52
						20,100.46
						143,646.28
						2,216.61
						25.17
						11,554.94
						3,039.07
						1,167.65
						103.95
						424,678.28

¹ Amount of advances from water department revenues, on account of appropriations for Washington Aqueduct.² Unexpended balance of fund, fiscal year 1916, charged off by surplus warrant to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.³ Policemen and firemen's relief fund. The payments from this fund are made up as follows:

From general revenues of the District of Columbia.....	\$140,000.00	Amount retained from pay of street-rail-way-crossing policemen.....	\$343.81
Fines imposed upon firemen.....	20.00	Fines imposed upon street-rail-way crossing policemen.....	20.00
Fines imposed upon policemen.....	1,775.09	Sale of abandoned property.....	1,131.06
Amounts retained from pay of members of police department.....	15,029.16		
Amounts retained from pay of members of fire department.....	8,618.29	Total collections.....	166,937.41

STATEMENT H.—*Cash account of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

	Detail.	Total.
BALANCE JUNE 30, 1917.		
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States on account of unexpended balances of requisitions on account of:		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	\$43,945.87	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	1,868.49	
Industrial Home School fund.....	630.54	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, 1917.....	21.23	
Water fund.....	15,553.34	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	10,333.51	
Permit fund.....	1,441.24	
Washington redemption fund.....	3,729.24	
Surplus fund.....	1,418.00	
		\$78,941.46
ADVANCES.		
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of:		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	11,805,782.97	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	162,000.00	
Industrial Home School fund.....	4,300.73	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—		
1918.....	534.29	
1917.....	211.67	
Water fund.....	613,046.46	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	390,000.00	
Permit fund.....	13,000.00	
Washington redemption fund.....	187,448.73	
Surplus fund.....	7,500.00	
Escheated estates relief fund.....	704.35	
		13,184,529.20
Amount of checks canceled and repaid on account of the several appropriations and funds against which originally drawn.....		10,933.05
Amount of checks drawn in excess of audits, covered by special deposit to the official credit of the disbursing officer.....		18.01
		<u>13,274,421.72</u>
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of:		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	10,795,515.91	
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	162,617.48	
Industrial Home School fund.....	4,002.70	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—		
1918.....	491.14	
1917.....	223.68	
Water fund.....	590,567.76	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	478,987.58	
Permit fund.....	11,549.64	
Washington redemption fund.....	189,603.27	
Surplus fund.....	7,740.00	
Escheated estates relief fund.....	704.35	
		12,242,003.51
REPAYMENTS.		
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the several appropriations and funds against which originally drawn on account of:		
Appropriations for general expenses.....	904,554.03	
Trust and special funds.....	82,405.09	
Canceled checks.....	10,933.05	
Deposits to official credit on account of checks drawn in excess of audits.....	18.01	
		997,910.18
BALANCE JUNE 30, 1918.		
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States on account of unexpended balances of the several appropriations for general expenses, trust, and special funds.....		34,508.03
		<u>13,274,421.72</u>

STATEMENT 1.—*Account of Ben L. Prince, collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, with the District of Columbia for the period July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES JULY 1, 1917.			
Balance due the District of Columbia on account of cash in hands of collector, being amount of collections of June 30, 1917, deposited after close of fiscal year on account of:			
General fund.....	\$58,771.41		
Miscellaneous receipts of the United States.....	600.92		
Trust and special funds.....	1,398.48		
Repayments to appropriations.....	39.08	\$60,809.89	
Balances due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected—			
Realty taxes.....	1,275,096.01		
Personal taxes.....	407,551.88		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	11,170.93	1,693,818.82	
Total balance due June 30, 1917.....			\$1,754,628.71
DEBITS.			
To amount of levy based on new assessment for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, on account of:			
Realty taxes.....	6,152,604.14		
Personal taxes.....	1,482,286.98		
Intangible personal taxes.....	890,779.39	8,525,670.51	
To amount of increases in levies, per assessor's certificates, on account of:			
Realty taxes.....	21,571.56		
Personal taxes.....	657.81		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,115.06		
Intangible personal taxes.....	1,573.84	24,918.27	
To amount of collections on account of penalties:			
Realty taxes.....	63,844.72		
Personal taxes.....	3,579.97		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	70.86	67,495.55	
To amount of collections on account of miscellaneous items:			
One-half District of Columbia.....	209,900.98		
All District of Columbia.....	740,055.69		
One-half United States.....	209,900.98		
All United States.....	1,870.35	1,161,728.00	
To amount of collections account of trust and special funds:			
Water fund.....	753,202.35		
Washington redemption fund.....	196,202.96		
Permit fund.....	8,827.81		
Surplus fund.....	31.00		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	440,648.01		
Escheated estates relief fund.....	704.35		
Industrial Home School fund.....	3,122.01		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, 1918.....	478.12		
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	1,172.15	1,404,388.76	
To amount of collections account of repayments to various appropriations.....		40,976.03	11,225,177.12
			12,979,805.83
CREDITS.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by the auditor of the District of Columbia per certificates of deposit issued by said Treasurer, on account of:			
Realty taxes.....	6,058,964.51		
Personal taxes.....	1,458,629.67		
Intangible personal taxes.....	823,146.45		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	771.68	8,341,512.31	
Penalty—			
Realty taxes.....	63,844.72		
Personal taxes.....	3,579.97		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	70.86	67,495.55	

STATEMENT I.—*Account of Ben L. Prince, collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, with the District of Columbia for the period July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
CREDITS—continued.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by the auditor of the District of Columbia per certificates of deposit issued by said Treasurer, on account of.—Continued.			
Miscellaneous items—			
One-half District of Columbia.....	\$209,900.98		
All District of Columbia.....	740,055.69	\$949,956.67	
		9,358,964.53	
General fund collections deposited after the close of fiscal year 1917.....		58,771.41	
		9,417,735.94	
Less amount of deposits after the close of the fiscal year on account of general fund.....		111,855.47	
		9,305,880.47	
Trust and special funds..... \$1,404,388.76			
Less amount deposited after the close of the fiscal year..... 5,377.48			
		1,399,011.28	
Miscellaneous receipts of the United States..... 211,771.33			
Less amount deposited after the close of the fiscal year..... 1,121.14			
		210,650.19	
Repayments to appropriations..... 40,976.03			
Less amount deposited after the close of the fiscal year..... 178.90			
		40,797.13	
Add the following sums collected and deposited to the several funds, after the close of the fiscal year:			
Miscellaneous receipts..... 1,398.48			
Trust and special funds..... 600.92			
Repayments to appropriations..... 39.08			
		2,038.48	
Total deposits with the Treasurer of the United States.....		10,958,377.55	
By amount of reduction in levies per assessor's certificates on account of—			
Realty taxes..... 16,665.99			
Personal taxes..... 10,167.93			
Intangible personal taxes..... 34,915.69			
		61,749.61	
		11,020,127.16	
BALANCES JUNE 30, 1918.			
Balances due the District of Columbia on account of cash in hands of collector, being amount of collections of June 30, 1918, deposited after close of fiscal year on account of:			
General fund..... 111,855.47			
Miscellaneous receipts of the United States..... 1,121.14			
Trust and special funds..... 5,377.48			
Repayments to appropriations..... 178.90			
		118,532.99	
Balances due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected—			
Realty taxes..... \$1,373,641.21			
Personal taxes..... 421,699.07			
Intangible personal taxes..... 34,291.09			
Special reimbursable taxes..... 11,514.31			
Total balances due June 30, 1918.....		1,841,145.68	\$12,979,805.83

STATEMENT I.—Account of Ben L. Prinee, collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, with the District of Columbia for the period July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Detail of balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1918, on account of uncollected taxes, as above stated:

Realty taxes:

1918.....	\$970,613.05
1917.....	93,593.85
1916.....	56,828.58
1915.....	55,772.73
1914.....	45,239.69
1913.....	20,552.00
1912.....	16,483.41
1911.....	16,254.57
1910.....	14,964.68
1909.....	2,640.90
1908.....	3,629.09
1907.....	4,743.71
1906.....	2,092.68
1905.....	2,159.34
1904.....	1,483.99
1903.....	755.25
1902.....	1,508.43
1901.....	1,277.95
1900.....	1,710.51
1899.....	2,026.08
1898.....	2,694.11
1897.....	2,928.59
1896.....	4,275.42
1895.....	2,593.42
1894.....	3,243.35
1893.....	2,157.15
1892.....	1,870.75
1891.....	1,990.54
1890.....	1,801.24
1889.....	1,489.30
1888.....	1,387.87

Realty taxes—Continued.

1887.....	\$1,425.62
1886.....	1,054.84
1885.....	1,343.32
1884.....	1,179.71
1883.....	1,975.35
1882.....	2,404.16
1881.....	4,140.24
1880.....	10,583.53
1877.....	8,772.21
Total.....	1,373,641.21

Personal taxes:

1918.....	90,326.56
1917.....	32,007.97
1916.....	24,400.75
1915.....	23,779.15
1914.....	50,356.01
1913.....	35,636.49
1912.....	22,176.38
1911.....	17,587.02
1910.....	15,971.06
1909.....	15,779.37
1908.....	17,287.48
1907.....	25,129.02
1906.....	19,518.45
1905.....	12,779.95
1904.....	11,670.21
1903.....	7,293.20

Total..... 421,699.07

Special reimbursable taxes..... 11,514.31
Intangible personal taxes..... 34,291.09

STATEMENT J.—Showing certain collections made by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

	Detail.	Total.
Fees:		
Advertising taxes in arrears.....	\$2,595.72	
Building permits.....	9,873.68	
Crematorium.....	462.50	
Electrical department permits.....	2,590.00	
Gas and meters.....	975.40	
Health department.....	352.00	
Municipal court.....	14,868.50	
Pound.....	436.38	
Railings, etc.....	202.50	
Public convenience stations.....	2,861.48	
Sewer and gas permits.....	2,011.00	
Surveyor's fees.....	4,782.57	
Tax certificates.....	2,562.50	
Water service permits.....	904.50	
Sealer of weights and measures.....	3,560.22	
Electric meters.....	43.75	
		\$49,082.70
Rents:		
Wharves, street termini and buildings.....	8,632.68	
Fish-wharf rents and fees.....	2,469.84	
Washington Market.....	3,791.50	
Vault spaces—		
1918.....	1,062.46	
1917.....	41.15	
		15,997.63
Sales:		
Old material.....	2,625.92	
District regulations.....	103.78	
Service and supplies.....	169.32	
Workhouse.....	8,090.12	
Reformatory.....	280.51	
		11,269.65
Special assessments:		
Assessment and permit work, sewers.....	19,426.89	
Interest.....	1,064.54	
Suburban.....		
Interest.....	10.06	
Sidewalks, curbs, alleys—		
Assessment and permit work.....	52,818.20	
Interest.....	1,483.60	
Paving various sections.....	1,153.81	
Interest.....	50.53	
Suburban streets.....	1,017.96	
Interest.....	85.20	
Paving roadways, Borland amendment.....	27,257.70	
Interest.....	1,474.69	
Park improvements—		
Interior Park.....	427.31	
Interest.....	84.41	
Small parks at intersection of streets.....	2,587.55	
Interest.....	122.32	
Street extensions.....	2,459.26	
Interest.....	482.67	
Alleys.....	1,870.35	
		113,877.05
Miscellaneous:		
Board and care of insane.....	10,817.11	
Tuition of nonresident pupils, public schools.....	190.78	
Police court unclaimed collateral.....	268.00	
Damages to District property.....	1,180.17	
Railroad passenger tax, highway bridge.....	8,871.47	
Increase of compensation.....	12.82	
Contract damages.....	203.95	
		21,544.30
		211,771.33

STATEMENT K.—*Showing balance of certain accounts June 30, 1918, kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, of which duplicate accounts are kept in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia.*

Accounts.	Debits.	Credits.
CASH OTHER THAN CONTRACTORS' RETENTS.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash covering items other than contractors' retents.....	\$5,797.34	
Cash collections, special improvement tax.....		\$901.50
Principal 3-year Emery bonds.....		100.00
Interest:		
3-year Emery bonds.....		10.95
5 per cent permanent improvement bonds.....		181.50
7 per cent permanent improvement bonds.....		217.00
20-year funding bonds.....		30.00
30-year funding bonds.....		120.00
10-year Bowen bonds.....		51.00
Washington registered stock.....		773.38
Registered canal stock.....		22.50
Georgetown registered stock.....		27.87
Proceeds of sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds to provide for payment of 8 per cent greenback certificates and residue of 2.35 per cent unpaid interest of board of audit certificates (being difference between 3.65 per cent and 6 per cent), act of Aug. 17, 1894.....		1,744.57
Interest on bonds held in trust for contractors, pending authority to pay proper parties.....		105.88
Contingent account, less disbursements to date.....		361.51
Cash received from sale of District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds.....		764.43
Unpaid checks held for delivery in case of Samuel Strong v. District of Columbia.....		385.25
	5,797.34	5,797.34
SECURITIES HELD FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of certain securities held for the account of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....	104,419.72	
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds.....		75,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal certificates of indebtedness.....		9,270.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds, unpaid coupon.....		15.00
District of Columbia board of audit certificates.....		20,134.72
	104,419.72	104,419.72
CONTRACTORS' RETENTS—CASH AND BONDS.		
Treasurer of the United States on account of cash retained and held in trust for sundry District of Columbia contractors.....	132.51	
Sundry District of Columbia contractors on account of retents under contracts.....		132.51
	132.51	132.51

STATEMENT L.—*Statement of bequest of Mathew Wright, deceased, to the city of Washington, D. C., in trust for certain beneficiaries named in his will recorded May, 1847, the interest derived from the investment of said bequest and payments made therefrom during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

	Detail.	Total.
INVESTMENT.		
Bonds in the custody of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia having been turned over to him by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia May 1, 1888, for safe-keeping and for the collection of interest thereon:		
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, and 2242 of the denomination of \$5,000 each.....	\$20,000.00	
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 1665, 1666, and 1667, of the denomination of \$1,000 each.....	3,000.00	
Coupons 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 338, 3856, 5094, 6300, 6383, and 8895, of the denomination of \$50 each.....	300.00	
Total investment, being the amount of the principal of the Mathew Wright legacy.....		\$23,300.00
DEPOSITS OF INTEREST AND PAYMENTS THEREFROM.		
Interest received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, in "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits".....		850.45
Amount of checks issued by the disbursing officer, charged to fund, in favor of:		
Ebenezer Station Sunday School.....	60.00	
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	395.23	
Washington City Orphan Asylum.....	395.22	
		850.45

STATEMENT M.—*Investment of bequest of \$2,000 made by will of William Galt, deceased, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to be invested and the proceeds of the same to be used for securing medals or other suitable rewards for deserving scholars in the public schools—Account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

	Detail.	Total.
CASH ACCOUNT.		
Cash balances to credit of fund July 1, 1917, in—		
Treasury of the United States account miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	\$464.00	
District National Bank.....	55.37	
Received on account of interest on investments.....	80.82	
		\$600.19
Cash balances to credit of fund June 30, 1918, in—		
Treasury of the United States account miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	539.00	
District National Bank.....	61.19	
		600.19
INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.		
Liberty loan bonds, bearing 4 per cent interest.....		2,000.00

STATEMENT N.—*Operations of the centennial inaugural relief fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918. This fund of surplus receipts, paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the centennial inaugural committee and subsequent inaugural committees, for investment, the interest on said investment to be used for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor.*

	Detail.	Total.
CASH ACCOUNT.		
Cash balance to credit of fund in District National Bank July 1, 1917.....		\$381.99
Receipts from—		
Interest on investments.....	\$2,090.00	
Interest on bank deposits.....	9.62	
		2,099.62
		2,481.61
Expenditures on account of payments to beneficiaries, by checks of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in favor of the Citizens' Relief Committee of the District of Columbia.....	1,000.00	
Cash balance to credit of fund in District National Bank June 30, 1918.....	1,481.61	
		2,481.61
INVESTMENTS.		
First trust notes, bearing interest at 5.5 per cent, of W. S. Hoge & Bro. (Inc.), secured on property of said corporation, located on C Street between Sixth and Seventh Streets S. W., otherwise known as lots 8 and 9, in William S. Hoge & Bro.'s subdivision of square south of square 463 (said notes dated Sept. 29, 1916; interest payable semiannually, March and September) ..		38,000.00

STATEMENT O.—*Receipts and expenditures account firemen's and policemen's coffee fund during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918. This fund is made up of donations received for the purchase of coffee and sandwiches for members of the fire and police departments while attending fires.*

	Detail.	Total.
Cash balance to credit of fund in Commercial National Bank, July 1, 1917.....	\$1,407.24	
Donations received during the year.....	30.00	
Interest on bank deposit.....	28.07	
		\$1,465.31
Amount expended for coffee and sandwiches during fiscal year.....		6.50
Cash balance to credit of fund in Commercial National Bank, June 30, 1918.....		1,458.81

STATEMENT Q.—*Statement of certain donations made to the Free Public Library of the District of Columbia in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1918.*

Donation of Hon. James T. Du Bois to Henry Pastor memorial fund of the Free Public Library: 1 Washington Railway & Electric Co.'s consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bond, No. 7116, for \$1,000, payable Dec. 1, 1951, with coupons of \$20 each, June, 1913, to December, 1951, inclusive, payable June and December; the title to the same to be vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the proceeds to be used for scientific periodicals, all periodicals so purchased to be stamped with the name of the Library Pastor Memorial Fund.....	\$1,000.00
Donation of Woman's Anthropological Society for the benefit of the Free Public Library: 100 shares of Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.'s stock (certificate No. 793), par value \$10, the income to be devoted to the purchase of periodicals and works relating to the science of anthropology, the same to be stamped to indicate the society from whose gift they are bought.	1,000.00
Total.....	2,000.00
Interest and dividends on above turned over to librarian of Free Public Library by the collector of taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Washington Railway & Electric Co., bond.....	40.00
Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., stock.....	50.00
Total.....	90.00

STATEMENT R.—*Showing value of old materials, of no further use to certain departments and offices, transferred to and utilized by other departments, offices, and institutions of the District government; also showing receipts from sale of old materials of no further use to any department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

	Detail.	Total.
Materials transferred:		
Workhouse, Occoquan.....	\$3,081.72	
Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	2,861.20	
Street cleaning department.....	2,082.50	
Surface division, engineer department.....	943.10	
Health department.....	577.50	
Municipal garage.....	409.40	
Water department.....	372.05	
Industrial Home School, white.....	282.50	
Repair shop, engineer department.....	258.50	
Repair shop, fire department.....	215.00	
Playgrounds department.....	173.00	
Parking commission.....	147.75	
Engineer stables.....	127.00	
Sewer division, engineer department.....	66.21	
Purchasing office.....	65.66	
Corporation counsel, police court.....	59.48	
Juvenile court.....	59.48	
Board of education.....	50.00	
Industrial Home School, colored.....	50.00	
Auditor's office.....	41.81	
Police department.....	30.70	
Rock Creek Park.....	19.60	
Plumbing division, public convenience station.....	14.89	
Municipal building.....	13.00	
Electrical department.....	7.00	
House of detention.....	2.00	
Horses transferred to various departments.....		\$12,011.05
Materials sold:		25,566.76
Material to contractor.....	3,988.12	
Auction sale of horses.....	2,527.21	
Sale of school desks, Logan school.....	132.75	
Sale of condemned buildings.....	75.00	
Sale of cattle hides, workhouse, Occoquan.....	134.45	
Sale of cattle hides, Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	48.09	
Sale of cattle hides, Washington Asylum.....	3.00	
Sale of metals, to water department.....	523.07	
		7,431.69
		45,009.50

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 28, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the assessor's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, together with a statement of the assessed value of the taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and certain suggestions and recommendations looking toward the improvement of the service.

The act of Congress approved September 1, 1916, provides that real estate in the District of Columbia shall be assessed every two years. The assessment beginning July 1, 1917, i. e., for the fiscal year 1918, is as follows:

Washington City and County:

Assessed valuation of land.....	\$209, 377, 939. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	200, 795, 670. 00

Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.....	410, 173, 609. 00
Real estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, Washington City and County.....	6, 152, 604. 14

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, the assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia was as follows:

Washington City and County:

Assessed valuation of land.....	\$207, 355, 359. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	194, 743, 873. 00

Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.....	402, 099, 232. 00
Real estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, Washington City and County.....	6, 031, 488. 48
Personal tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.....	1, 371, 374. 91

Total real estate and personal tax.....	7, 402, 863. 39
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Personal-tax levy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Personal property at 1½ per cent.....	\$647, 105. 04
Building and loan associations, 2 per cent on gross earnings.....	25, 771. 29
Incorporated savings banks, 4 per cent on gross earnings less interest paid depositors.....	21, 572. 72
Electric-light companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings.....	88, 039. 95
Telephone companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings.....	79, 550. 78
Gaslight companies, 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	84, 694. 41
National banks, 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	148, 625. 42
Trust companies, 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	168, 679. 17
Street railways, 4 per cent on gross receipts.....	217, 276. 74
Washington Market Co., 4 per cent on gross earnings from conduits..	502. 88
Georgetown Barge & Dock, Elevator & Railway Co., 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	468. 59

Total.....	1, 482, 286. 99
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104 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Increase of 1918 over 1917 personal-tax levy (tangible).....	\$110, 912. 08
Intangible personal property tax, 1918, rate three-tenths of 1 per cent.....	890, 779. 39
Grand total, tangible and intangible.....	2, 373, 066. 38

Number of accounts, tangible only.....	7, 496. 00
Number of accounts, intangible only.....	7, 974. 00
Number of accounts having both classes.....	15, 816. 00

Grand total of accounts.....	31, 286. 00
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Summary of new buildings and additions, improvements, etc., made during the fiscal year 1918 for assessment in the fiscal year 1919.

New buildings.....	\$10, 479, 550. 00
Additions and improvements.....	2, 077, 300. 00
Gas mains, conduits, railways, etc.....	104, 070. 00

Total.....	12, 660, 920. 00
Off.....	117, 200. 00

Remaining assessment.....	12, 543, 720. 00
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Value of buildings exempt from taxation.

United States.....	\$5, 999, 800. 00
District of Columbia.....	99, 600. 00
Churches, schools, etc.....	230, 100. 00

Total.....	6, 329, 500. 00
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Recapitulation.

Remaining assessment.....	\$12, 543, 720. 00
Exempt from taxation.....	6, 329, 500. 00

Net assessment (taxable).....	6, 214, 220. 00
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Number of new buildings.

Brick.....	741
Frame.....	285
Metal, concrete, etc.....	413

Total.....	1, 439
Number of buildings removed.....	133

Increase in number of buildings.....	1, 306
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Comparison of annual assessment of improvements for the fiscal years 1904 to 1918, inclusive.

Year.	Assessment of new buildings.	Additions and improvements.	Conduits, railroads, etc.	Total.	Off.	Remaining.	Exempt.	Net assessment (taxable).
1904.....	\$5, 761, 600	\$1, 008, 500	\$127, 945	\$6, 898, 045	\$320, 345	\$6, 577, 700	\$1, 917, 800	\$4, 659, 900
1905.....	5, 983, 100	1, 153, 000	12, 300	7, 148, 400	339, 500	6, 808, 900	1, 214, 700	5, 594, 200
1906.....	4, 606, 500	847, 900	73, 346	5, 527, 746	305, 800	5, 221, 946	259, 900	4, 962, 046
1907.....	13, 331, 000	816, 042	108, 642	14, 255, 684	383, 800	13, 868, 884	5, 166, 000	8, 702, 884
1908.....	8, 609, 900	594, 500	1, 283, 471	8, 487, 871	244, 900	8, 192, 971	243, 800	7, 949, 171
1909.....	6, 601, 500	651, 100	1, 281, 670	8, 534, 270	552, 900	7, 981, 370	418, 200	7, 563, 170
1910.....	11, 391, 500	638, 200	171, 707	12, 201, 407	221, 300	11, 980, 107	3, 693, 600	8, 286, 507
1911.....	10, 136, 400	2, 076, 500	165, 710	12, 378, 610	296, 200	12, 079, 910	1, 306, 200	10, 773, 710
1912.....	8, 603, 600	1, 483, 000	150, 660	10, 237, 260	589, 500	9, 647, 760	945, 100	8, 702, 660
1913.....	8, 293, 250	2, 032, 700	179, 550	10, 505, 500	419, 550	10, 085, 950	603, 600	9, 482, 350
1914.....	6, 625, 350	1, 971, 050	154, 412	8, 750, 812	321, 100	8, 429, 712	1, 117, 200	7, 312, 512
1915.....	7, 566, 500	1, 148, 500	51, 769	8, 766, 769	778, 900	7, 987, 869	2, 405, 600	5, 582, 269
1916.....	8, 490, 400	813, 400	123, 010	9, 426, 810	159, 000	9, 267, 810	3, 320, 700	5, 947, 110
1917.....	7, 191, 550	1, 418, 400	133, 044	8, 742, 994	586, 700	8, 156, 294	762, 200	7, 394, 094
1918.....	9, 825, 100	1, 583, 700		10, 408, 800	280, 200	10, 128, 600	2, 394, 200	8, 734, 400

Assessments of land and improvements, District of Columbia, from 1889 to 1918, inclusive, as shown in yearly reports.

Year.	Land.	Improvements.	Total.
1889.....	\$56,585,903	\$58,899,450	\$115,485,353
1890.....	76,714,819	60,901,600	137,626,419
1891.....	76,561,141	65,049,750	141,609,891
1892.....	76,441,028	69,010,250	145,481,278
1893.....	75,928,026	71,096,250	147,024,276
1894.....	112,830,383	78,587,421	191,417,804
1895.....	112,616,575	79,938,471	192,555,046
1896.....	107,953,010	80,969,333	188,922,343
1897.....	104,719,983	75,656,925	180,376,908
1898.....	102,955,859	78,300,425	181,256,284
1899.....	102,901,846	80,254,525	183,156,371
1900.....	98,836,663	77,730,886	176,567,549
1901.....	98,881,576	80,470,235	180,334,641
1902.....	98,580,564	83,945,044	182,525,608
1903.....	119,129,061	89,390,375	208,519,436
1904.....	119,068,238	94,182,180	213,250,418
1905.....	118,912,580	98,695,716	217,608,296
1906.....	136,843,419	102,618,566	239,461,985
1907.....	136,774,399	110,532,095	247,306,494
1908.....	137,200,589	118,124,245	255,324,834
1909.....	151,887,660	125,683,292	277,570,952
1910.....	151,711,966	133,441,805	285,153,771
1911.....	151,616,821	143,150,726	294,767,547
1912.....	169,648,481	160,674,006	330,322,487
1913.....	169,153,985	170,045,005	339,198,990
1914.....	169,212,099	175,912,045	345,124,144
1915.....	208,279,494	182,029,784	390,309,278
1916.....	207,173,905	187,035,999	394,209,904
1917.....	207,355,359	194,743,873	402,099,232
1918.....	209,377,939	200,795,670	410,173,609

The amount of special assessment work under the charge of Mr. J. W. Daniel is set forth in the following statement of special assessments levied during the year ended June 30, 1918. The number of notices served during the year was 7,836.

The assessments for sidewalks, curbing, and alleys are levied under the act of August 7, 1894; assessments for street extensions under various special acts, and public act No. 435, approved March 4, 1913; assessments for alleys and minor streets under section 1608 et seq. of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, and act of March 2, 1907; assessments for small parks under public act No. 435, approved March 4, 1913, act approved July 21, 1914, and the sundry civil act approved August 1, 1914. The assessments of roadways are levied under the act of July 21, 1914, and public act No. 250, approved September 1, 1916.

Assessment and permit work.....	\$167,749.78	
Paving roadways.....	45,973.79	
		\$213,723.57
Assessments levied by juries:		
Street extensions.....	22,104.66	
Opening alleys and minor streets.....	10,308.59	
Small parks.....	1,526.48	
		33,939.73
Total.....		247,663.30

PERSONAL TAX ASSESSMENTS.

The personal tax levy for the fiscal year 1918 had a grand total of \$2,373,066.37 and this was derived from three different sources of wealth. First, an amount derived from a levy of 1½ per cent on household furniture (above \$1,000 value), merchandise, jewelry, boats, vehicles, horses, etc., or what is commonly known as tangible

personal property. This tax was nearly two-thirds of a million. The second source is from a tax on the gross earnings of banks, trust companies, and public service corporations, this tax amounting to a little over \$800,000. The third source is from the tax on moneys and credits, including moneys loaned and invested, bonds and shares of stock, or what is generally known as intangible personal property.

The first two sources are from taxes levied under the act of July 1, 1902, and since the passage of the act the amount of revenue from the first source has increased to three times the first assessment, while the amount from the second source has more than doubled the first tax. The third source is from a tax under the act of September 1, 1916, which was an amendment to the personal tax law of 1902. The first collection under this amendment was made in May, 1918, the amount of tax being a little over \$890,000. This amount will be reduced to about \$850,000, by reason of the elimination of certain amounts returned that are deemed to be exempt from assessment.

Since the passage of the act of September 1, 1916, this office has sought the advice of the corporation counsel on legal questions that have been presented to the board as to the assessment of various classes of wealth, or as to exemptions contemplated in the law. Although it is understood that a suit has been filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which will involve various points in the intangible personal property tax law, and although there are several questions of construction that have been troublesome, still it is believed that the opinions of the corporation counsel and the rulings of the board have interpreted the law in a way that seems fair and just to the public. Many mooted questions have been settled and the act has been supplemented by a series of printed explanations that place it upon a sound working basis.

The exemption of educational and charitable institutions, of shares of stocks of local concerns, of bank stock, of State and municipal bonds, and minor cases where the law was not explicit or omitted to mention directly as to exemption, have been considered and allowed.

The following table shows the amount of tax levied for the various years under the act of July 1, 1902, for the assessment of personal property:

Year.	Tangible personal property, at 1.5 per cent.		Tax on public service corporations, banks, etc. Per cent on gross earnings.	Total.
	Value.	Tax.		
1903.....	\$14,872,536.00	\$223,095.49	\$340,437.57	\$563,533.06
1904.....	15,932,894.00	238,993.56	398,422.05	637,415.61
1905.....	17,624,805.00	264,373.08	401,875.12	666,248.20
1906.....	18,806,096.00	282,091.47	442,243.22	724,334.69
1907.....	20,700,403.00	310,506.06	495,181.94	805,688.00
1908.....	22,402,990.00	336,044.85	527,837.25	863,882.10
1909.....	23,182,110.00	352,100.50	567,352.78	919,453.28
1910.....	25,192,361.00	377,885.41	629,137.00	1,007,022.41
1911.....	27,550,662.00	413,259.93	676,280.86	1,089,540.79
1912.....	29,609,766.00	444,146.49	687,799.14	1,131,945.63
1913.....	32,122,407.00	481,836.11	713,219.19	1,195,055.30
1914.....	32,319,713.00	484,795.70	745,296.17	1,230,091.87
1915.....	34,530,823.00	517,962.35	757,864.96	1,275,827.31
1916.....	35,041,985.00	525,629.77	792,712.95	1,318,342.72
1917.....	38,316,667.00	574,750.01	796,624.90	1,371,374.91
1918.....	43,140,336.00	647,105.04	835,181.95	1,482,286.99
Tax on intangible property for 1918.....				\$890,779.39
Grand total for 1918.....				2,373,066.38

BIENNIAL ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

Under the requirement of the act of Congress approved September 1, 1916 (Public No. 250), this office is engaged in the biennial assessment of real estate. The work will be finished and open for inspection on the first Monday in January, 1919, and will be subject to appeal till the first Monday in June, 1919.

Abnormal conditions, due to the necessities of war, boosts the selling price of certain desirable properties and has had a depressing effect on the sale of vacant land, especially acreage tracts.

The board of assessors have to weigh carefully this condition in making their new assessment, as the first consideration is the equalization of taxation following the requirement of law that the assessment shall be not less than two-thirds of the true value.

Sales of certain properties have indicated an enormous advance in selling price, as shown by examples herein submitted, but these can not be held to indicate true value any more than auction sales indicate true value, as they belong, in a measure, to a class of forced purchases. The selling value of property previous to the declaration of war, together with a certain allowance for the probable condition of the market after a number of years, will have to be the clew for present value.

Although the majority of vacant land is almost without a market at the present time, still its value rests on its probable use several years hence, and any sale from necessity now would be a misfortune to the owner. The board has been led, therefore, to make little, if any change in land value assessment.

Under the act of 1894 (28 Stats., 282), the annual assessment of new structures and additions was completed in July, 1917, and added to the general assessment for the ensuing fiscal year, the total assessment of the new improvements being a little over \$6,000,000, as against nearly \$9,000,000 for the previous year. Building operations for private parties are almost at a standstill, and next year will, no doubt, show a further decrease in the addition of new buildings.

The decrease in the building of dwelling properties brought about by the great advance in the cost of labor and material, together with the extraordinary growth in the population of the District during the past year, has naturally resulted in a big increase in the selling price for such properties.

It is obvious, too, that to give full weight to war prices in building material and labor would raise the assessment value of nearly every home in the District, both large and small, and put a price on it far above what could be obtained even in the present market.

The dwellings erected during the past year have been selling at an advance of from 10 to 25 per cent, and the purchasers of some of the speculative houses secured by them within the last few years, have been able to dispose of them at a considerable profit.

The assessors were confronted with the choice of two propositions, either to appraise the dwellings at the abnormal prices created by the war, or at what they considered would be a fair value under normal conditions. They adopted the latter course, and while some of the sales of moderately priced houses are as much as \$1,500 to \$2,000 above the basis of the assessment, and as much as several thousand dollars above the basis of the assessment on the more

expensive homes, yet it is the opinion of the assessors that the readjustment of values after the war will show their appraisals to be fair.

To better illustrate the condition that exists in the market for dwelling properties, your attention is called to the following sales scattered throughout the suburban area showing the prices paid for speculative houses and the price for which they were again sold within a short time.

Connecticut Avenue Terrace.—Square 1748, dwelling purchased in October, 1917, for \$8,750; sold in April, 1918, for \$10,500.

Chevy Chase Heights.—Square 1856, dwelling purchased in October, 1917, for \$8,400; sold in June, 1918, for \$11,800.

Chevy Chase Terrace.—Square 1870, dwelling purchased in September, 1916, for \$6,700; sold in June, 1918, for \$10,500.

Chevy Chase Grove.—Square 2022, dwelling purchased in March, 1917, for \$6,250; sold in May, 1918, for \$7,300.

Quincy Street near Thirteenth Street NW.—Square 2825, dwelling purchased in October, 1916, for \$5,000; sold in April, 1918, for \$6,000.

Piney Branch and Blagden Mill Roads.—Square 2715, dwelling purchased in November, 1916, for \$14,000; sold in March, 1918, for \$21,000.

Petworth.—Square 3226, dwelling purchased in May, 1917, for \$5,250; sold in May, 1918, for \$6,250.

Square 3232, dwelling purchased in July, 1914, for \$6,250; sold in April, 1918, for \$7,500.

Brookland.—Square 3872, dwelling purchased in January, 1917, for \$4,250; sold in May, 1918, for \$6,850.

GARAGE AND WAREHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

This office has been making a special investigation of garage and warehouse construction with a view of classifying the various types and showing the average cost per cubic foot. Before satisfactory results could be obtained the cost of labor and material was suddenly subjected to an abnormal advance by the war. We had made some progress, however, before prices were disturbed, and the following factors were found to be a fair guide to the cost per cubic foot of the several types of garages and warehouses enumerated below.

Garages:	Cents.
Small private garages, brick or concrete	8-10
Public garages, 1 and 2 stories, ordinary construction	9-10
Public garages, 2 or more stories, elevator, first-class construction	11-14
Warehouses:	
Brick, 1 and 2 stories, unsubdivided space, loft construction	7-8
Reinforced concrete, or brick and reinforced concrete, 2 stories, ordinary construction	9-12
Reinforced concrete, or brick and reinforced concrete, 3 or more stories, elevator, first-class construction	12-16

VAULT RENTALS.

Section 7 of the District appropriation bill, approved September 1, 1916, provides:

That hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to assess and collect rent from all users of space occupied under the sidewalks and streets in the District of Columbia, which said space is occupied or used in connection with the business of said users.

The total assessment for vault space for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, amounted to \$4,562,493, the amount of rental being \$23,198.47. Upon completion, the assessment roll was transmitted

to the collector of taxes for the preparation of bills and the collection thereof, as provided by existing law.

In April, 1917, the corporation counsel entered into a tentative arrangement with counsel representing the Retail Merchants' Association and others, whereby rentals due for the use of vault space should be paid into a trust fund pending the outcome of a test case. The case has been argued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, before Justice Hitz, but a decision has not as yet been rendered.

In the event that the court upholds the contention of the District Commissioners as to the legality of this law, it is recommended that the last eight words of section 7 be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof, that the collection of rentals may proceed in a more satisfactory manner than heretofore:

By the owner or his agent or lessee in connection with the premises abutting thereon. That all rentals for vault space shall be due and payable in the month of November of each year and shall be a lien upon the lot, subdivisional lot, or parcel of land abutting on said vault space for which it is due; and said rental shall be assessed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as a tax against said land at any time after the expiration of 30 days after said rental becomes due and remains unpaid, and such tax shall be carried on the regular tax rolls of the said District of Columbia and collected in the same manner and with the same penalties for nonpayment as general taxes on real estate in said District are collected.

DESIGNATION OF CITY PROPERTY FOR TAXATION PURPOSES.

On March 3, 1899, Congress passed an act (Public No. 221) to distinctively designate parcels of land in the District of Columbia for purposes of assessment and taxation. The act did not carry with it any appropriation, so that nothing was done along the lines contemplated until 1905, when an act was passed for dealing with county property only. The system of designating county property was put into effect on November 1, 1906, and the results have been highly beneficial in simplifying the assessment of property and affording a ready reference for dealing with all property within the county. Since that date, and up to the present time, a few squares in the city, where they have become badly involved through transfers by metes and bounds, have been given new numbers under the act of 1899, but most of the city is still assessed by the old method of parts of lots, which has resulted in confusion in making up both the ledgers and bills.

By reason of additional clerical help from Congress, this office has been enabled to make a satisfactory beginning toward the completion and recording of maps for the city, covering both the old city and what was formerly Georgetown.

About the 1st of October, 1916, Mr. C. M. Davis, assistant assessor, was assigned to the duty of making new plats of the city of Washington, including Georgetown, and renumbering all parts of lots and combination of lots representing one distinct property, which plats, after being put in proper shape by the draftsmen, are to be recorded in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, and made a permanent record for assessment and taxation purposes in the District of Columbia. The pencil drawings made by Mr. Davis were finished for all the 1,301 squares about the 1st of June, 1918. The draftsmen in the office began making the official draw-

ings for record about November 15, 1917, and have completed 632 squares to date, 450 of which have been compared and are ready to forward to the surveyor for record. The remaining 850 squares will be compared and made ready for record as rapidly as possible after completion by the draftsmen. As the draftsmen can only do this work at intervals between their regular routine work of the office, it will require about 130 workdays to complete it, unless an additional draftsman is assigned to the work, in which case it could probably be completed in December next. When this work is completed it will greatly simplify the work of this office as well as that of the collector of taxes, and will enable the taxpayer to recognize his property at a glance without having to figure out the metes and bounds from his deed.

It is desired to have these maps finally completed and recorded with the surveyor coincident with the completion of the new biennial assessment, and it would be desirable to have lithograph copies made of the same for use of the office, as well as for distribution, as such maps would be needed by several departments of the District service. An appropriation of \$2,000 would cover the cost of such work.

WATER MAIN TAX DIVISION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, the water main tax division levied assessments in the amount of \$21,239.07, or \$29,479.17 less than last year. This decrease was due to the scarcity of labor, and the inability of the water department to obtain material. The collections follow:

Current tax accounts, \$28,753.95; tax sales, March 19, 1918, \$3,768.16; interest, \$2,127.35; total, \$34,649.46.

About 531 notices were delivered, and 10,286 tax certificates received the attention of this office.

Attention is again invited to the fact that this division is required to note pending assessments on all tax certificates. The work would be greatly facilitated if the office was furnished with notification of all proposed work and abandoned projects.

TRANSFERS AND SALES OF PROPERTY.

During the past year this office has entered data relating to the transfer of 7,736 pieces of property. One clerk is employed continually in examining deeds in the land records of the District of Columbia (recorder of deeds office) and a short reference or brief of each transfer is entered on loose leaves, afterwards being permanently bound in book form which become transfer books of ready reference. This permanent record becomes of use in three ways. First, it furnishes a description of the transfer which is noted on the numerical cards, filed by block, lot, or parcel number; second, it is the basis for preparing all ledgers which are arranged in alphabetical order, giving the names of the property owners, and from which all real estate tax bills are made; third, it is the source of information as to sales of property and is used by the field men in their quest for the true consideration.

FIELD WORK.

A field force of 5 men, designated to aid in the assessment of real estate, have prepared cards showing the transfer of nearly 8,000 pieces of property during the past year, and out of this number have found about 2,500 where the transactions have been a money consideration. The true amounts paid for these properties have been obtained either from the seller, purchaser, or agent. The same force has also been employed during the past year in measuring and obtaining the cubic contents of buildings, principally in the business section, and ascertaining the rents and leases of certain classes of property, and in preparing data in book form to be used by the assessors in the annual and biennial assessment of real estate.

SUMMARY.

The office has prepared 28 assessment ledgers, giving a complete record of all taxable real and personal property within the District of Columbia. The accounts in these ledgers are arranged alphabetically, and at a glance anyone may ascertain the amount of real estate or personal property owned by an individual, corporation, etc.

In addition to the above, the office recently completed a new set of assessment books. This set consists of 4 volumes, the property being listed according to square and lot number. After each lot the area thereof is given, together with the rate of assessment, the assessed valuation of ground and improvements, and the name of the record owner. The data contained in these books is invaluable to the office as a ready reference, and copies are now being prepared by the publisher for sale to the public.

ESTIMATED REVENUES.

In compliance with the commissioners' order of July 17, 1918, a committee, consisting of the auditor, the assessor, and the collector of taxes, prepared and submitted, on August 24, 1918, a statement of the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia (exclusive of the revenues of the water department) for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1920. The estimate is as follows;

Realty taxes.....	\$6, 300, 000
Personal taxes:	
Tangible	1, 600, 000
Intangible.....	850, 000
Special reimbursable taxes.....	500
Penalty and interest on taxes.....	60, 000
Assessment and permit work.....	80, 000
Paving roadways (Borland amendment).....	30, 000
Park improvements.....	2, 000
Street extensions, assessments, and interest:	
Full.....	50, 000
One-half.....	5, 000
Dog taxes.....	14, 000
Fees:	
Surveyor.....	5, 000
Superintendent of weights, measures, and markets.....	3, 500
Inspector of gas and meters.....	1, 000
Tax certificates.....	2, 500
Municipal court.....	15, 000
Dog pound.....	500
Recorder of deeds and register of wills (surplus fees).....	10, 100
Court of appeals (surplus fees).....	2, 000
Public crematorium.....	400

Fines:	
Police court.....	\$150,000
Juvenile court.....	400
Permits:	
Sewer and gas.....	2,000
Water service.....	1,000
Health department.....	300
Building department.....	10,000
Electrical department.....	3,000
Railing permits.....	200
Licenses:	
Insurance licenses and tax.....	125,000
Engineers and plumbers.....	150
Miscellaneous.....	110,000
Motor and horse-drawn vehicles (tags).....	175,000
Rents:	
Markets.....	20,000
Fish wharves.....	5,000
Street terminal buildings and wharves.....	12,000
Vault spaces.....	8,000
Public convenience stations.....	2,500
Board and maintenance of insane patients.....	10,000
Railway tax, highway bridge.....	9,000
Advertising taxes in arrears.....	2,500
Workhouse sales.....	15,000
Motor-vehicle operators.....	30,000
Miscellaneous.....	5,050
Total.....	9,547,800
Less estimated amount to be deducted from police court fines and dog taxes for credit of policemen's and firemen's relief funds.....	180,000
Total available.....	9,367,800

In the appendix I have given the estimates of the assessor's office for the fiscal year 1920.

WM. P. RICHARDS,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1920.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1919.	Estimated, 1920.
W. P. Richards.....	Assessor.....	\$3,500	\$3,500
A. McKenzie, W. L. Beale, E. W. Oyster.....	3 assistant assessors, at \$3,000 each.....	9,000	9,000
R. J. Jones.....	Assistant assessor, at \$2,000.....	2,000	2,000
C. M. Davis, F. A. Gunther, F. D. Allen, L. S. Johnson, C. H. Stone.....	5 field men, at \$2,000 each.....	10,000	10,000
A. L. Cheney.....	Record clerk, at \$1,800.....	1,800	1,800
B. K. Winchell, E. B. Fletcher.....	2 record clerks, at \$1,500 each.....	3,000	3,000
D. W. Fleming.....	Record clerk, at \$1,200.....	1,200	1,200
R. Hamilton, K. W. Humphries, Lydie Addison.....	3 clerks, at \$1,400 each.....	4,200	4,200
K. C. Berry.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
H. A. Darneille, Henry Naylor, Clara Santelman, D. M. Cridler, G. L. Schooler.....	5 clerks (including 1 in charge of records), at \$1,000 each.....	5,000	.....
H. A. Darneille, Henry Naylor, Clara Santelman, D. M. Cridler.....	4 clerks, at \$1,000 each..... G. L. Schooler is now employed in the office of the collector of taxes, and her salary will be provided for in the estimates to be submitted by that office.	.....	4,000
H. W. Davidson.....	Clerk.....	900	900

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1919.	Estimated, 1920.
A. W. Herndon.....	Clerk..... This salary is not commensurate with the service rendered, and the small increase recommended is not more than the amount which this position should pay.	\$720	\$900
W. H. De Shields.....	Draftsman..... It is the experience of the office that the services of a competent draftsman and computer can not be retained at less than \$1,800.	1,600	1,800
Harry B. Reed, ————.....	2 draftsmen, at \$1,200 each.....	2,400	3,000
Harry B. Reed, ————.....	2 draftsmen, at \$1,500 each..... It is exceedingly difficult to retain the services of a draftsman or a computer for \$1,200 per annum. The 2 men now holding these positions have had considerable experience and their service to this office is certainly worth the salary recommended.		
F. E. Hickerson, G. C. Locke.....	2 stenographers and typewriters, at \$1,200 each.	2,400	2,400
Ethel E. Fogarty.....	Assistant or clerk.....	900	900
R. E. Nelson.....	Messenger..... This salary is not commensurate with the service rendered and the small increase recommended is not more than the amount which this position should pay.	600	900
A. F. Entwisle.....	Clerk to board of assistant assessors.....	1,500	1,500
W. J. North.....	Vault clerk.....	900	900
David S. Fegan.....	Messenger and driver..... This salary is not commensurate with the service rendered and the small increase recommended is not more than the amount which this position should pay.	600	900
	Temporary clerk hire..... Statement required by sec. 10 of sundry civil act approved Aug. 1, 1914.	500	500
	<i>Expended, 1918.</i> 1 clerk, at \$5 per diem. 4 clerks, at \$4 per diem. 2 clerks, at \$3 per diem. 1 clerk, at \$2.50 per diem. Salaries, \$497.		
	<i>Estimated, 1920.</i> 1 clerk, \$80 per month. Salaries, \$500.		
E. E. Fisher.....	Clerk..... This position should be created for the transfer of E. E. Fisher, clerk in charge of the water main tax division of this office, Mr. Fisher now being paid out of the funds of the water department. It is not believed that this is a proper charge against the water department for the reason that Mr. Fisher's duties consist entirely of levying assessments for water mains and he is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the assessor.		1,200
	1 automobile, 5-passenger touring car.....		1,500
	1 automobile, runabout.....		1,200
	Care and maintenance of above cars..... One of these machines is needed by the personal tax division of this office for the use of the appraisers in making assessments, and also for the use of the inspectors, whose duty it is to list all personal property subject to taxation. The other car is needed by the field men who act as aids to the board of real estate assessors in gathering data relative to the sale price, rental, etc., of real estate holdings. The acquisition of these machines is imperative, as under present conditions it is practically impossible for our men to cover their territory within the limited time provided by law. If these machines are obtained the office will dispose of the 2 horses now in use, which will be a saving of \$780 per annum, the amount now charged for forage.		800

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1920—Continued.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1919.	Estimated, 1920.
	For lithographing and binding office maps..... These maps are now in the course of preparation and show the renumbering of all parts of lots and combination of lots representing one distinct property. Each lot in the city will hereafter have a separate and distinct number, the same system being adopted as that employed some years ago in renumbering county property. The lithograph maps are needed in order to acquaint other offices in the District Building with the changes that have been made.		\$2,000
	Total.....	\$53,920	61,200
	"Alternate lump-sum estimate to provide for increases in annual salaries, as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may consider advisable."		2,780
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OFFICE.			
J. W. Daniel.....	Special assessment clerk.....	2,000	2,000
Augustus Willige, F. M. Langston, M. C. Fitzgerald.	3 clerks, at \$1,200 each.....	3,600	3,600
J. G. Scheitlin.....	Clerk.....	900	900
W. Moten.....	Clerk.....	750	900
	This salary is not commensurate with the service rendered and the small increase recommended is not more than the amount which this position should pay.		
	Clerk, at \$1,600.....		1,600
	The act of Congress which provides that assessments shall be levied against abutting property for the paving of roadways, commonly known as the Borland Amendment, has considerably increased the work in the special assessment division of this office. No additional help has been given this branch of the office during the past few years, although the general work has increased to some extent. The work of levying special assessments is of a technical nature and requires the attention of clerks who are thoroughly familiar with assessment records.		
	Total.....	7,250	9,000
	"Alternate lump-sum estimate to provide for increases in annual salaries, as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may consider advisable."		1,750
PERSONAL TAX BOARD.			
B. F. Adams, C. A. Russell.....	2 assistant assessors of personal taxes, at \$3,000 each.....	6,000	6,000
	1 assistant assessor of personal taxes, at \$3,000..... The board of real estate assessors is made up of three men, while the board of personal tax assessors consists of but 2 men. Since the enactment of legislation providing for the assessment of intangible personal property, the personal tax levy has been increased 50 per cent, and the amount of work has increased proportionately. The office has recommended that the period for filing appeals from personal tax assessments be brought forward 1 month, thus cutting down the time allowed for making appraisements. It is practically impossible for 2 assessors to perform their work within this limited time, with added duties.		3,000
D. H. Edwards.....	Appraiser of personal property.....	1,800	1,800
C. S. Cotton.....	Clerk.....	1,400	1,400
G. W. Popkins.....	Assistant clerk.....	1,000	1,000
C. D. Clayton, M. G. Granville.....	2 inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	2,400	2,400
	Extra clerk hire.....	2,000	2,000
	Statement required by sec. 10 of sundry civil act approved Aug. 1, 1914.		

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 20, 1920—Continued.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1919.	Estimated, 1920.
	<i>Expended, 1918.</i>		
	3 clerks, at \$4 per diem.		
	4 clerks, at \$3 per diem.		
	2 clerks, at \$2.50 per diem.		
	4 clerks, at \$2 per diem.		
	Salaries, \$2,000.		
	<i>Estimated, 1920.</i>		
	1 clerk, at \$100 per month.		
	1 clerk, at \$80 per month.		
	Salaries, \$2,000.		
INTANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.			
A. Williams, G. D. Holmes.....	2 clerks, at \$1,500 each.....	\$3,000	\$3,000
E. B. Wood, Emmett Hines, D. R. Prettyman, W. W. Dent, L. O. Mallory.	5 inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	6,000	6,000
	Clerk to board of personal tax appraisers.....	1,800	1,800
	2 clerks, at \$1,200 each.....	2,400	2,400
	Total.....	27,800	30,800
	"Alternate lump-sum estimate to provide for increases in annual salaries, as the Commis- sioners of the District of Columbia may con- sider advisable."	.....	3,000

WM. P. RICHARDS,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LICENSES.

WASHINGTON, *September 3, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the work of the license bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, together with tables showing the amount of revenues collected. I also respectfully present such recommendations as I believe will be of benefit to the District.

On July 1, 1917, the license bureau was created. Prior to that date this office was a part of the assessor's office, and all work was done under the direction of the assessor. An act of Congress, making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, provided that "all the authority, duties, discretion, and powers now vested by law in the assessor of the District of Columbia with respect to licenses and the issuance thereof shall, on and after July 1, 1917, be transferred to and vest in the superintendent of licenses provided for in this act."

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, provided that "on and after December 31, 1917, all licenses, including identification tags and registrations, for motor vehicles heretofore granted shall expire and become null and void, and on and after January 1, 1918, there shall be charged annually for the licensing and registration of motor vehicles the following fees, which shall be paid annually to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and which shall include registration and the furnishing of an identification number tag: \$5 for each vehicle of more than 24 horsepower and not exceeding 30 horsepower; \$10 for each vehicle of more than 30 horsepower; \$3 for each vehicle of 24 horsepower or less; and \$2 for each motor cycle or similar motor vehicle."

In this act Congress failed to make provision for prorating fees for motor-vehicle tags. Numerous complaints have been made against this omission, and, in the view of this office, an unjust tax is placed on owners who must pay a fee for 12 months when the tag will be in use a portion of the year. The prorating of motor-vehicle tag fees is in force in practically all of the States. In view of these facts it is respectfully recommended that Congress be requested to provide that fees for motor-vehicle tags be prorated quarterly on April 1, July 1, and October 1, of each year.

Report of motor-vehicle tags and operators' permits.

JULY 1, 1917, TO DEC. 31, 1917.

	Number.	Amount.
Tags:		
Automobile—		
District of Columbia owners, at \$2.....	4,816	\$9,632
Nonresident owners, at \$2.....	2,580	5,160
Motor cycle—		
District of Columbia owners, at \$2.....	276	552
Nonresident owners, at \$2.....	70	140
Issued without fee.....	539	.....
	8,281	15,484
Permits:		
District of Columbia residents, at \$2.....	4,435	8,870
Nonresidents, at \$2.....	2,721	5,442
Issued without fee.....	193	.....
	1 7,349	14,312
Duplicate tags for motor vehicles, at \$1.....	3	3

JAN. 1, 1918 (BEGINNING OF ANNUAL REGISTRATION), TO JULY 31, 1918.

Tags:		
Automobile—		
District of Columbia owners, at \$3.....	13,556	\$40,668
District of Columbia owners, at \$5.....	6,272	31,360
District of Columbia owners, at \$10.....	2,484	24,840
Nonresident owners, at \$3.....	4,573	13,719
Nonresident owners, at \$5.....	2,101	10,505
Nonresident owners, at \$10.....	895	8,950
Motor cycle—		
District of Columbia owners, at \$2.....	1,674	3,348
Nonresident owners, at \$2.....	246	492
Dealers—		
District of Columbia, at \$2.....	9	18
District of Columbia, at \$6.....	410	2,460
Nonresidents, at \$6.....	120	720
Free—		
District of Columbia.....	1,396	.....
Nonresidents.....	611	.....
	2 34,347	137,080
Commercial vehicles—		
District of Columbia.....	3,483	.....
Nonresidents.....	1,253	.....
Permits:		
District of Columbia residents, at \$2.....	7,308	14,616
Nonresidents, at \$2.....	2,346	4,692
Issued without fee.....	199	.....
	9,853	19,308
Duplicate tags for motor vehicles.....	249	249

RECAPITULATION FOR FISCAL YEAR.

Motor-vehicle tags.....	42,628	\$152,816
Operators' permits.....	17,202	33,620

¹ Motive power of motor vehicles: Gasoline, 7,761; electric, 63; steam, 5.² Motive power of motor vehicles: Gasoline, 31,633; electric, 599; steam, 39.

On April 11, 1914, the commissioner charged the police department with the due enforcement of the laws relating to the procurement and issuance of miscellaneous licenses in the District. Previous to that date the work was done by one member of the police department, detailed for that purpose, and one inspector from this office. Since the police department has had charge of the work there has been a

gradual decrease in the revenue collected, the known loss last year being \$3,094.37 over the previous year. I would respectfully recommend that two or more police officers be detailed from the police department to look after this work, believing it will result in a large increase of revenues, and at the same time lighten the work of the police department. And it is further recommended that two additional inspectors at \$1,200 per annum be added to the force of this office to cooperate with the police department in the collection of the license tax.

Receipts for licenses during the year ended June 30, 1918.

Business.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.
1. Alcohol (wholesale, retail, and manufacturing).....	\$1,730.00	\$1,730.00	.....	164
2. Apothecaries.....	1,380.50	4.50	.....	236
3. Auctioneers.....	950.01	.....	\$133.33	10
4. Auctioneers' permits.....	50.00	.....	10.00	10
5. Automobile storage.....	4,444.78	897.59	.....	91
6. Banks and bankers.....	1,500.00	250.00	.....	3
7. Bill posters.....	53.33	.....	20.01	3
8. Billiard, pool, other tables, shooting gallery.....	8,074.00	51.00	.....	167
9. Boarding houses.....	185.00	154.00	.....	9
10. Baths, mediums, clairvoyants.....	1,381.27	.....	160.48	59
11. Cattle dealers.....	102.50	.....	98.75	8
12. Commission merchants.....	840.02	.....	366.66	23
13. Cigar dealers.....	17,146.00	.....	738.00	1,535
14. Contractors (building).....	1,303.44	.....	1,280.02	56
15. Confectionery establishments.....	797.00	157.00	.....	73
16. Dealers in second-hand personal property.....	10,113.52	.....	705.06	279
17. Dealers in markets.....	1,993.34	.....	351.69	401
18. Dealers in oils and gasoline.....	2,060.07	.....	163.40	1,278
19. Drivers of public vehicles.....	835.00	14.00	.....	835
20. Employment agencies.....	470.84	.....	79.18	20
21. Entertainments (all kinds).....	1,483.00	.....	249.00	176
22. Fuel hucksters.....	166.27	22.10	.....	39
23. Florists.....	490.00	.....	93.75	34
24. Hotels.....	4,305.50	.....	495.09	48
25. Laundries.....	1,958.33	.....	124.18	180
26. Livery stables.....	683.00	.....	1,122.34	15
27. Maturity investment companies.....	.....	.....	66.67	.....
28. Note brokers.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....
29. Peddlers.....	525.06	264.58	.....	56
30. Produce dealers.....	5,139.00	.....	410.00	459
31. Public halls.....	6,591.71	566.68	.....	72
32. Public parks.....	41.67	.....	258.35	1
33. Public passenger vehicles.....	7,200.50	1,297.00	.....	1,151
34. Railroad ticket brokers.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....
35. Restaurant and eating houses.....	8,080.00	.....	633.50	491
36. Real estate agents.....	11,054.17	324.98	.....	236
37. Slot machines.....	159.18	73.18	.....	6
38. Theaters.....	675.01	.....	899.99	9
39. Transfer fees.....	88.00	.....	18.50	176
40. Undertakers.....	1,308.34	.....	147.94	56
41. Washington Stock Exchange.....	500.00	.....	.....	1
42. Skating rink.....	.....	.....	100.00	.....
Total.....	105,859.36	5,806.61	8,900.58	8,466

Receipts from licenses, 1916-17.....	\$108,953.73
Receipts from licenses, 1917-18.....	105,859.36

Total decrease.....	3,094.37
Receipts from 45 engineer licenses.....	135.00

During the past year the commissioners appointed a committee, composed of Ben Prince, collector of taxes; Alonzo Tweedale, auditor; F. H. Stephens, assistant corporation counsel; and Wade H. Coombs, superintendent of licenses, to draw up suitable forms for the enforcement of the Shepherd bill.

The carrying out of the provisions of the act and the issuing of all permits and licenses were placed under the direction of this office. This office has on file affidavits and applications of all the alcoholic

liquors shipped into the District by common carrier since November 1, 1917, as well as other records required by law. The report shown above states that 164 licenses for the sale of alcohol were issued, resulting in the collection of \$1,730.

During the fiscal year there was collected a grand total of \$292,430.36 from the following sources: Motor-vehicle tags, \$152,816; operators' permits, \$33,620; licenses, \$105,859.36; and steam engineer licenses, \$135.

APPENDIX.

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of license bureau for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1920.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1919.	Estimated, 1920.
Wade H. Coombs.....	Superintendent of licenses (who shall also be secretary to the automobile board without additional compensation.)	\$2,000	\$2,500
James P. Kernan (vacant).....	2 clerks, at \$1,400 each.....	2,800	2,800
K. V. W. Brodhead (vacant).....	2 clerks, at \$1,200 each.....	2,400	2,400
Louise T. Sturgis.....	Clerk.....	1,000	1,000
Vacant.....	do.....	900	900
G. A. Ourand.....	Inspector of licenses.....	1,200	1,400
Louis B. du Fief.....	Assistant inspector of licenses.....	1,000	1,000
Vacant.....	Messenger.....	600	600
New.....	2 inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	.....	2,400

Alternate lump-sum estimate to provide for increases in annual salaries, as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may consider advisable, \$3,100.

WADE H. COOMBS,
Superintendent of Licenses.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of business transacted in the office of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

The total collections for the year ending June 30, 1918, were \$11,016,100.65. The amount credited to the general fund is \$9,358,964.53. The collections this year show an increase of \$807,623.83. The increase of realty taxes was \$129,626.66. The increase in tangible personal taxes was \$127,301.05. The collection of intangible taxes was \$823,146.45 (this is the first collection made under the intangible-tax law).

The trust funds collected this year amounted to \$1,404,388.76.

The miscellaneous receipts were \$949,956.67.

There was also collected on account of miscellaneous receipts credited to the United States \$211,771.33.

The total water-fund collection, including rents, etc., was \$753,202.35.

The real estate tax sale of March, 1918, amounted to \$204,175.29.

The number of lots sold was 6,045.

The increases in personnel and salaries asked for in my estimates are in every way justified and should under no conditions be curtailed. We have lost the services of some valuable clerks during the past year; partly, of course, on account of the call to service of the man power of the country for war purposes, also because the wage scale in this office is not adjusted to the new conditions.

During my more than four years' service I have seen some important legislation enacted directly affecting the collector's office. In fact, if the bill now pending affecting tax sales in the District should become a law, as it surely will at some not far distant date, it will almost complete the legislative program contained in all my previous reports, and will give this office practically all the legislation necessary, save that asked for in my estimates increasing personnel and salaries.

The new intangible-tax law is going to add a million dollars per annum revenue to the District, but it is also going to increase the number of personal-tax accounts to such an extent that the bailiffs' force must of necessity be increased, and I am very much of the opinion is going to call for legislation whereby personal-tax accounts may be collected by making seizure for unpaid personal taxes upon judgments, the procedure being to sue delinquents in the lower court, seize the property on writ of execution, sell or hold the same in abeyance pending the discovery of the ability of the owner to pay. If a law is practical it must have some visible semblance of authority.

The present law simply says that "the collector of taxes shall distrain sufficient good and chattels, etc.," prescribing no method as to procedure other than the unceremonious taking possession, which at least can be said to lack dignity and does not serve the purpose of a notice to delinquents that legal preliminaries would, and often seems unauthorized.

The office of collector of taxes from the very nature of its business comes in direct contact with the best element of the citizenship of the community, the supporters of the Government, and it should be furnished with every facility for the prompt, accurate, and courteous dispatch of its business. Courtesy and accuracy I have the right to and do insist upon as responsible head of the office. The facilities for promptness I can only suggest and depend upon the good offices of the commissioners and good judgment of the Congress to furnish.

Very respectfully,

BEN L. PRINCE,
Collector of Taxes

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS.

On account of:

Realty taxes.....	\$6,058,964.51
Personal taxes (tangible).....	1,458,629.67
Personal taxes (intangible).....	823,146.45
Special reimbursable taxes.....	771.68
Penalties, etc.....	67,495.55
Miscellaneous collections.....	949,956.67
Total, general fund.....	9,358,964.53
Trust and special fund.....	1,404,388.76
Repayments to appropriations.....	40,976.03
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	211,771.33
Aggregate.....	11,016,100.65

Increases and decreases for fiscal year 1918.

On account of increases:

Realty taxes.....	\$129,626.66
Personal taxes (tangible).....	127,301.05
Personal taxes (intangible).....	823,146.45
Special reimbursable taxes.....	64.11
Penalties, etc.....	3,687.81
Trust and special fund.....	68,017.19
Repayments to appropriations.....	10,673.54
Aggregate.....	1,162,516.81

On account of decreases:

Miscellaneous collections.....	310,799.18
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	44,093.80
Aggregate.....	354,892.98
Net increase.....	807,623.83

Collections in detail.

RECEIPTS FROM REALTY TAXES.

For year ended June 30—		For year ended June 30—	
1918.....	\$5,174,856.84	Continued.	
1917.....	872,523.29	1898.....	\$17.22
1916.....	4,270.83	1897.....	83.85
1915.....	3,730.00	1896.....	77.18
1914.....	1,708.44	1895.....	83.23
1913.....	536.85	1894.....	76.88
1912.....	165.15	1893.....	58.81
1911.....	151.10	1892.....	58.81
1910.....	81.47	1891.....	58.81
1909.....	17.45	1890.....	22.38
1908.....	97.83	1889.....	3.72
1907.....	52.72	1888.....	3.72
1906.....	69.47	1887.....	4.85
1905.....	5.55	1886.....	12.66
1904.....	7.60	1885.....	12.66
1903.....	7.27	1884.....	12.66
1902.....	10.22	Special reimbursable	
1901.....	34.25	taxes.....	771.68
1900.....	44.98		
1899.....	5.76	Total.....	6,059,736.19

RECEIPTS FROM TANGIBLE PERSONAL TAXES.

For year ended June 30—		For year ended June 30—	
1918.....	\$1,388,637.01	Continued.	
1917.....	68,641.29	1913.....	\$108.75
1916.....	1,108.74	1910.....	25.20
1915.....	51.98		
1914.....	56.70	Total.....	1,458,629.67

RECEIPTS FROM INTANGIBLE PERSONAL TAXES.

For year ended June 30, 1918.....	\$823,146.45
On account of penalties and interest on realty, personal, and special reimbursable taxes.....	67,495.55

RECEIPTS FROM INSURANCE TAXES.

Principal.....	\$111,374.50	
Interest.....	218.69	
		111,593.19

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

On account of fees:		
Building permits.....	\$9,873.68	
Crematorium.....	462.50	
Electrical permits.....	2,590.00	
Gas and meters.....	975.40	
Health department.....	352.00	
Municipal court.....	14,868.50	
Pound.....	436.38	
Public convenience stations.....	2,861.48	
Railings, etc.....	202.50	
Sewer and gas.....	2,011.00	
Surveyor.....	4,782.57	
Tax certificates.....	2,562.50	
Water service.....	904.50	
Weights and measures department.....	3,560.22	
Electrical meters.....	43.75	
Horse-vehicle tags.....	5.00	
Motor-vehicle tags.....	152,564.00	
Insurance department.....	12.00	
		199,067.98

On account of fines:

Police court.....	\$184,897.18
Juvenile court.....	472.50

Miscellaneous fines..... \$185,369.68

On account of licenses:

Miscellaneous.....	105,771.36
Miscellaneous transfers.....	88.00
Elevator operators.....	430.00
Motor-vehicle operators.....	33,620.00
Plumbers.....	3.00
Engineers.....	135.00
Insurance.....	21,503.93
Insurance transfers.....	75.75
Liquor transfers.....	2.00
Dog tags.....	14,973.34

176,602.38

On account of rents:

Eastern Market.....	6,325.90
Western Market.....	5,646.30
Georgetown Market.....	314.20
Wholesale Produce Market.....	8,699.90
Pipe lines.....	385.24
Wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	8,632.68
Fish wharves and market.....	2,469.84
Washington Market Co.....	3,791.50
Vault space, 1918.....	1,062.46
Vault space, 1917.....	41.15

On account of all others:

Advertising taxes, sale of.....	2,595.73
Old material.....	2,625.92
District regulations.....	103.78
Service and supplies.....	169.32
Workhouse products.....	8,090.12
Reformatory products.....	280.50
Conscience fund.....	1.25
Forfeited guaranty deposits.....	3,000.00
Municipal lodging house.....	5.50
Old houses.....	10.00
McCormick School.....	6,275.00
Board and care of insane.....	10,817.10
Tuition, nonresident pupils.....	190.78
Unclaimed collateral.....	268.00
Damages to District of Columbia property.....	1,180.18
Railroad tax, Highway Bridge.....	8,871.47
Increase of compensation.....	12.82
Contract damages.....	203.95

Assessment and permit work:

Sewers.....	19,426.89
Interest.....	1,064.55
Suburban sewers.....	10.05
Sidewalk, etc.....	52,818.20
Interest.....	1,483.61
Various sections.....	1,153.80
Interest.....	50.54
Suburban streets.....	1,017.95
Interest.....	85.20
Paving roadway.....	27,257.71
Interest.....	1,474.68
Interior park.....	427.31
Interest.....	84.42
Small parks.....	2,587.54
Interest.....	122.32
Street extensions.....	83,648.16
Interest.....	2,539.92

277,323.44

On account of:

Water fund—

Rents.....	\$714,388.28
Taps, etc.....	3,705.65
Water main.....	32,522.11
Interest.....	2,127.35
Sale of old material.....	458.96

\$753,202.35

Washington redemption fund.....	177,291.61
Interest.....	18,911.35
Permit fund.....	8,827.81
Surplus fund.....	31.00
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	440,648.01
Escheated estates relief fund.....	704.35
Industrial Home School fund.....	3,122.01
Industrial Home School (colored, 1918).....	478.12

650,014.26

Police and firemen's relief fund:

Fines, police.....	\$21.09
Fines, firemen.....	20.00
Sales.....	1,131.06
	<hr/>
	\$1,172.15

1,172.15

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, UNITED STATES.

Advertising taxes.....	\$2,595.72
Building permits.....	9,873.68
Crematorium.....	462.50
Electrical permits.....	2,590.00
Gas and meters.....	975.40
Health Department.....	352.00
Municipal Court.....	14,868.50
Pound.....	436.37
Public convenient stations.....	2,861.48
Railings, etc.....	202.50
Sewer and gas.....	2,011.00
Surveyors.....	4,782.58
Tax certificates.....	2,562.50
Water service.....	904.50
Weights and measures department.....	3,560.22
Electrical meters.....	43.75
Rents:	
Wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	8,632.68
Fish wharves and market.....	2,469.83
Washington Market Co.....	3,791.50
Vault space, 1918.....	1,062.46
Vault space, 1917.....	41.16
Old material.....	2,625.93
District regulations.....	103.77
Service and supplies.....	169.33
Workhouse products.....	8,090.11
Reformatory products.....	289.51
Board and care of insane.....	10,817.11
Tuition, nonresident pupils.....	190.78
Unclaimed collateral.....	268.00
Damage to District of Columbia property.....	1,180.17
Railroad tax, Highway Bridge.....	8,871.47
Increase of compensation.....	12.83
Contract damages.....	203.95
Assessment and permit work:	
Sewers.....	19,426.89
Interest.....	1,064.54
Suburban sewers.....	10.06
Sidewalk, etc.....	52,818.20

Assessment and permit work—Continued.

Interest.....	\$1,483.60	
Various sections.....	1,153.81	
Interest.....	50.53	
Suburban streets.....	1,017.96	
Interest.....	85.20	
Paving roadway.....	27,257.70	
Interest.....	1,474.69	
Interior park.....	427.31	
Interest.....	84.41	
Small parks.....	2,587.55	
Interest.....	122.32	
Street extensions.....	2,459.26	
Interest.....	482.66	
Sale of alleys.....	1,870.35	
		\$211,771.33
On account of repayments.....		40,976.03
Aggregate.....		11,016,100.65
Balance due District of Columbia on account of cash in hands of collector of taxes, District of Columbia, being amount of collections of June 30, 1917, deposited July 2, 5, 1917, after close of the fiscal year 1917, general fund.....	60,809.39	
Balance due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected—		
Realty taxes.....	\$1,275,096.01	
Personal taxes.....	407,551.88	
Special reimbursable taxes.....	11,170.93	
		1,693,818.82
		1,754,628.71

DEBITS.

To amount of levies based on new assessments for fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, on account—		
Realty taxes.....	\$6,152,604.14	
Personal taxes (tangible).....	1,482,286.98	
Personal taxes (intangible).....	890,779.39	
		8,525,670.51
To amount of levies increased per assessor's certificates on account of—		
Realty taxes.....	\$21,646.56	
Personal taxes (tangible).....	657.81	
Personal taxes (intangible).....	1,573.84	
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,115.06	
		24,993.27
To collections on account of penalty on—		
Realty taxes.....	\$63,844.72	
Personal taxes.....	3,579.97	
Special reimbursable taxes.....	70.86	
		67,495.55
To collections on account of—		
Miscellaneous items.....	949,956.67	
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	211,771.33	
Trust and special fund.....	1,404,388.76	
Repayments to appropriations.....	40,976.03	
Total debits to collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.....		11,225,252.12
		12,979,880.83

CREDITS.

By collections with Treasurer, United States, on account of general fund, District of Columbia—

Realty taxes.....	\$6,058,964.51	
Personal taxes (tangible).....	1,458,629.67	
Personal taxes (intangible).....	823,146.45	
Special reimbursable.....	771.68	
Penalties and interest.....	67,495.55	
Miscellaneous items.....	949,956.67	
	<hr/>	\$9,358,964.53
General fund, 1917.....		60,809.89
		<hr/>
Total, general fund.....		9,419,774.42
Less amount deposited July 1, 6, 1918.....		118,532.99
		<hr/>
Total.....		9,301,241.43
Special and trust fund.....		1,404,388.76
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....		211,771.33
Repayments to appropriations.....		40,976.03
		<hr/>
Total collections deposited with United States Treasurer for fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.....		\$10,958,377.55
By amount of reductions in levies per assessor's certificates on account of—		
Realty taxes.....	\$16,590.97	
Personal taxes (tangible).....	10,141.20	
Personal taxes (intangible).....	34,915.69	
	<hr/>	61,647.86
		<hr/>
		11,020,025.41

BALANCES.

Balances due the District of Columbia on account of cash in hands of collector District of Columbia, being amount of collections of June 30, 1918, deposited July 1, 6, 1918, after close of fiscal year—General fund.....	\$118,532.99	
Balance due the District of Columbia on account of uncollected—		
Realty taxes.....	1,373,790.94	
Personal taxes (tangible).....	421,725.80	
Personal taxes (intangible).....	34,335.78	
Special reimbursable taxes.....	11,509.81	
	<hr/>	\$1,841,362.33
		<hr/>
		1,959,895.32
		<hr/>
Total balance due June 30, 1918.....		12,979,920.73

*Detail of balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1918, on account of uncollected taxes.*Realty taxes for year
ended June 30—

1918.....	\$972,059.92
1917.....	92,230.67
1916.....	56,978.58
1915.....	55,689.06
1914.....	45,239.69
1913.....	20,552.00
1912.....	16,483.41
1911.....	16,254.27
1910.....	14,964.68
1909.....	2,640.90
1908.....	3,629.09
1907.....	4,743.71
1906.....	2,092.69
1905.....	2,159.34
1904.....	1,483.99
1903.....	755.25
1902.....	1,508.43
1901.....	1,277.95
1900.....	1,710.51
1899.....	1,996.23
1898.....	2,664.26
1897.....	2,928.59
1896.....	4,263.42
1895.....	2,593.42
1894.....	3,243.35
1893.....	2,157.15
1892.....	1,870.75
1891.....	1,990.54
1890.....	1,801.24
1889.....	1,519.15
1888.....	1,417.72
1887.....	1,425.62
1886.....	1,066.84

Realty taxes for year
ended June 30—Contd.

1885.....	\$1,343.32
1884.....	1,179.71
1883.....	1,975.35
1882.....	2,404.16
1881.....	4,140.24
1880.....	10,583.53
1877.....	8,772.21
Special reimbursable taxes.....	11,509.81
Total.....	1,385,300.75

Personal taxes for year
ended June 30—

1918.....	90,293.84
1917.....	32,067.42
1916.....	24,400.75
1915.....	23,779.15
1914.....	50,356.01
1913.....	35,636.49
1912.....	22,176.38
1911.....	17,587.02
1910.....	15,971.06
1909.....	15,779.37
1908.....	17,287.48
1907.....	25,129.02
1906.....	19,518.45
1905.....	12,779.95
1904.....	11,670.21
1903.....	7,293.20
Total.....	421,725.80

Intangible personal taxes for the year ended June 30, 1918, \$34,335.78.

REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1918.*

To the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The following report of the operations of the disbursing office of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, is submitted:

The total amount disbursed was \$12,242,003.51, of which amount approximately \$3,000,000 was in cash, involving over 200,000 transactions with employees, merchants, contractors, etc., all of which cleared through the audit of the District auditor and the Auditor for the State and Other Departments, the accounts securing credit for accuracy and technical perfection.

During the year the total sum of \$13,184,529.20 was placed to the official credit of the disbursing officer, the unexpended balance from the previous year was \$78,941.46, and the canceled checks and special deposits amounted to \$10,951.06, making a grand total of \$13,274,421.72 to be accounted for. The amount of checks drawn against the said total charged was \$12,242,003.51 and the amount of repayments to appropriations was \$997,910.18, leaving a net balance to the credit of the disbursing officer on June 30, 1918, of \$34,508.03.

During the year 102,658 checks were issued by this office, an increase of 1,448 over the preceding year. The number of vouchers upon which checks and cash was disbursed was 24,671.

Over 3,000 payments were made to witnesses and jurors in the police court, juvenile court, lunacy proceedings, and the coroner's office, while payment was refused on police court jurors' fees in the total amount of \$1,478, due to the appropriation being exhausted. A deficiency appropriation to cover these payments has been requested. More than 8,000 checks were mailed to abandoned wives and nonsupported wives and children, and pensioners of the police and fire departments were paid a total of 4,719 checks.

By direction of the commissioners, beginning in June, 1918, all laborers in the District employ are now paid weekly instead of semi-monthly, as heretofore. In this connection the work of the office has doubled, and it is gratifying to report that the employees of the disbursing office have accomplished the increased work in a willing and efficient manner.

A detailed statement of all financial transactions of the District for the year is submitted herewith.

J. R. LUSBY,
Disbursing Officer, District of Columbia.

Cash account of J. R. Lusby, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

BALANCES.

Balance to the credit of J. R. Lusby, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1917, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of:

Appropriations for general expenses.....	\$43,945.87
Police and firemen's relief fund.....	1,868.49
Industrial Home School fund.....	630.54
Industrial Home School for Colored Children fund, 1917.....	21.23
Water fund.....	15,553.34
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	10,333.51
Permit fund.....	1,441.24
Surplus fund.....	1,418.00
Washington redemption fund.....	3,729.24

\$78,941.46

ADVANCES.

Amount of advances by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of:

Appropriations for general expenses.....	11,805,782.97
Police and firemen's relief fund.....	162,000.00
Industrial Home School fund.....	4,300.73
Industrial Home School for Colored Children fund—	
1918.....	534.29
1917.....	211.67
Water fund.....	613,046.46
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	390,000.00
Permit fund.....	13,000.00
Washington redemption fund.....	187,448.73
Surplus fund.....	7,500.00
Escheated estates relief fund.....	704.35

13,184,529.20

Amount of checks canceled and repaid to the several appropriations and funds against which originally drawn.....

10,933.05

Amount of checks drawn in excess of audits, covered by special deposits to the official credit of the disbursing officer.....

18.01

13,274,421.72

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the Auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of:

Appropriations for general expenses.....	\$10,795,515.91
Policemen and firemen's relief fund.....	162,617.48
Industrial Home School fund.....	4,002.70
Industrial Home School for Colored Children fund—	
1918.....	491.14
1917.....	223.68
Water fund.....	590,567.76
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	478,987.58
Permit fund.....	11,549.64
Washington redemption fund.....	189,603.27
Surplus fund.....	7,740.00
Escheated estates relief fund.....	704.35

12,242,003.51

REPAYMENTS.

Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the several appropriations and funds against which originally drawn on account of:

Appropriations for general expenses.....	\$904, 554. 03
Trust and special funds.....	82, 405. 09
Canceled checks.....	10, 933. 05
Deposits to official credit on account of checks drawn in excess of audits.....	18. 01

\$997, 910. 18

BALANCE JUNE 30, 1918.

Balance to the credit of J. R. Lusby, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States on account of unexpended balances of the several appropriations for general expenses, trust funds, and special funds.....

34, 508. 03

13, 274, 421. 72

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING OFFICER.

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING OFFICER,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1918.

To the Commissioners:

I have the honor to submit the following report showing the transactions of the office of the purchasing officer, District of Columbia, and the amounts expended for general supplies, construction materials, etc., for the various departments and institutions of the District government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, together with a comparative statement for the previous year, as follows:

	1918	1917
Circular proposals sent inviting quotations on articles not covered by annual general supply schedules and contracts.....	22,820	25,185
Requisitions received for supplies and materials.....	12,849	13,661
Number of orders issued.....	25,415	28,414
Vouchers prepared and forwarded.....	396	387
Vouchers transmitted through this office for certification as to prices and record of purchase.....	20,685	23,685
Transfer of appropriation vouchers prepared and forwarded.....	289	255
Contractors' measurements—on account of materials furnished—examined and passed upon.....	446	341
Letters and indorsements sent.....	5,142	5,320

Comparative list of statements showing the figures for 1917 and 1918.

	1918	1917
No. 1. Construction materials ordered for delivery into property yards under the supervision of this office.....	\$441,094.12	\$272,892.13
No. 2. Construction materials ordered for delivery into property yards not under the supervision of this office.....	139,139.56	115,560.85
No. 3. Construction materials manufactured at the District of Columbia workhouse, Occoquan, Va., and issued from property yard of institution on orders of this office.....	11,003.24	39,162.19
No. 4. Construction materials ordered for delivery direct upon line of work..	97,280.09	118,084.17
No. 5. Classified list of supplies other than construction materials.....	1,645,323.19	1,330,214.77
Total amount expended on account materials and supplies.....	2,333,840.20	1,875,914.11
No. 6. Construction materials received into and issued from property yards under the supervision of this office.....		
No. 7. Inventory: Value of construction materials in property yards under the supervision of this office at close of fiscal year June 30, 1918.....	214,105.53	100,902.08

In my report of last year I made reference to the difficulty in obtaining supplies due to the abnormal conditions—the overloading of mills and factories with governmental orders for supplies necessary to the carrying on of the war, which were necessarily given preference.

The conditions during the year covered by this report have become more aggravated. Not only has there been a further delay in filling

orders, occasioned by the increased demand and to some extent by the more stringent priorities placed by the United States Government and which frequently necessitated appeals by this office direct to the Priorities Board for priority production or to the Railroad Administration for priority in movement of materials already manufactured, but the District has also experienced difficulty in obtaining bids for the furnishing of supplies, necessitating solicitation several times for the furnishing of a single article before a satisfactory bid is received.

Especially has there been much delay in the receipt of envelopes ordered, as required by law, under contracts made through the Post Office Department; this delay, no doubt, largely due to the demands of the many newly created independent bureaus of the Federal Government, each of which require large number of envelopes, thereby creating a demand which the contractors found difficult to cope with.

During the year it became necessary to abandon the property yard in which is received, stored, and issued sand and gravel, for the reason that the traveling crane used for the purpose was loaned to the United States Army Engineer Corps to be used in road construction at Camp Humphreys, Va., and has not as yet been returned, during which time the commissioners obtained such sand and gravel as needed by the District direct from the contractor's wharf, unloading and loading of teams at the District property yard without the use of a crane being, on account of the cost thereof, prohibitive.

All anthracite coal used by the District, as well as bituminous used at the Water and Sewer Department pumping stations, was procured under contracts let by the commissioners, and while coal was scarce and our supply at times extremely low, the District experienced no serious embarrassment in procuring all that was required to meet its needs.

All other bituminous coal was procured, at the request of the Commissioners, direct from the mines on orders placed by the United States Fuel Administration. This was received from as many as 50 different mines and at varying prices established by the Fuel Administration, adding considerably to the labor of this office in the keeping of accounts both with the operators and the railroad companies.

Generally speaking, the District was kept supplied with bituminous coal so ordered, but at no time were we able to accumulate any stock; at times certain buildings were without any reserve, even for a day, and at one time it became necessary to close the school buildings for a period of about a week, due to inability to procure coal in sufficient quantities to keep all schools open. The situation was greatly aggravated by the severity of the winter, making hauling so difficult that, in distribution, trucks could only operate under loads less than their usual capacity.

Report of the inspector of fuel, District of Columbia, who is under the supervision of this office, forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

M. C. HARGROVE,
Purchasing Officer.

STATEMENT NO. 1.—*Construction material ordered for delivery into property yards under the supervision of the purchasing officer.*

Materials.	Quantities.	Values.
Portland cement.....barrels.	95,000	\$185,250.00
Cement sacks.....number.	17,544	1,789.58
Concrete sand.....cubic yards.	15,300	10,557.00
Building sand.....do.	3,750	2,212.50
Screened gravel.....do.	12,000	11,880.00
Granite curbing.....feet.	82,363	87,235.00
Vitrified paving blocks.....number.	1,000,000	32,500.00
Vitrified sewer bricks.....do.	600,000	14,364.00
Terra-cotta sewer pipe:		
6-inch.....feet.	7,026	994.68
8-inch.....do.	1,494	248.92
10-inch.....do.	30,000	12,600.00
12 inch.....do.	30,000	16,200.00
15 inch.....do.	28,002	19,161.44
18-inch.....do.	1,501	1,561.00
21-inch.....do.	1,500	3,000.00
24-inch.....do.	3,600	8,740.00
Terra-cotta sewer branches, various sizes.....number.	468	1,005.20
Castings.....pieces.	27,306	32,534.80
Total.....		411,064.12

STATEMENT NO. 2.—*Construction materials ordered for delivery into property yards not under the supervision of the purchasing officer.*

Materials.	Quantities.	Values.
Cast iron water pipe.....tons.	2.128	\$115,056.94
Cast iron elbows.....number.	6	1,860.00
Concrete sand.....cubic yards.	150	96.00
Water meters and accessories.....number.	102,651	7,053.67
Water pipes and accessories.....number.		5,117.35
Castings and accessories.....number.		9,956.50
Total.....		139,139.56

STATEMENT NO. 3.—*Construction materials manufactured at the District of Columbia workhouse, Orcoquan, Va., and issued from the property yard of the institution, the value thereof being deposited to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia, one-half each.*

Materials.	Quantities.	Values.
Broken stone.....cubic yards.	304	\$272.32
Broken stone (quarry).....do.	155	106.78
Red brick.....number.	351,575	2,988.39
Common red bricks.....do.	1,018,100	7,635.75
Total.....		11,003.24

STATEMENT NO. 4.—*Construction materials ordered for delivery direct on line of work.*

Materials.	Quantities.	Values.
Broken stone (District of Columbia quarry).....tons.	30,110	\$25,593.46
Freight on broken stone.....do.	30,110	13,061.22
Crushed stone.....do.	1,052	1,892.02
Limestone dust.....do.	1,044	2,610.45
Gravel.....do.	3,202	3,751.62
Dance blocks.....do.	153	1,359.48
Asphalt blocks.....number.	68,987	4,422.97
Asphalt paving cement.....tons.	327	6,261.14
Paving pitch.....do.	225	3,150.00
Patching material.....do.	38,100	5,672.28
Feed oil.....gallons.	50,178	3,330.00
Road oil.....do.	187,048	13,550.75
Road tar.....do.	131,355	9,901.97
Castings (miscellaneous).....number.		2,722.73
Total.....		97,280.09

STATEMENT No. 5.—*Classified list of miscellaneous supplies.*

Commodity.	Value.	Commodity.	Value.
Agricultural supplies.....	\$4,223.71	Machines:	
Air lights.....	908.35	Office, labor-saving, purchase of..	\$2,494.15
Alarms, fire, signal.....	2,150.00	Office, labor-saving, rental of.....	1,177.58
Athletic and playground supplies.....	4,467.39	Refrigerating.....	495.00
Automobile supplies.....	15,182.32	Road.....	330.00
Badges, miscellaneous.....	1,079.85	Spreading, sand and gravel.....	900.00
Benches:		Type-setting, and appliances.....	3,372.95
Court seats, railings, and rostrums.	2,786.00	Meals for prisoners.....	4,725.65
Woodworking.....	792.35	Meats, fresh.....	74,809.29
Boilers, locomotive type.....	1,180.00	Milk and cream.....	15,381.20
Books:		Mixers:	
Binding.....	1,012.78	Concrete.....	2,598.00
Binding material for.....	1,060.35	Dough.....	510.00
Blank.....	3,890.76	Newspapers and magazines, subscrip-	
Law.....	325.15	tion to.....	962.45
Reference.....	948.18	Oils and lubricants.....	36,856.40
School.....	37,192.50	Paints and brushes.....	32,178.64
Boots and shoes.....	15,397.03	Photographic supplies.....	691.62
Broom materials.....	4,329.04	Pianos, and tuning thereof.....	2,876.10
Buckets, clam-shell.....	2,519.00	Plumbing supplies.....	31,893.58
Cable, signal and telephone.....	14,632.17	Postage.....	19,156.95
Castings for school furnaces.....	7,834.08	Poultry.....	2,085.87
Cinders.....	1,380.69	Presses, printing.....	1,094.73
Clocks:		Printers' supplies.....	2,473.56
Purchase of.....	291.90	Printing.....	24,382.54
Repairs to.....	488.97	Pumps.....	4,455.88
Compressor, air.....	2,783.50	Pumping unit.....	37,950.00
Drugs and chemicals.....	18,436.06	Repairs, miscellaneous, minor, two	
Dry goods.....	44,135.72	buildings.....	11,530.59
Eggs.....	7,460.64	Roofing material, asbestos.....	1,474.48
Electric current, for buildings only....	26,358.70	Sacks, jute.....	1,000.00
Electrical supplies.....	18,306.01	Saddlery.....	12,257.71
Express and freight.....	1,003.75	Sluice gates.....	2,789.00
Extinguishers, fire.....	893.48	Stamps, rubber.....	937.56
Fire apparatus:		Stationery.....	84,573.93
Purchase of.....	60,883.00	Stenographic work.....	2,345.95
Repairs to.....	2,296.27	Stoves, ranges, furnaces, etc.:	
Fish, fresh.....	2,017.53	Purchase of.....	4,596.93
Flags.....	977.54	Repairs to.....	3,484.03
Flowers and plants.....	568.38	Tags:	
Forage.....	189,623.49	Auto and motorcycle.....	6,364.28
Fuel.....	295,498.81	Dog.....	227.00
Furniture and house furnishings:		Tanks, gasoline.....	793.98
Purchase of.....	28,918.28	Telegrams.....	690.55
Repairs to.....	596.18	Telephone service.....	6,429.92
Gas, illuminating, for buildings only..	14,335.97	Tickets:	
Graphophones.....	445.00	Railroad.....	2,712.55
Groceries.....	75,527.79	Street car.....	5,430.00
Hardware.....	75,772.00	Typewriters:	
Hauling.....	800.62	Purchase of.....	3,918.10
Horses.....	5,985.00	Rental of.....	373.00
Horseshoeing.....	8,347.10	Repairs to.....	885.54
Hose, fire.....	12,229.58	Vegetables and fruits.....	8,488.15
Ice.....	5,693.07	Vehicles, purchase of:	
Insecticides.....	465.67	Horse-drawn.....	3,253.60
Kinlgarten supplies.....	5,217.38	Motor.....	27,600.27
Kitchen equipment.....	1,260.90	Motorcycle.....	2,885.00
Laboratory supplies, chemical and bio-		Trailers.....	1,793.50
logical.....	7,124.48	Vehicles, repairs to:	
Laundry.....	4,122.04	Horse-drawn.....	602.44
Lathe.....	1,690.00	Motor.....	6,072.30
Livery of horses.....	710.00	Motorcycles.....	1,132.87
Lumber.....	39,398.92	X-ray machine and appliances.....	3,493.70
Machinery:		Miscellaneous.....	12,098.80
Purchase of.....	20,780.11		
Repairs to.....	13,499.68	Total.....	1,645,323.19

STATEMENT No. 6.—Construction material received into and issued from property yards under the supervision of purchasing officer.

Commodity.	Fourteenth and D Streets SW.		Second and I Streets SE.		Second and Florida Avenue NE.		Sand wharf.		Totals.	
	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
Cement, Portland.....barrels..	60,421	54,613							60,421	54,613
Gravel, screened.....cubic yards.							8,394	8,091	8,394	8,091
Blocks, vitrified paving.....number.			436,666	341,280	380,591	292,650			817,257	633,930
Bricks:										
Vitrified sewer.....do.			149,669	365,250	15,475				165,144	365,250
Vitrified paving.....do.						1,800				1,800
Red sewer.....do.				10,200						10,200
Castings:										
Alley grates.....do.	14	13							14	13
Alley frames.....do.	14	13							14	13
Manhole covers, 2-foot.....do.	286	292							286	292
Manhole covers, 3-foot.....do.	24								24	
Manhole covers, 30-inch.....do.	20	17							20	17
Manhole covers, G604-2.....do.		13								13
Manhole covers, U. G. 1A.....do.		15								15
Manhole covers, inverted.....do.	13	78							13	78
Manhole frames, 2-foot.....do.	294	287							294	287
Manhole frames, 3-foot.....do.	24								24	
Manhole frames, 30-inch.....do.	20	17							20	17
Manhole frames, G604-2.....do.		13								13
Manhole frames, U. G. 1A.....do.	9	10							9	10
Manhole rings, 2-foot.....do.	147	144							147	144
Manhole irons.....do.										
Meter box frames.....do.	2,020	1,484							2,020	1,484
Meter box covers.....do.	11,315	1,386							11,315	1,386
Meter box covers.....do.	11,216	1,386							11,216	1,386
Valve casings.....do.	220	249							220	249
Valve-casing covers.....do.	259	265							259	265
Valve-casing rings.....do.	42	95							42	95
Water boxes.....do.	3,487	543							3,487	543
Curbing:										
8-inch by 8-inch straight.....feet.			35,904	21,722	8,061					
6-inch by 20-inch straight.....do.			2,523	200	1,449	1,460			43,965	23,182
8-inch by 8-inch circular.....do.			9,477	4,509	1,408	15			3,972	215
Pipe, etc.:						81			10,885	4,590
Sewer pipe.....do.			60,610	53,091	15,606				76,216	69,117
Sewer bends.....number.			97	71		16,026			97	71
T branches.....do.			129	150	39				168	153
Y branches.....do.			207	179	23	3			230	217
Sand:										
Concrete.....cubic yards.										
Building.....do.										
Stone:										
Broken.....do.										
Screenings.....do.										
							9,255	8,705	9,255	8,705
							3,481	3,451	3,481	3,451
							356	395	356	395
							3	154	3	154

STATEMENT No. 7.—*Value of the construction-material stock as per inventory of July 1, 1917, the amounts purchased and issued through the District of Columbia property yards, under the supervision of the purchasing officer.*

DEBIT.

July 1, 1917, inventory.....	\$100,902.08
July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, inclusive:	
Construction material purchased through the purchasing fund.....	283,708.25
Excess material reported and added to stock.....	1,464.96
Value of 657 barrels cement delivered upon 1919 contract, not paid for, but included in inventory of June 30, 1918.....	1,281.15
Value of cement sacks reccredited to the purchasing fund, which amount is yet due the contractors.....	1,789.58
Gain on material delivered under 1917 contracts and issued at the 1918 prices.....	17,974.66
July 1, 1918:	
Gain in stock values—difference between 1918 and 1919 prices.....	43,975.16
	<hr/>
	451,095.84

CREDIT.

July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, inclusive:	
Construction material issued through the purchasing fund.....	236,868.31
Breakage and deterioration of material.....	122.00
July 1, 1918, inventory.....	214,105.53
	<hr/>
	451,095.84

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1918.

Mr. M. C. HARGROVE,
Purchasing Officer, District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR: I hereby submit to you report of fuel inspected, passed, and rejected during the fiscal year 1918, as follows:

INSPECTED AND PASSED.

Coal:	
Anthracite.....	tons.. 5,165 ³⁴⁰ / ₂₂₄₆
Bituminous.....	do... 38,605 ¹⁶⁵⁰ / ₂₂₄₀
Semibituminous, splint.....	do... 85 ¹⁶²⁰ / ₂₂₄₆
Coke.....	do... 4
Wood.....	cords.. 454

INSPECTED AND REJECTED.

Coal: Anthracite.....	tons.. 77
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Respectfully,

M. N. BERGIN,
Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the corporation counsel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

The case of *Harris v. District of Columbia* is still pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the Court of Appeals, 5 new cases were filed in which the District of Columbia is a party. Ten cases were decided in favor of the District, 5 adversely, and 4 are now pending there.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in actions at law, 5 cases resulted in favor of the District of Columbia, and 9 were entered adversely, 5 of the latter being appealed. Four suits against the District of Columbia were dismissed, 1 case was settled out of court by a codefendant, a nonsuit was taken as to the District of Columbia in 1 case, and 79 cases are now pending. Thirty-four new cases were entered against and 4 cases were instituted by the District of Columbia.

Twelve new equity suits were filed against the District, 9 were decided favorably, 1 adversely, 1 was dismissed, and 30 are now pending. The Potomac Electric Power Co. and the Washington Gas Light Co. filed 4 cases against the Public Utilities Commission, being appeals from the valuations and rate fixing of that commission.

One admiralty case was filed against the District of Columbia, and is still pending.

The District of Columbia filed 1 guardianship petition, the hearing on which is still pending.

Two new habeas corpus cases were filed and 2 are now pending. One petition filed by the District of Columbia was granted, and 1 filed against the District was denied.

In the District court, 12 petitions for the condemnation of land for public use were filed, 11 verdicts of condemnation were confirmed, and 28 cases remain undisposed of.

In the municipal court, 3 new suits were filed against the District of Columbia, and 22 cases were filed by the District. Seven cases in this court were won and 5 lost by the District of Columbia, 3 cases were dismissed, 2 settled, and 16 are now pending.

In lunacy proceedings 337 commitments were had. Two hundred and sixty-nine cases were contested and 16 were decided in favor of the contestants.

In the juvenile court, 2,033 informations were filed and \$47,767.62 collected for deserted families.

Informations to the number of 29,021 were filed against offenders in the police court, and fines aggregating \$150,874.34 were collected.

The general work of the office consisted of the approval of 347 bonds, 203 contracts, and the preparation of 186 written opinions. Damage claims, numbering 109, were reported upon, and 155 tax deeds were prepared and approved. A great many other opinions were given orally to the heads of departments and officials, and a large number of consultations had, of which no record is kept.

A representative of this office presided at all of the hearings before the police and firemen's retiring and relief board.

I wish again to renew my recommendation for a special statute of notice and limitations, in personal-injury cases, such as exists in other cities. Such a law works no injustice to the persons injured and will result in the saving of many dollars to the District of Columbia.

I have omitted the usual schedules attached to the annual reports, owing to the precedent set by the Commissioners last year of economizing in the matter of printing during the continuation of present conditions. Information usually contained in such schedules, however, may be obtained whenever proper from the files of this office.

Respectfully submitted.

CONRAD H. SYME,
Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS.

Washington, October 10, 1918.

To the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the operations of the department of weights, measures, and markets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DIVISION.

The unusual conditions existing in the District of Columbia during the past year have imposed a greater task on this department than it has ever heretofore been called upon to perform.

The population of the District has greatly increased on account of the expansion of different departments of the Government made necessary because of the war, numerous business changes have taken place, and there has been a phenomenal advance in the prices of almost all commodities comprising the necessities of life.

It has been necessary, therefore, to keep under close observation concerns engaged in the sale of foodstuffs and other commodities, so as to check as far as possible the tendency which has been manifest in many instances to take unfair advantage of consumers on account of conditions brought about by the war.

The extremely high cost of living has caused many people to be more watchful than formerly in making purchases. This has resulted in the department being called on to investigate many cases where it was claimed that the weight and measures law had been violated, and much time of inspectors has been taken up with work of this character. Such cases have been carefully investigated, and criminal prosecutions instituted wherever it was believed the public interest demanded such action. There have been 38 prosecutions. Of this number fines or forfeitures amounting to \$445 have been imposed in 33 cases, and 5 cases are now pending in court. Some complaints, made in good faith, were found to be groundless, and in other instances, while there appeared to be a probability of guilt, sufficient evidence was lacking to warrant legal action. It has been the policy to take vigorous action in cases of clear violations of the law. This policy has resulted in some notable reforms in the business methods of those concerned, and the weights and measures laws are now being generally respected and obeyed by permanent business establishments.

There are, however, some hucksters and persons engaged in the sale of ice in the District which do not come within this general rule.

During the hot weather of the summer many persons engaged in the sale of ice resorted to high-handed and despicable methods in dealing with their customers. In many instances consumers who

were unwilling to receive short weight were summarily refused ice, and others were threatened with having their supply cut off unless they submitted without protest to such indignities as the dispenser wished to heap upon them or to receiving such weight as he chose to deliver. This statement does not, of course, apply to all persons engaged in the sale of ice. There were found some noteworthy exceptions, but on the whole the situation was bad, and but for the splendid work of the food administrator for the District and the earnest efforts of this department, cooperating with each other, a most distressing situation would have been brought about.

The coal situation last winter was also a matter of much concern, and caused much suffering and inconvenience. During the most severe weather there was a pronounced shortage of coal, and poor facilities for distribution added materially to the seriousness of the situation. The establishment of coal yards and operation of the coal business by the District has been advocated in some quarters, but it is not believed that the necessity for this has yet been reached. It is apparent, however, that better facilities for distribution of coal are needed, and if private enterprise does not awake to the situation within a reasonable time it may be advisable for the District to go into the coal business.

A large proportion of the residents of the District bought coal during the summer for the coming winter, and it now appears likely that by reason of this fact conditions will be much better than last year. Inspectors have been detailed from time to time to reweigh coal which was in process of delivery. In most instances the weights were found correct. In other instances some evidence of carelessness was found, and in such cases steps to enforce the application of corrective measures have been promptly taken.

INSPECTIONS.

Notwithstanding the unusual amount of work imposed upon the department by reason of the conditions mentioned in the foregoing, the regular inspections of weighing and measuring devices in the District have been kept current, and so-called surprise inspections have been made wherever there was reason to believe such inspections advisable for the proper enforcement of the law.

One of the most important duties of the department is that of regularly testing all weighing devices used by druggists and apothecaries in the District in compounding prescriptions. When the first inspection was made last year it was found that inaccurate weights were being used in many drug stores. All such weights were confiscated. Tests made this year show a very marked improvement, and since the first inspection it has been necessary to condemn very few scales and confiscate very few weights in the drug stores of the District. The druggists have, with few exceptions, heartily cooperated with the department and have expressed not only a willingness but a desire to have their devices tested by our inspectors.

The second annual inspection of the gasoline and other automatic measuring pumps in use in the District was made this year. It was found that, while more or less negligence on the part of dispensers of gasoline still exists, a very marked improvement has been made over conditions existing last year. A much smaller number of pumps

were found inaccurate than on the previous inspection, although in some instances where adjustments were ordered it was necessary to make several inspections before a pump was finally approved. Care has been taken where necessary to properly instruct persons using these devices in regard to the proper means of keeping them in order, so that there would be no excuse for the sale of inaccurate measure.

LUMBER AND WOOD.

During the year 3,716,270 feet of lumber was inspected and graded and 222,598 feet condemned by the lumber inspector. Gross fees collected by the inspector amounted to \$1,615; expenses, \$538.52; net fees retained by the inspector for services, \$1,176.48.

The wood inspector reported 13,997½ cords of wood measured and graded. Gross fees collected, \$1,178.75; expenses, \$56.75; net fees retained by the inspector for services, \$1,122.

THE MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

The main building of the new Municipal Fish Market on Washington Channel at the foot of Eleventh Street has been completed and is now occupied by numerous dealers. This market is constructed along modern lines, and provides a means for the sale of fish and other sea foods under the most approved sanitary conditions. For years the old fish market has been a reproach to the National Capital, and during its existence fish were handled under conditions which were a menace to the public health.

The fact that the old market buildings have been demolished and in their place a magnificent new structure has been built is a source of gratification and pride.

A new shelter, provided for in the appropriation act for 1917, has been completed at the Farmers' Produce Market, and the accommodations there are now reasonably adequate for the accommodation of the hundreds of truckers and farmers in the territory adjacent to Washington who wish to avail themselves of its facilities. This market is of great benefit to the residents of the District who patronize it. Its usefulness would be greatly increased, and the cost of living of many families reduced, if a larger proportion of the population would take the trouble to go there for the purpose of buying such products as the farmers offer for sale.

Substantial repairs have been made at the Eastern and Western Markets, and conditions at these two establishments, as well as at the Georgetown Market, have been satisfactory.

LIVING COST IN THE DISTRICT.

Living cost in the District of Columbia as well as elsewhere has been abnormally high during the past year. This situation has arisen out of conditions brought about by the war. There have been many causes for it, only one of which has been the greed and avariciousness of persons who have been quick to take advantage of the national distress to fill their pockets with gold.

A large proportion of the population of Washington are persons who work for the Government at meager salaries, and on that account the unusual advance in the prices of commodities of every-day

use has probably wrought more suffering here than in almost any other city in the country. There would doubtless have been much more suffering had it not been for the efficient and untiring work of the District food administrator, who has exercised the broad powers of his office for the public welfare. This department has cooperated with him in every way possible.

The situation during the past year has demonstrated the correctness of a statement made in the last annual report of this department to the effect that a permanent method for exercising greater official supervision over both wholesale and retail establishments which deal in foods in the District of Columbia should be devised and put in force.

NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED.

As has been pointed out in previous reports, there is urgent need for a new weights and measures law for the District. The laws now in force are in many respects inadequate for the protection of the public under present business methods. Means of evasion have been devised, and in numerous classes of transactions the interests of the public are not safeguarded at all. A bill introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Robert Crosser, of Ohio, and which was passed by that body recently will, if it becomes a law, afford ample protection to the people of the District in so far as weights and measures are concerned. The salient features of the bill are provisions authorizing stricter supervision of weighing and measuring devices used in commercial transactions than the law now provides, the sale of ice and coal by weight only, fixing standard containers for the sale of various products, and increasing the penalty which may be inflicted for a violation of the law. There are other wise provisions in the bill; and if finally enacted without impairment, it is believed that Washington will have a better weights and measures law than any other city in the country.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT.

There is appended hereto a statement showing in detail the expenditures of the department, the revenues received and deposited with the collector of taxes, also a statistical report of the inspections made, and the number of weighing and measuring devices approved or condemned.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. M. ROBERTS,
Supt. Weights, Measures and Markets, District of Columbia.

INSPECTIONS BY DIVISION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Approved and sealed:

Scales	13, 187
Weights	1, 093
Drug prescription weights	4, 466
Jeweler's weights	1, 193
Liquid and dry measures	15, 776
Yard measures	1, 204
Automatic measuring pumps	230
	<hr/> 37, 149

Condemned and destroyed:

Scales	55	
Weights	133	
Drug prescription weights	203	
Jeweler's weights	118	
Liquid and dry measures	66	
Yard measures	15	
		590

Condemned for repairs:

Scales	684	
Automatic measuring pumps	33	
		717

Scales reported not in use and sealed down 32

Adjustments and retests:

Scales	855	
Weights	240	
Automatic measuring pumps	22	
		1,117

FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Approved and sealed:

Scales	67	
Weights	10	

Condemned for repairs:

Scales	6	
Automatic measuring pumps	1	
		84

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Approved and sealed:

Scales	85	
Weights	48	

Adjusted:

Scales	2	
Weights	2	

Condemned for repair, scales 8 145

Total number inspections 39,834

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Eastern Market, for rent of stands	\$5,847.00	
Western Market, for rent of stands	5,301.00	
Georgetown Market, for rent of stands	300.00	
		\$11,448.00
Farmers' street markets:		
Haskell Produce Market	8,699.90	
Eastern Market	478.90	
Western Market	345.30	
Georgetown Market	14.20	
		9,538.30
Municipal Fish Wharf and Market:		
Rents	3,884.68	
Wharfage	1,128.11	
		5,012.79
Weights and measures		7,106.82
Total amount deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, during the year		33,105.91

EXPENDITURES.

Eastern, Western, and Georgetown Markets:		
Market masters' salaries -----	\$2,400.00	
Hire of laborers -----	2,520.00	
		<u>\$4,920.00</u>
Farmers' street markets:		
Haskell Produce Market—		
Salaries -----	3,060.00	
Hauling refuse -----	420.00	
Eastern, Western, and Georgetown Markets, hire of laborers -----	600.00	
		<u>4,080.00</u>
Eastern, Western, and Georgetown Markets and Haskell Produce Market, contingent expenses (appropriation, \$3,500):		
Lighting -----	\$1,405.01	
Supplies -----	310.23	
Hauling refuse (Eastern, Western, and Georgetown Markets) -----	420.00	
Repairs -----	1,323.90	
		<u>3,459.14</u>
Municipal fish wharf and market:		
Salaries -----	1,980.00	
Contingent expenses -----	371.79	
		<u>2,351.79</u>
Weights and measures:		
Salaries -----	11,100.00	
Contingent expenses -----	1,488.38	
Auto truck and equipment -----	598.37	
Auto truck, maintenance and repairs -----	597.92	
		<u>13,784.67</u>
Total expenditures -----		<u>28,595.60</u>

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLAYGROUNDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: The Supervisor of Playgrounds herewith presents her seventh annual report concerning playgrounds.

This report covers the period from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. During this period the playground department has opened three new playgrounds in the District of Columbia.

The fiscal year just closing has probably been the most important one in the development of playgrounds. During this year the people of the Nation's Capital have been in closer touch with the activities than in any former year.

The playground has been called the "melting pot" where the children of different nationalities come together to have one interest—here the success depends upon the ability to work with others. Games and other activities are merely tools to secure fundamental results. Wholesome play is substituted for bad forms of play, loafing, and mischief, and here are formed habits of honesty, regard for others, and the ability to pull together.

Proper use of the child's time out of regular school hours will be the safest guard against temptations. Those hours must be filled with interesting instruction and play in diverse lines that will make him of most use in the home, the community, and the Nation.

The aim of the playground department is to provide for the children and grown-ups an opportunity for physical improvement and mental relaxation. It encourages and promotes beneficial sports and games. It develops courage, self-respect, desire of efficiency, sense of justice, and admiration of skill. In the schedule for the different play activities, care is taken to adapt the events to the strength and suitability of the girls and boys who enter the game.

For the good of the children, the policy of employing only experienced instructors has been closely adhered to. To do this has been a problem since the draft called most of the men in our department, and the Government's need has appealed to many of our young women. However, we have been fortunate in the class of workers that have come to us for training, and as they become acquainted with the work they enter into it with interest and enthusiasm.

It has been our desire to interest parents to become acquainted with what is being done for the children, the success of which is evidenced by the increasing number of mothers making visits to the playgrounds, with many of whom it is a custom to spend the afternoon, thus aiding directors by their interest and attendance.

The purchase of New York Avenue Playground by Congress gave us a permanent home, square 555, lot 61, where we had been on borrowed land for some years. This especially beautiful ground was purchased for \$30,000 and turned over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia early in the year.

Three new grounds have been opened during the year.

Mackin Playground on V Street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets NW., is a former church school yard in the midst of a thickly settled neighborhood. The loan of this ground for a municipal playground is much appreciated.

Happy Hollow is the name given to a plot of ground of the Commissioners subdivision of Washington Heights, lot 12, block 6, transferred to the office in charge of the Washington Aqueduct in 1903 and retransferred to the Commissioners, to be used for playground purposes, by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with a portion of the Champlain Avenue pumping station reservation, which since 1886 had been under the authority of the War Department. This strip of ground facing Eighteenth Street had become a natural gathering place for the children of the neighborhood. This department, therefore, most gratefully appreciated the public-spirited consideration given by the War Department in submitting to Congress in its estimates a request for the enactment of legislation to transfer "all that portion of land of the Washington Aqueduct adjacent to Champlain Avenue pumping station and lying outside the fence around said pumping station, to the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for a municipal playground."

Rose Park, on Twenty-seventh Street between N and O, was loaned this department for a colored playground in November, 1917, by the trustees of Early Rose Lodge No. 67, an order of the Sons and Daughters of Moses. This piece of ground is fenced, has a fine covered pavilion, and shade trees. It is altogether a most acceptable piece of property, one which I am hoping will be owned by the District and so become a permanent playground property.

There are three classes of property used for playgrounds and supervised by the playground department of the District; ground that is owned by the District of Columbia, ground that is owned by the Federal Government, and ground that is owned by private parties and loaned to the government for playground purposes. The playgrounds are all conducted under similar rules and regulations. Although community needs vary in the several sections of the city, the general play of work and equipment is much the same. All the playgrounds are used by both boys and girls.

Each playground is in charge of a director who is responsible to the supervisor for the success of the playground in the community in which it is situated. Each ground has a watchmen, who is a special policeman.

During the summer vacation period of the schools each director has an assistant or two who work with the director in every phase of the playground activity, and an assistant is provided on the larger grounds for a longer period of time.

The following is a list of the grounds:

LIST OF MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS.

WHITE.

- Bloomingdale: First and Bryant Streets NW.
- Gallinger: Nineteenth and C Streets NW. (taken for Government building).
- Garfield Park: Second and F Streets SE.
- Georgetown: Thirty-third and Volta Streets NW.

Hoover: Second Street and Delaware Avenue SW.
 Happy Hollow: Eighteenth Street and Kalorama Road NW.
 Mackin: V Street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets NW.
 Mount Pleasant: Park Road near Fourteenth Street NW.
 New York Avenue: First Street and New York Avenue NW.
 Rosedale: Seventeenth and Kramer Streets NE.
 Terminal: Second and G Streets NE.
 Virginia Avenue: Virginia Avenue between Tenth and Eleventh Streets SE.
 Wilcox: Columbia Road near Eighteenth Street NW.
 Neighborhood House: 470 N Street SW.
 Reno Courts: Donaldson and Ellicott Streets NW.

COLORED.

Cardozo: First and I Streets SW.
 Howard: Fifth and W Streets NW.
 Rose Park: Twenty-seventh and O Streets NW.
 Willow Tree: Third, Four-and-a-half, B, and C Streets SW.

TOTAL ATTENDANCE CHART.

There is a record made out on each playground day by day and sent to the playground office, where an attendance chart is kept, totaling for the year the number of days each playground is open, the number of boys and girls in attendance, the number of visitors, and the average daily attendance.

SUGGESTED SCHEDULE.

9-9.45. Games, low organized.....
 9.45-10. Free play.....
 10-10.45. Races. Games, low organized.....
 10.45-11. Free play.....
 11-11.30. Handwork.....
 10.30-12.30. Story-telling; games, quiet; games, memory and sense training.....

Intermission.

12.30-1.30 Free play.....
 1.30-2.45. Kindergarten.....
 2.45-3. Free play.....
 3-3.30. Games, low organized.....
 3.30-3.45. Free play.....
 3.45-4.45. Games, high organized.....
 4.45-5. Free play.....
 5-5.30. Athletics.....
 5.30-6.30. Free play.....
 6.30-8.30. Ring games; folk dances; music.....
 Remarks and requests.....

SUGGESTION FOR SCHEDULE.

The schedule is not a program but a suggestion to be used by the assistant when in doubt as to what to do next.

Space is left where the director may fill in the type of activity that follows her general plan. If, for instance, she were working on an Indian festival, her general suggestion might be Whirling Circle, Kick the Stock, Indian Wrestling, as free games and races; "Indian Jack and Knuckles" as quiet games, "Carribon" and "Harvest Dance" as folk dances, and "canoes, feathers, etc.," as handwork.

The following games are offered as types in the various classes:

<i>Low organized games.</i>	<i>High organized games— Continued.</i>	<i>Races—Continued.</i>
Poison Snake.	Captain Ball.	Wheelbarrow.
Baby in Hat.	Newcomb Ball.	Horse and Rider.
Club Snatch.	Baseball.	Peanut.
Face to face and Back to back.	Soccer.	Potato.
Prisoners' Base.	Hockey.	<i>Relay.</i>
Center Catch.	Schlag Ball.	Shuttle.
Keep Ball.	<i>Quiet games.</i>	Over and Under.
Number Ball.	Black and White.	Jumping Rope.
Newcomb.	Boiler Burst.	Arch Goat Ball.
Cock Fight.	Echo.	All Up Indian Club.
Fox and Chickens.	Magic Writing.	Throw and Catch.
Last Couple Out.	Number Change.	<i>Memory and sense games.</i>
I Spy.		
<i>High organized games.</i>	<i>Races.</i>	Ride and Ball.
Basket Ball.	Three Legged.	Going to Africa.
Volley Ball.	Sack.	Ghosts.
		Black Magic.

PLAYGROUND ACTIVITIES AND PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Realizing the great need of home discipline created by the war, the playground department has tried during the past year to develop not only the physically strong young American, but one who is self-reliant and self-controlled.

The organized interschool athletics are a very potent force in this work, but are supplemented in a very important way by the intra and inter playgrounds sports which are always managed and very frequently organized by the boys and girls themselves.

PUBLIC-SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

That "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is an accepted fact. The school system of Washington realizes it and the playground department meets it. This arrangement is logical and satisfactory.

Where else should Jack, and sister Jill, too, get the ration of pure play that can keep them moral, healthy children if not from the playground system of their city?

Public-school athletics seem to be a very satisfactory form of recreation. They are supervised by the playgrounds rather than by the schools, for a very good reason. By 3 o'clock a school-teacher is tired out; so are the children. Both need a change. When play-time comes, an entirely new atmosphere and personality is necessary. There is no better place to get this change than at the playgrounds. The play leader there is especially trained and usually fitted for her work by an inherent taste for it. When games are played on the playground, supervised by a trained leader, there is a double benefit derived. The children not only develop physically through the exercise of the game, mentally by attending the rules, but also acquire ideals of sportsmanship, honesty, and fair play through being guided by a person who has spent much time and thought on games and their possibilities.

This development, which is as important as that acquired during school hours, is given by an outside efficient force in a way that the school itself could not possibly offer without a great, almost unattainable growth both in equipment and teaching force.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

In the fall 1917 the Government took the site of Gallinger Playground, Nineteenth and C Streets, for a building for war workers. This necessitated redistricting the schools in that division, with the following results:

PLAYGROUND DIVISION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bloomingdale division: Brightwood, Cleveland, Brookland, Eckington, Emery, Gage, Langdon, Woodburn, and Takoma.

Garfield Park division: Amidon, Bowen, Bradley, Brent, Dent, Greenleaf, Jefferson, Hilton, Peabody, Potomac, Smallwood, and Van Ness.

Georgetown division: Addison, Corcoran, Curtis, Fillmore, Hyde, Industrial Home, Jackson, Tenley, Adams, Force, Grant, Toner, and Weightman.

Mount Pleasant division: Brown, Cooke, Denison, Eaton, Hubbard, Johnson, Morgan, Monroe, West, Petworth, Park View, Ross, and Powell.

New York Avenue division: Abbott, Arthur, Blake, Gales, Henry-Polk, Morse, Seaton, Twining, Thomson, and Webster.

Rosedale division: Blair, Blow, Carbery, Edmonds, Hayes, Kenilworth, Ludlow, Madison, Maury, Pierce, Taylor, Webb, and Wheatley.

Virginia Avenue division: Bryan, Buchanan, Congress Heights, Cranch, Ketcham, Lenox, Randall Highlands, Tyler, Van Buren, and Wallach-Towers.

ATHLETIC RULES.

MEMBERSHIP.

Athletic contests conducted by the department of playgrounds shall be open to all regularly enrolled pupils of the public schools who comply with the rules of the department governing the same.

ELIGIBILITY.

1. Only those pupils who maintain a grade of scholarship which will entitle them to promotion (if continued without improvement) shall be entitled to represent the school in athletics.

2. No pupil under penalty of discipline in his school shall be eligible to represent such school, the principal of the school to be the sole judge concerning this.

3. No elementary school pupil coming from another school shall represent the school unless he has attended the school for 20 days, except—

(a) He has been promoted from one school to another.

(b) He has been transferred from one school to another by order of the supervising principal.

(c) He has been transferred on account of change in residence.

(d) He has been admitted from a school outside the public school system of the District of Columbia.

4. In order to be eligible for athletics pupils must receive for the month previous a mark of at least "Fair" in effort, proficiency, and deportment.

5. Spiked shoes are not allowed in any athletic competition.

6. No entry shall be accepted unless countersigned by the principal of the school.

REGISTRATION.

1. Each school that is represented by a team must fill out the required registration blanks and send one to the director of the playgrounds where the tournament is to be held.

2. Not more than 25 names can be registered from any one school.

3. A new name may be added to the list after it has been sent in, but the person whose name has been added shall not be eligible to play until at least three full days after the official notice has been given, and the total number of names shall not exceed 25.

4. Names may be dropped from the registered list at any time, but the director must be at once notified of such action.

SCHEDULE.

1. A copy of the schedule will be sent to the principal of the school and to the manager of the team.

2. All games must be played on the date and at the time scheduled, unless the condition of the grounds or the weather prohibit it. The director of the playground shall make the decision.

3. Failure of any team to appear for its game at the time scheduled will forfeit the game to the opposing team.

4. Failure of both teams to appear at the scheduled time will result in the game being declared a tie game, score 0-0, and a loss to both.

5. All teams will be notified of the dates and times of postponed games.

We endeavor to supplement the school by guiding and supervising the leisure time of the school boy and girl, and it is our privilege to provide for the older as well as the younger children some form of recreation for their leisure hours.

ACTIVITIES RECORD.

There is an activities record kept each day by the playground director of the number of boys and girls taking part in each of the following activities: Baseball, basket ball, soccer, tennis, schlag ball, and the ring games. Also the number of children who attend the outdoor kindergarten classes and the number who gather for the story-telling.

This information is sent to the office and after it is compiled and totaled it becomes a permanent record.

BASEBALL.

To give every boy an opportunity to play baseball on the midget, the junior, or the senior team is one of the problems of the playground director.

The successes of our twilight baseball league for the young men over 17 years of age has shown us that the older boys and men use the playgrounds if given an opportunity.

SUMMER BASEBALL, 1917.

(Our fiscal year begins July 1.)

There were two leagues, 100 and 125 pound classes. The 100-pound league played all their games first, the championship going to Georgetown after the game on August 27.

The Virginia Avenue and Rosedale 125-pound teams finished the schedule tied for first place. Four times they met; in the end Virginia Avenue won out by one point.

These teams were made up of working boys for the most part. The games were played at 5 o'clock. The teams were so evenly matched that at no time did the score rise higher than six points. The standing of teams in this league is as follows:

125-pound class.

Virginia Avenue.....	7-0	Georgetown.....	3-4
Rosedale.....	5-2	Garfield Park.....	1-6
New York Avenue.....	5-2	Bloomington.....	1-6
Mount Pleasant.....	4-3		

The baseball season was as popular as ever.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BASEBALL.

Division championship.

Playground	Schools.	Championship team.
Bloomington.....	5	Cleveland.
Garfield Park.....	5	Jefferson.
Georgetown.....	7	Addison.
Mount Pleasant.....	11	Park View.
New York Avenue.....	9	Twining.
Virginia Avenue.....	7	Wallach.
Rosedale.....	12	Pierce.

Number of schools, 57.

	Won.	Lost.
EASTERN DIVISION.		
Cleveland.....	3	0
Wallach-Towers.....	2	1
Jefferson.....	1	2
Twining.....	0	3
WESTERN DIVISION.		
Park View.....	2	0
Addison.....	1	1
Pierce.....	0	2
CITY CHAMPION.		
Park View.....	2	1
Cleveland.....	1	2

BASEBALL TROPHIES.

Bloomingtondale: Cleveland School.	Mount Pleasant: Park View.
Gallinger: Bradley School (1917 winner).	New York Avenue: Twining.
Garfield Park: Jefferson.	Rosedale: Pierce.
Georgetown: Addison.	Virginia Avenue: Wallach-Towers.

BASEBALL ON COLORED GROUNDS.

Baseball on the colored grounds was very popular. Besides the school teams that played during the spring, many of the neighborhood youths entered for the summer series.

SPRING ATHLETIC MEET, 1918.

The seven preliminary division track meets were held on the athletic fields south of the bathing beach. Elementary school boys to the number of 1,100 competed. First, second, third, and fourth place winners were eligible for the city championship meet.

The city meet was held in the Central High School stadium, where the crowd of rooters, with the teachers of the various schools, were very comfortably accommodated.

1918 division meet.

Playground division.	Number of schools.	Entered.	Champion team.	Points scored.
Bloomingtondale	3	31	Brookland.....	25
Garfield Park.....	5	168	Hilton.....	55
Georgetown.....	10	202	Force.....	41
Mount Pleasant.....	10	268	Ross.....	57
New York Avenue.....	8	140	Blake.....	43
Rosedale.....	7	174	Carberry.....	79
Virginia Avenue.....	6	127	Wallach-Towers.....	98
	49	1,109		

Number of schools, 49; entires, 1,109.

City championship meet.

Division.	Boys entered.	Points scored.
Bloomingtondale.....	19	0
Garfield Park.....	91	15
Georgetown.....	104	27
Mount Pleasant.....	98	65½
New York Avenue.....	61	5
Rosedale.....	95	43
Virginia Avenue.....	69	15½
	537	

SOCCER.

Soccer is a great game for the boy and it has developed into one of our most important sports. This year the interest taken in it and the desire to learn the fine points of the game have exceeded all expectations. The benefit to the boys has been immeasurable. These games of higher organization, such as soccer, baseball, basket

ball, volley ball, etc., taught boys in the proper way under leaders of high character, lay the foundation for a higher citizenship by the development of their moral as well as physical nature, teaching them self-control, loyalty, fairness, cleanness of living, obedience, and consideration of others, which are the bases of high character. Is there any other place in our city where the spirit of democracy is so prevalent as on playgrounds, where the boys of all the community play and where they are quick to recognize and respect the prowess of each other in the various sports?

For soccer the playgrounds are divided into eastern and western divisions, after the championship of each playground had been decided; the four teams in each division then played each other to find the championship team of their respective divisions. A three-game series was then played between the two teams that won out in their divisions and the team winning two out of three games was declared the city championship soccer team of the District. This was closely contested, but was finally won by the Addison.

Division championship.

Playground.	Schools.	Champion team.
Bloomingdale.....	4	Emery.
Garfield Park.....	7	Brent.
Gallinger.....	7	Grant.
Georgetown.....	6	Addison.
Mount Pleasant.....	10	Monroe.
New York Avenue.....	5	Gales.
Rosedale.....	11	Carbery.
Virginia Avenue.....	6	Cranch.

Number of schools, 56.

	Won.	Lost.
EASTERN DIVISION.		
Gales.....	3	0
Cranch.....	2	1
Brent.....	1	2
Carbery.....	0	3
WESTERN DIVISION.		
Addison.....	3	0
Monroe.....	1	1
Emery.....	0	1
Grant.....	0	1
CITY CHAMPIONSHIP.		
Addison.....	2	1
Gales.....	1	2

SOCCER RULES.

Law I.

The game should be played by 11 players on each side.

The field of play shall be a rectangle, the dimensions of which shall be: Maximum length, 130 yards; minimum length, 100 yards; maximum breadth, 100 yards; minimum breadth, 50 yards.

The field of play shall be marked by boundary lines. The lines of both ends are the goal lines, and the lines at the sides are the touch lines. A flag with a staff not less than 5 feet high shall be placed at each end (or rather each corner). A halfway line shall be marked out across the field of play. The center of the field of play

shall be indicated by a suitable mark and a circle with a 10-yard radius shall be made around it.

The goals shall be upright posts fixed on the goal lines, equidistant from the corner flagstaffs, 8 yards apart, with a bar across them, 8 feet from the ground. The maximum width of the goal posts and the maximum depth of the crossbar shall be 5 inches.

Lines shall be marked 6 yards from each goal post at right angles to the goal lines for a distance of 6 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal lines. The space between these lines shall be the goal area. Lines shall be marked 18 yards from each goal post, at right angles to the goal lines for a distance of 18 yards, and these shall be connected with each other by a line parallel to the goal lines: the space within these lines shall be the penalty area. A suitable mark shall be made opposite the center of each goal, 12 yards from the goal line; this shall be the penalty kick mark.

The ball shall be the regular soccer football (round).

Law II.

The duration of the game shall be 90 minutes, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon.

The winners of the toss shall have the option of kick-off or choice of goals.

The game shall be commenced by a place kick from the center of the field of play in the direction of the opponents' goal line; the opponents shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball until it is kicked off, nor shall any player on either side pass the center of the ground in the direction of his opponents' goal until the ball is kicked off.

Law III.

Ends shall be changed at half time. The intervals at half time shall not exceed five minutes, except by consent of the referee. After a goal is scored the losing side shall kick off, and after the change of ends at half time the ball shall be kicked off by the opposite side from that which originally did so and always as provided in Law 2.

Law IV.

Except as otherwise provided a goal shall be scored when the ball has passed between the goal posts under the bar, not being thrown, knocked on, nor carried by any player of the attacking side.

If from any cause during the progress of the game the bar is displaced, the referee shall have power to award a goal if in his opinion the ball would have passed under the bar if it had not been displaced.

The ball is in play if it rebounds from a goal post, crossbar, or corner flagstaff into the field of play.

The ball is out of play when it has crossed the goal line or touch line, either on the ground or in the air.

Law V.

When the ball is in touch, a player of the opposite side to that which played it out shall throw it in from the points on the touch line where it left the field of play. The player throwing the ball shall stand on the touch line facing the field of play and shall throw it in over his head with both hands in any direction, and it shall be in play when thrown in. A goal shall not be scored from a throw-in and the thrower shall not again play until the ball has been played by another player. This law is complied with if the player has any part of both feet on the line when he throws the ball in.

Law VI.

When a player plays the ball or throws it in from touch, any player of the same side who at such moment of playing or throwing-in is near to his opponents' goal line is out of play, and may not touch the ball himself, nor in any way whatever interfere with an opponent or with the play until the ball has been again played, unless there are at such moment of playing or throwing-in at least three of his opponents nearer their own goal line. A player is not out of play when the ball is kicked off from goal, when a corner kick is taken, when the ball has been last played by an opponent, or when he himself is within his own half of the field of play at the moment the ball is played or thrown in from touch by any player of the same side.

Law VII.

When the ball is played behind the goal line by a player of the opposite side, it shall be kicked off by any one of the players behind whose goal line it went, within that half of the goal area nearest the point where the ball left the field of play, but if played behind by any one of the side whose goal line it is, a player of the opposite side shall kick it from within 1 yard of the nearest corner flagstaff. In either case an opponent shall not be allowed within 10 yards of the ball until it is kicked off.

Law VIII.

The goal keeper may, within his own penalty area, use his hands, but shall not carry the ball.

The goal keeper shall not be charged except when he is holding the ball or obstructing an opponent or when he has passed outside the goal area.

The goal keeper may be changed during the game, but notice of the change must first be given to the referee.

Law IX.

Neither tripping, kicking, striking, nor jumping at a player shall be allowed.

A player (the goal keeper, within his own penalty area, excepted) shall not handle the ball.

A player shall not use his hands to hold or push an opponent.

Charging is permissible, but it must not be violent or dangerous.

A player must not be charged from behind unless he is intentionally obstructing an opponent.

Law X.

When a free kick has been awarded, the kicker's opponents shall not approach within 10 yards of the ball until the kick is taken, unless they are standing on their own goal line. The ball must at least be rolled over before it shall be considered played, i. e., it must make a complete circuit or travel a distance of its circumference. The kicker shall not play the ball the second time until it has been played by another player. The kick-off, corner kick, and goal kick shall be free kicks within the meaning of this law.

Law XI.

A goal may be scored from a free kick which is awarded because of any infringement of Law 9, but not from any other free kick.

Law XII.

In the event of a supposed infringement of the laws, the ball shall be in play until a decision has been reached.

Law XIII.

In the event of any temporary suspension of play from any cause, the ball not having gone into touch or behind the goal line, the referee shall drop the ball where it was when play was suspended, and it shall be in play when it has touched the ground. If the ball goes into touch or behind the goal line before it is played by a player, the referee shall again drop it. The players on either side shall not play the ball until it has touched the ground.

Law XIV.

In the event of any infringement of Laws 5, 6, 8, 10, or 16, or of the player being sent off the field under Law 13, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side from the place where the infringement occurred.

Law XV.

In the event of any intentional infringement of Law 9 outside the penalty area, or by the attacking side within the penalty area, a free kick shall be awarded to the opposite side from the place where the infringement occurred. In the event of any infringement of Law 9 by the defending side within the penalty area, the referee shall award the opponents a penalty kick, which shall be taken from the penalty-kick mark

under the following conditions: All players, with the exception of the player taking the penalty kick and the opponents' goal keeper, shall be outside the penalty area. The opponents' goal keeper shall not advance beyond his goal line. The ball must be kicked forward. The ball shall be in play when the kick is taken, and a goal may be scored from a penalty kick, but the ball shall not be again played by the kicker until it has been played by another player. Time of play may be extended to admit of the penalty kick being taken. A free kick shall also be awarded to the opposite side if the ball is not kicked forward, or is played a second time by the player who takes the penalty kick until it has been played by another player. The referee may refrain from putting the provisions of this law into effect in cases where he is satisfied that by enforcing them he would be giving the advantage to the offending side. If, when a penalty kick is taken the ball passes between the goal posts, under the bar, the goal shall not be nullified by reason of any infringement by the defending side.

Law 16.

In the event of any temporary suspension of play from any cause, the ball not having gone into touch or behind the goal line, the referee shall drop the ball where it was when play was suspended and it shall be in play when it has touched the ground. If the ball goes into touch or behind the goal line before it is played by a player, the referee shall again drop it. The players on either side shall not play the ball until it has touched the ground.

TENNIS.

Tennis is a popular form of recreation for all and it should be more fully developed in order to satisfy the demand from all classes in each section of the city. Private courts are out of the question for the masses on account of lack of space and cost of construction and repairs. Then, too, there are those in the city who find time to play only occasionally. Playground courts are provided at small cost, and are available for public use. Many more of these courts are needed throughout the city.

BOYS' INTERPLAYGROUND TENNIS.

Bloomingdale won the boys' tennis tournament, losing only two sets during the entire series. Rosedale was their very strong opponent, losing to no other team. The boys competing in this series were not over 15 years of age.

TENNIS ON COLORED GROUNDS.

Howard won the tournament this year, on May 24, 1918. A great number of people gathered to watch, and much interest was evident in the game.

TRACK MEET ON COLORED GROUNDS.

The four colored playgrounds—Howard, Cardoza, Willow Tree Park, and Rose Park—held their track meet on Cardoza Playground May 27, and an enthusiastic crowd of 600 people gathered. A great percentage of these were participants, for there were events for both boys and girls, and although this was the first time the girls had entered into a track meet on the playgrounds they proved as good in sport as the boys and carried away many of the honors.

BASKET BALL.

Sixty-one elementary schools entered basket-ball teams in the playgrounds leagues. More than 1,000 girls played on the teams. The champion teams in the eight divisions were as follows:

Bloomington: Brightwood.
Garfield Park: Brent.
Gallinger: Toner.
Georgetown: Hyde.

Mount Pleasant: Brown.
New York Avenue: Twining.
Rosedale: Pierce
Virginia Avenue: Buchanan.

Playground division.	Number of schools.	Number of girls.
1917.		
Bloomington.....	6	106
Garfield Park.....	7	120
Gallinger.....	6	79
Georgetown.....	7	177
Mount Pleasant.....	10	240
New York Avenue.....	7	109
Rosedale.....	13	101
Virginia Avenue.....	5	135
Total.....	61	1,161

BASKET BALL ON COLORED GROUNDS.

Basket ball is one of the most popular games on the colored playgrounds. Both boys and girls played in the outdoor series that were in preparation for the Public School Athletic League games.

INDOOR TRACK MEET.

Early in March a series of track meets were held at the Y. M. C. A. for elementary school boys. The winners of first, second, and third places were eligible for the final meet. This was largely attended and closely contested. Ross School carried away the highest number of points, scoring heavily with its relay teams.

SPRING ATHLETIC MEET, 1918.

More than 40 schools entered in the grade school track and field championships, held in the Central High School stadium June 7, 1918. More interest than usual was taken in the divisional meets, and the competition this season was the best since the annual events were originated.

C. W. Donaldson, in charge of the playground work for boys, was much pleased over the results of the meet. "I think we have had the best meet ever," he said. "The boys have done splendid work, as the closeness of the competition shows. And close competition is what produces fast time and record-breaking performances."

For this season's meet the city was divided into its regular eight playground divisions. The school scoring the greatest number of points was awarded the division championship. After the division meets had been held, a city meet was conducted in which all boys winning first, second, third, and fourth place in the division meet were permitted to compete for the city championship in the event in which they scored. In the city meet the school scoring the greatest number of points won the meet and the schools that totaled up the highest number of points for their respective divisions made that division victorious.

Four events were scheduled for each of the four classes as follows:

85-pound class:

50-yard dash.
Running high jump.
Running broad jump.
360-yard relay race.

100-pound class:

60-yard dash.
Running high jump.
Running broad jump.
440-yard relay race.

115-pound class:

70-yard dash.
Running high jump.
Running broad jump.
440-yard relay race.

Unlimited class:

100-yard dash.
Running high jump.
Running broad jump.
880-yard relay race.

In this meet the Ross School won the point trophy, with 39 points, scoring 22 more than was obtained by its nearest competitor, Carbery. Powell and Maury tied for third position in the team standing, with Wallach-Towers and Brent practically even for fifth.

23 schools count in point scoring.

Ross.....	39	Toner.....	5
Carberry.....	17	Webb.....	5
Powell.....	15	Eaton.....	5
Maury.....	15	Thomson.....	3
Wallach-Towers.....	12½	Cranch.....	3
Brent.....	12	Milton.....	3
Addison.....	8	Corcoran.....	2
Force.....	5	Henry-Polk.....	2
Adams.....	5	Weightman.....	2
Cooke.....	5	Ludlow.....	1
West.....	5	Brown.....	1
Wheatley.....	5		

ATHLETIC BADGE TEST FOR GIRLS.

During the summer months the directors and girls were very much interested in the athletic badge-button test adopted by the department last year for the bronze button, taking the form of goal throwing, balancing, folk dancing, hiking, and swimming. The silver buttons were awarded this year and the gold button will be awarded next year. Accuracy of eye and control of muscle is developed by goal throwing. Poise and control are the results of balance-beam work, while grace and sense of rhythm are derived from folk dancing. The girls are attracted by the hikes and swimming trips, and are drawn to the other tests through them. There is much to learn on hikes, whether they are in the woods or through the city; it may be nature study, or some form of hare and hound races, or preparing food over a camp fire. There is no better physical training to be found than swimming. This test aims at the all-around development of the girls, helping them educationally, socially, and physically. The following standards had to be obtained for the bronze button:

BRONZE BUTTON TEST FOR GIRLS.

1. Goal throwing. (Two out of six trials.) Using the goal as a center, draw a semi-circle with a radius of 15 feet. Contestants stand outside the line and must make two out of six goals.

2. Balancing. Walk 24 feet, lifting knees high. Contestants may have two trials. Execute one original, to be judged by the director.

3. Folk dancing. Any of the following dances: Ace of diamonds, Irish lilt, bleking, I see you, Klapp dans, crested hen, Virginia reel, carrousel, Gustaf's skoal. The contestants must pass in memory and spirit (abandon, enthusiasm, amplitude of movement).

4. Races. Run a potato race in 42 seconds or an all-up Indian club race in 30 seconds.

5. Hiking. One hike a month for three months. The distance must not be less than 2 or more than 5 miles. No hike counts unless accompanied by the director or some one authorized by her.
6. Swimming. Dive or jump in and swim 15 feet.
Select any four for the playground bronze button.

SILVER BUTTON TESTS FOR GIRLS.

1. Goal throwing. Throw a basket ball into its goal four out of six times.
2. Play through a schedule of at least eight games, with an organized team in one of the following: Schlag ball, volley ball, baseball, basket ball, captain ball, Newcomb.
3. Folk dancing. Any three of the following dances not used in the first test: Ace of diamonds, crested hen, Irish lilt, Virginia reel, bleking, carrousel, Klapp dans, I see you, Gustaf's skoal, come let us be joyful, the hatter.
4. Collecting. Make a collection of leaves, flowers, nuts, stones, or moss, including at least 25 specimens.
5. Hiking. Two hikes a month (six in all) of not less than 4 miles or more than 6.
6. Swimming. Dive or jump into the deep end, swim a few strokes, turn on back, swim a short distance, turn on face and finish the length of the pool (80 feet).
Select any four for silver button.

GOLD TEST BUTTON FOR GIRLS.

1. Goal throwing. Throw a basket ball into its goal six out of six trials from 15 feet away.
2. Sportsmanship. Play through a series of at least 10 games with an organized team in any of the following: Schlag, basket ball, volley ball, base ball.
3. Folk dancing. Any four of the following dances not previously used: Crested hen, ace of diamonds, Irish lilt, Virginia reel, the hatter, gathering peascods, Norwegian mountain march, bluff King Hal.
4. Leadership. Assist with ring games, kindergarten, or free games at least twice a week for a month, averaging at least two hours a week.
5. Hiking. Three hikes a month (nine in all), not less than 4 miles or more than 10.
10. Each girl must plan one hike, including route, supper, and games.
6. Swimming. Swim out to person supposedly drowning, approach from rear, grasp back of suit or hair and swim remaining length.
Select any four for the playground gold button.

BRONZE TEST BUTTON FOR BOYS.

1. Goal throwing. (Three in six trials.) Using the goal as a center, draw a semi-circle with a radius of 15 feet. Contestants stand outside the line and must make three out of six goals.
2. Dash. Sixty-yard dash, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds.
3. Hop, step, and leap. In the "hop, step, and leap" the boy takes a running start, then springs from his right foot, landing on his right (hop), then on his left (step), then on both (leap).
4. Pull up and chin himself four times.
5. Hiking. One hike a month for three months, the distance not to be less than 2 miles. No hike will be recorded except in a group accompanied by the director or some one authorized by him.
6. Swimming. Dive or jump in, swim 30 feet.
A boy may select and do any four of the above to win the playground bronze button.

SILVER TEST BUTTON FOR BOYS.

1. Collecting. Make a collection of leaves, nuts, flowers, grass, stamps, stones, or moss, including at least 25 specimens, all to be labeled.
2. Dash. Fifty yards in 8 seconds.
3. Hop, step, and leap. Cover at least 22 feet. In the "hop, step, and leap" a boy takes a running start, then springs from his right foot, landing on his right (hop), then on his left (step), then on both (leap).
4. Pull up and chin himself six times.
5. Hiking. Two hikes a month (six in all) of not less than 4 miles or more than 6.
6. Swimming. Dive or jump into the deep end, swim a few strokes, turn on back, swim a short distance, turn on face, and finish the length of pool (80 feet).
A boy may select and do any four of the above to win the silver playground button.

GOLD TEST BUTTON FOR BOYS.

1. Sportsmanship. Play through a schedule of at least 10 games with an organized team in any of the following: Baseball, volley ball, soccer, schlag, basket ball.
 2. Dash. One hundred yards in 14 seconds.
 3. Hop, step, and leap. Standing on a starting line, hop forward on right foot, then swing the left foot forward (in a step), and then leap forward with both feet.
 4. Pull himself up and chin eight times.
 5. Hiking. Three hikes a month (nine in all) of not less than 6 miles.
 6. Swimming. Swim out to person supposedly drowning, approach from rear, grasp by the back of suit or hair, and swim remaining length.
- A boy may select and do any four of the above to win the playground gold button.

SCHLAG BALL.

The second year of schlag brought in modified rules which made the game more difficult and a great enthusiasm which carried it out of the playgrounds as a street game. Because the Government took one of the playgrounds for a building site, the schools of that division had to be divided among two other grounds. In spite of this, more girls played on teams than during the previous season.

Playground.	Schools.	Girls.	Champion team.
Bloomingtondale.....	3	54	Emery.
Garfield Park.....	5	90	Brent.
Georgetown.....	6	108	Addison.
Mount Pleasant.....	9	162	Hubbard.
New York Avenue.....	6	108	Twining.
Rosedale.....	8	144	Carbery.
Virginia Avenue.....	7	105	Cranch.
Total.....	44	771	

SCHLAG BALL RULES.

Ball.—The ball to be used in all match games shall be the regulation ball.

Grounds.—The grounds shall be marked off into two fields. The batters' shall be 3 feet wide at the home plate and 6 feet wide at the end of the foul line. The foul line shall be 15 feet long on the straight side. The catcher's field shall be all the rest of the area. The base post shall be 10 feet from the boundary line and 50 feet from the home plate.

Players.—Any even number up to 40 may play the game. The players shall be divided into two equal teams. For official games 10 players shall constitute a team. These players must be chosen from the list of eligible players whose names have been countersigned by the principal.

Officials.—The officials shall be a referee and a scorer.

The games.—The game shall consist of five innings.

The batters.—The batter must toss the ball at least a foot in the air and hit it with the open hand.

The batters must always bat in a consecutive order—that is, if No. 5 is last at the bat in a given inning, No. 6 shall be first in the next. A ball bouncing anywhere within the boundaries of the field and outside of the batters' area is a good ball.

A batter is out if he bats a foul ball. A batter is out if touched with the ball while running. A batter is out if he bats out of turn. A batter is out if in dodging behind the goal post he retraces his course. A batter is out if his ball is caught on the fly.

Catcher's rules.—1. It is a foul to run with the ball. 2. The ball may not be held longer than three seconds. 3. It is a foul for a catcher to stand within 6 feet of the batters' box. 4. It is a foul to bounce the ball from one catcher to another; it must be tossed. 5. A ball may be thrown in from out of bounds in any direction, but from a spot on the line drawn at right angles to the boundary line at the point where the ball crossed it. 6. A ball thrown in from out of bounds must be passed to another catcher, not aimed at the batter. 7. It is a foul for two catchers to corner a batter.

Substitutes.—A substitute may be entered at any time during the game after the referee has been notified.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Industrial work is increasingly developed on our playgrounds. More and more in quantity as well as more and more in quality is our organ.

The teaching of sewing to every girl has been found practical and satisfactory. Instruction in sewing is given daily on each playground. The aim of the course is a high standard of work under pleasant conditions. The process of construction in this follows a logical order making the work easy to handle with results that are most satisfactory. If a little girl has taken the "logical order," she soon finds she is able to patch her frock or darn her sock so expertly that the repairing is hardly noticeable, which art we find most appreciated by these nimble-fingered little girls.

The changed condition of every phase of life, brought about by the existing state of war, caused the supervisor of playgrounds to plan the summer industrial work on the grounds with the idea of having all materials returned to the office finished products suitable for Red Cross use.

The directors put forth every effort to interest the children in this cause and instruct them in the making of needed articles. Warm summer breezes lured thousands to the playgrounds, but it was not for play alone that this juvenile population tripped off in the morning. Little fingers were taught to cast on stitches for wash rags, and needles clicked merrily back and forth, row after row, until the finished work delighted the eyes of the maker. While hundreds of boys as well as girls mastered the art of knitting, as many more learned to handle needle, thread, and thimble. Dozens of pairs of warm outing bed socks were cut and made under the supervision of the directors, handkerchiefs were stacked away in packages by the dozen, many of them beautifully hemstitched. The kindergarteners were not indifferent to the buzz of industry. Tiny fingers worked worsted designs of all colors on perforated cards to be used as blotters. Summer slipped away, and with the chilly days of November came a great harvest of work from the playgrounds of the District.

The girls, who usually fashion the pretty things so dear to their hearts during their summer vacation, spent their time in making comfort bags, socks, mufflers, and other things the soldiers need. One group knitted to music. The graphophone played while the girls and boys worked and sang. The favorite air was "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah." "Ain't that the bulliest," said one boy as he started the next row of his mud-colored wash cloth. "I have to drop stitches or stop knitting every time you put that on. A feller'd fight to death with that a-playing."

It was the desire of the department to turn the work over to the Red Cross, but before the inspector arrived it was decided by those in charge to send the things to the sick and convalescent soldiers in Walter Reed Hospital. The packages were sent to Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, in charge of the Y. M. C. A. of the hospital, for distribution among the white and colored soldiers as a greeting from the playground department. Each man received a pair of socks, a wash rag, three handkerchiefs, a fancy blotter, a pin disk, and a card wishing the recipient "A Merry Christmas."

The men who enlisted from the department were not forgotten. Several weeks before Christmas utility bags were completely fitted up and shipped to the regimental address of each of our seven men in the service.

The following report of industrial work is filled out by the director of each playground, and forwarded to the office at the end of the year:

STATEMENT OF HANDWORK DONE DURING THE SEASON.

Name of playground.....	
Kind (or kinds) of handwork—girls under 12 years.....	
.....	
.....	
Most popular.....	
Approximate number of articles made.....	
Kinds (or kinds) of handwork—girls over 12 years.....	
.....	
.....	
Most popular.....	
Approximate number of articles made.....	
Was any handwork carried on for boys? If so, specify kinds.....	
.....	
.....	
Was an exhibition held?..... Date.....	
Remarks.....	
	Signed

	<i>Director in charge.</i>

STORY-TELLING.

Story-telling is vital to a child's development, and we are fortunate in having much of it on our playgrounds done by competent story-tellers. This ranks with any other teaching in the power of producing results, developing imagination, making one more sympathetic to the thoughts and feelings of others, and more unselfish. Story-telling increases the attention and so the power of concentration. The retelling of the story by the child should lead to the forming of a clearer mental image and to the use of good English. On our grounds we have managed to have the older groups hear the complete history of the Red Cross in times of war and of peace. Returned soldiers have told of the little people of our allies, and of the refugee children, what they need and how they are cared for. Folk tales of our allied countries are of special interest. Hero stories come in for their innings just now too, showing how heroes of every country have the same traits possessed by our idolized boys.

KINDERGARTEN.

During the fiscal year covered by this report special emphasis was given to outdoor kindergarten work for little children. Playground kindergartens are pure play along educational lines. The work done is very elementary and the classes have proved very interesting. There is absolute freedom in the classes. The work is not fine or small, but planned after Montessori methods, and the control developed in even the tiny ones is quite remarkable. The work of the kindergarten classes which have been held on all of the grounds form part of the permanent exhibit in the playground office.

HIKES.

Excursions made to points of interest by the children from the different playgrounds have proved helpful. Hikes were taken to stimulate more interest in outdoor life and nature study. Desirable routes and good places to hike are looked up by girl and boy scouts and reported to the directors in anticipation of joint hikes which are arranged during the summer. Some of these hikes are taken in connection with picnics conducted by the playground directors.

ROLLER SKATING.

Roller skating is a wholesome and popular recreation which may be indulged in on a few of our grounds. On the city streets it is dangerous, on the playgrounds it may be so supervised as to reduce the danger to the minimum; skating on the playgrounds also decreases the number of youthful lawbreakers who defy the city ordinance prohibiting skating on the streets.

FOLK DANCING.

On our playgrounds folk dancing stands out prominently. The reason for the child's delight in it is easy to be seen, for there is connected with folk dancing a love of the open, a joy of activity for its own sake, and in addition there is the child's love for beauty and rhythm. Through this form of activity we have opportunity to educate the social and moral side of the child in the foundation of right habits and ideals of conduct.

The children are interested in folk dancing of our allies and neutral countries. These dances when known and enjoyed by the boys and girls of the playgrounds should tend to race unity.

The Tarantella, for instance, is a special delight to the Italian children; the Krakowiak is most enjoyed by the Russians, and we find the Swedish children like the Klapp Dans best of all. The playground is appreciated to a greater extent when it uses in its everyday play the familiar and loved customs brought in by our people from the mother country.

The struggle between capital and labor with its sharpening class distinctions we may best fortify against through the intermingling of the youth of the country, so building up a splendid Americanism.

OUTDOOR DANCES.

The outdoor dances have been very popular this year. Weekly dances held on some of the grounds were the social events of the season. Other biweekly affairs called the neighborhood together for three hours of wholesome fun.

A director is always in attendance at every dance held and the chaperones are always women from the neighborhood who volunteer their services, often several of the older men of the neighborhood are there to help in keeping order and it is very seldom that the rules and regulations, which are very strict, are violated in any way.

More pavilions are planned for the near future in order that the great population of war workers and soldiers may be accommodated. Music is furnished by Victrolas. These "pavilions" are platforms of

flooring without sides or tops and all are rather small and so built that they may have sections added from time to time as our means will allow.

It is intended that permits for the use of the pavilions for groups or parties will be issued by the department of playgrounds as tennis permits are now issued. So in summer the largest possible number of people in our crowded city may be given the advantage of open-air dancing.

FESTIVALS.

Neighborhood entertainments were conducted at the different playgrounds during the summer. The programs varied with the seasons and the occasions, but often included patriotic talks by prominent citizens, recitations, little plays, Red Cross drills, community singing, and athletic events. These celebrations and the interplayground festivals have played their part in developing a community spirit that is commendable. Civic unity and civic fellowship is more firmly established in the hearts of these little people as well as grown-ups who attend these social functions.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Through the kindness of George F. Bowerman, Librarian of the Public Library, three branch libraries were opened during the summer on the playgrounds—one at Virginia Avenue, one at Mount Pleasant, and one at Willow Tree. The one at Virginia Avenue was continued during the year, 1,631 books being issued. This has been much appreciated by the people of the neighborhood, as this ground is a long distance from the library.

BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS.

Several grounds specialized in sending books to soldiers. Terminal supplied the boys at Camp Meigs with joke and story books. The children clipped the stories from magazines and pasted them on thin paper and decorated the books they made.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION—SELECTIVE-SERVICE PARADE.

On Tuesday, September 4, 1917, a parade was held in honor of the Washington contingent of the National Army. The playground department formed an enthusiastic section, appearing line on line with flags carried outstretched at intervals. Many an older brother and father of the small paraders marched in the front group of men leaving for camp. They could feel no greater love for country, however, than those who came behind marching the mile between the Capitol and White House with light hearts and a feeling of real patriotism.

GREETING OF JAPANESE MISSION.

Lined along Pennsylvania Avenue and around the base of the Peace Monument, wearing a crimson disk proudly on their chests, stood the children of the playgrounds to greet the Japanese Mission as the machines guarded by soldiers carried them to the White House. Each child made of himself a human Japanese flag at very short notice. Many a white shirt was speedily laundered while

Willie waited in seclusion, and not a few dresses were mended and done up by the little girl who wished to look neat when she went to greet our visitors.

CHILDREN'S YEAR.

This year a campaign to save the lives of 100,000 babies during 1918 opened under the direction of the National Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. Weighing and measuring tests for all children under 6 years of age are being conducted at various centers of the city. Playground directors watching the bulletin boards for further information. The follow-up work is of interest to recreation leaders.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE.

During the third Liberty loan drive in May every effort was put forth on the municipal playgrounds to increase the sale of bonds in the District. The directors of the playgrounds were called together and plans made for demonstration, every director pledging one or more bonds. The Four Minute Men aided this work on the grounds, coming every night at 7 o'clock to tell the children what it all meant. The grown-ups were not the only ones who made speeches, for some real little orators developed among the playground children themselves; some wrote essays while others made impromptu addresses. The parents were invited to the grounds and responded in great numbers to hear about Liberty bonds, not only through speeches, but in songs, pageants, and playlets given by the children. The employees of the playground department, directors, assistants, watchman, mechanics, and laborers so faithfully responded to this call that in the third Liberty loan parade the playground department's banner truthfully proclaimed that our subscription was 100 per cent, for every person in the department, whatever his salary, had taken at least one bond. Following are the amounts subscribed during the drives by the playground employees:

July, 1917.....	\$1, 400
November, 1917.....	2, 200
May, 1917.....	3, 050
Total.....	6, 650

DEDICATION OF SERVICE FLAG.

Marching down Virginia Avenue 400 strong, led by Woodrow Wilson Gaum, 4 years old, the children of Virginia Avenue Playground paid homage to the boys from their grounds now in the service. The service flag with 56 stars was unfurled at the playground. Six hundred people gathered for the occasion, which included the invocation, a Red Cross address, and a service talk by Mr. Harold Keats, who is now executive secretary to the War Camp Community Service.

RECONSTRUCTION CLUB.

At one playground the mothers in the neighborhood formed a sewing club which they called the Reconstruction Club, their object being to make over cast-off clothing that it might be used for the needy children during the winter.

WASHINGTON WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

At a playground meeting last April, the Washington Welfare Association was formed to promote happiness in the city. The plan of organization allowed for a central body, supplemented by branch societies in all sections of the city. The membership was not limited to playground people, in fact all Washington was invited. The first big thing accomplished was a very successful vaudeville show given in Gonzaga Hall, the acts of which were made up from talent discovered in every corner of the city, as each ground was asked to contribute one act, song, or "stunt." The production was a most creditable one, the performers being drawn entirely from the playground staff and from among the children of the playgrounds. The entertainment was coached by Mr. C. W. Donaldson, acting director of boys' activities.

Smaller entertainments were given during the year, by the Washington Welfare Association. The entire amount raised was turned over to the milk fund for needy children.

DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT.

That a true democratic spirit obtains on the playgrounds can not be doubted, for this happened at Wilcox. A certain little boy who knows that the playground is the best place in the world to have a good time was about to become 7 years old. He was to have a party and his mother asked his assistance with the guest list. He wanted "all the kids on the playground," but only knew them by "Jimmie or Johnnie"—their last names and addresses could not be obtained, so the party was brought to the playgrounds and everyone invited, and it was the "bestest" party, for there were so many games to play and no one had to dress up, and the eats—well, you should ask them about that.

PLAYGROUND SWIMMING POOLS.

Pools are located on the following playgrounds: Georgetown, Rosedale, and Howard (colored). In charge of each is a head life-guard, who is assisted by a teacher of swimming, an attendant, and a key boy. Each pool will accommodate 100 bathers at a time. The pools are of open-air type, 28 feet wide, 75 feet long, with a sloping depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Each pool holds 96,000 gallons of water, which is supplied from the city main. The water is filtered, and the pools are so constructed that an overflow of water is always going off while they are in use. The water was frequently tested by the health authorities, and the pools have been kept in the most sanitary condition.

The \$10,000 provided by Congress for the two additional swimming pools, shower baths, appurtenances, and equipment was found when bids came in for their construction to be inadequate because of the advanced price in material and labor. The Commissioners asked Congress for a continuing appropriation with \$5,000 additional, which was granted.

WADING POOLS.

Wading pools are a great joy to the youngsters, affording relief and comfort and much fun during the heat of the summer. Only a few of the grounds are provided with wading pools, but those grounds are most popular.

CHRISTMAS WORK.

"I'd love to be Santa Claus," said little Margaret Mooney, as she put the finishing touches on a bright-colored scrapbook. It was fun to make things that gave a merry Christmas to little children in hospitals and orphanages. All of Washington's playgrounds were Santa Claus shops from Thanksgiving until Christmas.

Thousands of toys were made from construction paper, cardboard, cigar and soap boxes. This work was done during the kindergarten and rest periods by the children from 4 to 18 years of age. Scrapbooks started in the middle of the summer were finished in bright colors this month. Tiny sweaters were fashioned for coatless dolls. Furniture was made in suites and packed with a complete family of paper dolls, that light housekeeping might be set up on short notice. At one playground a once commonplace soap box was marvelously transformed into a hospital by the older boys. These boys also made a neat little automobile ambulance from a cigar box, which no doubt will carry ill paper soldiers to and from the hospital.

Numerous disabled dolls were mended, given new heads and clothing. When an old rocking horse was given a new skin his former master said "Gee, I bet he feels good. He's looked awfully cold lately." The children made scrapbooks and filled tiny stockings with popcorn, oranges, and toys. These were taken to the children's ward of Providence Hospital, a place very well known to many of the playground youngsters. Other stockings filled with animal crackers, fruit, and toys were taken to other hospitals, while the orphanages received all kinds of goodies with their toys. The soldiers in the hospitals were not forgotten. Comfort bags were filled, wrapped with a greeting, and sent to the men at the Walter Reed Hospital at Christmas time.

COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS CAROLS.

The second community Christmas carol sing was even more successful than the first. The steps of the Treasury were filled with children; grown people and many men in uniform, Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo, Secretaries Daniel and Baker, and many other prominent people standing with them. The President and his family joined from the east terrace of the White House.

The spirit of Christmas in war times was typified by Capt. Kenneth Clark's leading the crowd in singing the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The Washington Post for December 24 said:

A mild winter afternoon favored the occasion, and the December sun showered its soft rays over the vast audience and filled the crisp air with something like the warmth of spring. Approaching Christmas gave to the occasion a joyful spirit, which for centuries has been associated with the celebration of the nativity, while grim war in Europe, and the vast preparations for it at home, filled the minds of the people with a solemnity almost painful in its intensity.

The crowd was silent except for the music, and one might imagine the people had gathered for worship instead of joyful song. The carols were the old familiar carols and hymns sung from one end of the land to the other, and everybody sang, resulting in a deep rolling volume of sound that could be heard squares away.

Community singing is encouraged on playgrounds; songs used by the boys in camp are the most popular. "Songs of the Soldiers and Sailors, U. S.," issued by the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the Army and Navy Departments, is much used. The W. C. C. S. have sent out a leader to each playground when called upon to do so.

THE TRAINING CLASS FOR RECREATION WORKERS.

Each year training classes are conducted for those who apply for positions as playground teachers on two of the grounds, Virginia Avenue and Wilcox, the regular directors of those grounds, Miss Mabel Towner and Miss Katherine Kail, acting as instructors and reporting progress from time to time. From these classes those who show the best aptitude for the work are chosen for the teaching staff of the municipal playgrounds. Each applicant is required to do volunteer work for a time on the playgrounds in addition to the regular course of instruction.

REPORT OF PRACTICE TEACHERS.

Name: Date:

1. Is she punctual?
2. Is she interested?
3. Is she adaptable?
4. Do the children like her?
5. Can she follow instructions?
6. Has she initiative?
7. Is her discipline good?
8. Has she influence with the children?
9. With which of the following is she most successful?
 - Large boys?
 - Large girls?
 - Small children?
10. Is she good at story-telling?
11. Is she reliable in the care of material?
12. Are her reports to you definite and intelligible?
13. Are you willing to recommend her for appointment on your ground?

Remarks:

Director of playgrounds.

**QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED OF THOSE WHO APPLY HERE FOR POSITIONS
IN PLAYGROUND WORK.**

Name: Date:

1. Your education; high school, normal college, summer courses?
2. Special training for playground work?
3. Do you swim, and teach swimming?
4. In what physical activities do you consider yourself most proficient as a teacher, and what ones do you most enjoy?
5. How would you conduct an outdoor kindergarten?
6. In what industrial work do you consider yourself most proficient (as sewing, crocheting, raffia work, hammock making, etc.)?

7. What organized dramatics, musicals, and debating clubs and other activities of this character do you consider best for playground purposes?
8. Would you conduct these clubs yourself or have a leader?
9. What books on playground work or kindred subjects have given you the most help?
10. What books on this subject have you read within the last six months?

ASSISTANT'S REPORT.

After three months' work the assistant is expected to answer the following questions:

1. In what physical activities do you consider yourself most proficient as a teacher? Which do you like best?
2. Which physical activities (track and field events, team games, swimming, dancing) do you think bring about the most enthusiasm?
3. Which give the best general results?
4. Explain how you have reached these conclusions?
5. In what industrial work do you consider you have had best success in teaching (sewing, crocheting, raffia, etc.)?
6. Give an afternoon's program
7. What would you do with an unruly group of little boys (between the ages of 7 and 10) during the afternoon?
8. Outline a story program for one week, stating the age and size of groups it is planned for
9. Give a list of subjects on which you would like books of reference furnished you for further study

TEACHERS' MEETING.

The weekly directors' meetings were held at the normal schools. Every Monday morning the white directors had the opportunity of visiting the model kindergarten at the Wilson Normal School for the opening exercises and story before going to the gymnasium for their meeting where problems were solved and new work tried out. On Wednesday mornings the colored directors enjoyed similar privileges at the Miner Normal School. These directors covered a thorough course in games and folk dancing during the winter.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

After three months' work the director is expected to answer the following questions:

1. Make out what you would consider a day's program; give reasons for your choice of activities
2. Discuss the full value of games for playground use
3. Make a list of games involving team play for the following ages; little children, boys from 12 to 15, girls from 12 to 15, and mixed groups
4. Discuss playground discipline. Outline rules that you consider essential, stating clearly how you would expect to enforce these rules
5. What reaction do you work for in story-telling?
6. Outline a program which might include adults as well as children
7. Think of a community, give briefly a description of its people, their occupations, and social conditions. Upon this as a basis outline a season's recreation that you feel would interest the fathers and mothers of the community, and give your plan for initiating the work

8. If you had a plot of ground that you had found to be a natural gathering place for children what could be done for the children without apparatus. Give a day's order.....
9. What qualities of a schoolteacher, social worker, and amateur sportsman combine to make a good playground director.....

RED CROSS WORK ON THE MUNICIPAL PLAYGROUNDS.

On the municipal playgrounds during the past year many plays and sales have been given for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Red Cross courses in first aid were taken by many of the social and dramatic clubs. If you know the fascination of the footlights or the call of the dance, you realize what it meant to the older girls and boys to give their meetings to the study of bandaging and first aid.

Real patriotism was displayed on the grounds by the children who were making play of the work they were doing that the soldiers might be more comfortable.

A playground unit was formed in the Navy auxiliary of the Red Cross in April, and sweaters, mufflers, and socks have been knit by the children of the municipal grounds, their parents, and friends. One hundred per cent was reported from the playground office and teaching force during the last Red Cross drive for funds. The children have been busily engaged collecting newspapers, old rubber, tin and lead foil for the Red Cross salvage.

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE.

Many playground clubs joined the food-conservation scheme and canned fruits and vegetables under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. One club grew its vegetables on the playground and in a neighbor's back yard and canned them. A demonstrator from the Agricultural Department visited the grounds with her portable stove and utensils, teaching the best methods of canning. The result drew the red ribbon at the Y. M. C. A. fair.

NEIGHBORHOOD WELFARE WORK.

It was especially the little folks that felt the high cost of living this winter. Many of them came to the playgrounds too hungry and cold to do more than sit around the fire. When this condition was put before the public a group of charitable young people from the Christian Endeavor Federation collected enough money to open at three playground stations where hot cocoa and crackers were served during the afternoon. No weather was so severe that it kept the children from their hot lunch. Across the playground they would troop, straight to the shelter-house door, before the cocoa was due, and with hungry eye watch for the big man and the can that meant "is't a-comin'."

"We don't nefer haf to beg nothin' offen nobody now," said one six-year-old boy, whose little brother is his charge. "Ma said I ain't to eat what's for poor children," said one. "But you may eat what's for hungry children if you are hungry," replied the director, understanding the pride and the need. "Us is all hungry all the time," one remarked sagely, as he spilled a little cocoa on his neighbor's coat. This has proved to be so true that when the two months'

vacation came during January and February the addresses of the neediest of the families were secured and milk sent into their homes.

With the inner man partially satisfied, attention was turned to the distribution of clothing and fuel. Through the generosity of the navy-yard officials, truck loads of wood were sent to many of the playgrounds, where anyone who wished might carry it home. With coal so scarce, the woodpile vanished like snow in the sun. Many a little picket would disappear to return with his bag, basket, or wagon by the time the truck turned the corner.

On one icy day an old woman with an eye for business hired her husband's pushcart to her neighbors for a penny a trip. The man in charge of the pile recognized the bright blue wagon and began to question its unfailing reappearance. "We all jus' borrows hit fo' a penny," grinned the momentary proprietor, busily tossing in blocks. "Mis Brown's husband, he ain't carrying no ashes to-day." "My mother's got a gang of kids," explained one youngster, as he filled his box on runners. "My, we get cold quick." But he sang as he looked for big pieces and whooped when his neighbor slipped and spilled his load.

During the month that hot cocoa was served—December—118½ gallons were distributed and 6 large tin boxes of crackers. In January and February 1,204 quarts of milk were sent to needy families. Exact record was not kept of the distribution of coal, wood, and clothing.

REPORT ON SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING BEACH.

Mr. F. J. Brunner, superintendent of the bathing beach, has had courses in swimming and life saving as a part of the regular program at the beach. The pools did not open until June 22, owing to the impossibility to secure life guards until after the closing of the public schools, when high-school boys were obtained. These boys were members of the swimming teams of the Central High School and the McKinley Manual Training School, and had been practicing life saving during the winter in anticipation of obtaining positions at the bathing beach.

On account of the low water pressure it was found impossible to scrub the pools every night, as was done during the previous season. After consulting the health department it was decided to wash out the pools nightly and to scrub on Sunday; hence there was no Sunday swimming this season. Also, because of the low water pressure, the toilets and shower baths could not be used when flushing the pools, and it was found necessary to have recess periods of an hour each several times a day.

With the failure of the District appropriation bill to pass, the funds grew so low that it was thought necessary to close the beach. However, the employees came to the rescue by agreeing to work for 50 cents a day until the passage of the bill. When the attention of the commissioners was called to this condition by the supervisor of the playgrounds, they replied, under date of July 25, saying they would insert in the urgent deficiency bill an item to reimburse the employees for the difference between what they actually drew and what they had earned.

As was done last year, special attention was paid to elementary instruction classes for boys and girls. The classes averaged about 250 per day.

Attendance.

	June (8 days).	July.	August.	Total.
Men and boys.....	2,953	12,079	18,223	34,255
Women and girls.....	1,091	17,066	21,590	39,747
Total.....	4,044	29,145	39,813	74,002

VISITORS.

During the year people from many parts of the country, some of them prominent in recreation and playground work, have visited the playgrounds of our city. These visits have been much enjoyed by our workers, and many exchanges of ideas on methods and work have been the result.

ACCIDENT REPORT BLANK.

Name of playground: Date:
Name: Age:
Address:
Date of accident: Time of accident:
Nature and cause of injury:
.....
First aid and disposition of case:
.....
Was doctor called in? Who?
In charge of ground when injury occurred:
Witnesses:
Name Address:
Name: Address:
Name: Address:
Remarks:
.....
Signed:
Director.

NOTE.—This report must be mailed to the office on the day the accident occurs, before the grounds close.

REPORT OF REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION DIVISION.

It is the function of this division to keep the playgrounds in proper condition, to distribute supplies and equipment to playgrounds, to inspect all apparatus and pass on its safety, to manufacture small playground equipment, and to provide for the housing and safe-keeping of all playgrounds stores and supplies.

The playground storehouse, which is the headquarters of the repair and construction division, is situated at 1062 Wisconsin Avenue NW. This building contains a carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, small machine shop, paint shop, tool rooms, storage rooms, and an office.

During the past fiscal year three new grounds have been opened, and our newly purchased one at New York Avenue and First Street NW., known as New York Avenue Playground, has had much repair work done on it, some grading, leveling, and fence repairing.

In October, 1917, the Government ordered this department to vacate the ground at Nineteenth and C Streets NW., known as Gallinger Playground, as they needed it for the erection of a building to be used by the Food Administration. The equipment was taken down at once; later most of it was used to equip new grounds. The rest was placed in the storehouse to be used when needed. The shelter house and convenience stations which were moved from Gallinger Playground were placed on Terminal Station Playground.

Three dance platforms were built with pine railings and seats on two sides.

On Bloomingdale, the six tennis courts were dug up, dragged, rolled, and put in playing condition.

On Virginia Avenue, Rosedale, Georgetown, and Wilcox, all equipment was repaired and painted. A drinking fountain was put in at Happy Hollow. Rose Park was outfitted from equipment that was moved from Gallinger.

One portable shelter house was erected and such apparatus constructed as kindergarten tables, benches, concrete baseball bases, balance beams, bicycle racks, incline boards, seesaw boards, baby hammock frames, box-swing chairs, park benches, and a variety of other similar articles. Baseball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, and basket-ball courts were laid out, and new pieces of apparatus installed.

The expense of the repair and construction division is prorated among the various grounds, and is therefore included in the general and financial statement.

Appropriations and disbursing for the year 1918.

	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Salaries:			
Playgrounds.....	\$30,715.00		
Swimming pools.....	1,200.00		
Maintenance:			
Playgrounds.....	18,500.00		
Purchase of new ground.....	30,000.00		
Swimming pools.....	2,000.00		
Total.....	82,415.00		
Salaries, playgrounds:			
Supervisor, 12 months.....		\$2,500.00	
Clerk, 12 months.....		900.00	
Inspector, 12 months.....		1,200.00	
Directors (17), 10 months, at \$65 per month.....		11,050.00	
Assistant directors—			
(1) 10 months, at \$60 per month.....		600.00	
(2) 7 months, at \$60 per month.....		840.00	
(1) 7 months, at \$50 per month.....		350.00	
(17) 3 months, at \$45 per month.....		2,295.00	
(1) 3 months, at \$60 per month.....		180.00	
Watchmen (17), 12 months, at \$50 per month.....		10,200.00	
General utility man (1), 10 months, at \$60 per month.....		600.00	
Total.....		30,715.00	
Maintenance:			
Equipment and supplies.....		8,121.24	
Repairs.....		1,607.94	
Construction of toilets.....		88.50	

Appropriations and disbursing for the year 1918—Continued.

	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Maintenance—Continued.			
Fencing.....		\$31.70	
Treatment of grounds.....		174.13	
Erection of shelter houses.....		461.43	
Contingent.....		673.85	
Telephones and telephone service; skilled labor, per diem; miscellaneous temporary labor, per diem; teams, temporary, per diem.....		6,916.25	
Total.....		18,075.04	\$424.96
Purchase of new ground.....		30,000.00	
Continued appropriation for pools.....			15,000.00
Salaries, swimming pools, swimming teachers (5), 4 months, at \$60 per month.....		1,200.00	
Maintenance, swimming pools:			
Supplies.....		620.57	
Temporary labor, miscellaneous.....		1,029.24	
Total.....		1,649.81	350.19
Grand total.....	\$82,415.00	81,639.85	775.15

BATHING BEACH.

Salaries.....	\$1,560.00		
Maintenance.....	2,500.00		
Repairs.....	1,400.00		
Total.....	5,460.00		
Salaries:			
Superintendent (1), at \$600 per annum.....		\$600.00	
Watchmen (2), at \$960 per annum.....		960.00	
Total.....		1,560.00	
Maintenance:			
Life guards, at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per diem; miscellaneous and temporary labor, at \$1.75 to \$0.75 per diem.....		1,449.85	
Supplies.....		1,019.36	
Total.....		2,469.21	\$30.79
Repairs:			
Miscellaneous labor, at \$2 to \$1.50.....		1,277.21	
Sewers.....		43.40	
General repairs.....		63.12	
Total.....		1,383.73	16.27
Grand total.....		5,412.94	47.06

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Our facilities and maintenance funds were far below the normal standards of need in prewar conditions; some of the then existing recreational facilities have been sacrifices in war construction. These deficiencies and losses, together with the more than double demands of the new working population, united with an abnormal pressure of living conditions and working conditions, make a positive patriotic crisis of demand for us to meet.

Appeals from various Government welfare agencies have been made upon this department for greatly enlarged provisions to help solve these problems so vitally related to winning the war and meeting the grave duties of the reconstruction period.

The United States Government in all its departments in Washington is confronted with a positive menace to efficiency through an

increasing labor turnover, through discontent and lack of zest in work on the part of the increasing thousands of Government employees. Every analyst and expert examining these conditions emphasize the need in Washington of immediate and extensive enlargement of the facilities and leadership necessary to the assimilation of this greatly enlarging army of war workers, very largely young women whose health, contentment, and working efficiency demand such forms of diversion and wholesome recreation as normally a playground system should very largely supply the year round.

The President, the various Cabinet officials, the civic leaders generally have laid the greatest emphasis upon the duty of America not to fall into the tragic neglect of child welfare, which in England, France, and other warring nations of Europe has been demonstrated to be an appalling peril to the life of those peoples, and therefore the call has come that our playgrounds and other agencies for the promotion of vigorous health, growth, and general bodily stamina, together with strength of character, shall not because of the war conditions be curtailed, but rather be given enlarged support.

The demands of "children's year," and the like movements have pressed upon us the duty not to fail in meeting our part of the crisis of need here at the Capital, to which the people rightfully may look for exemplary developments.

The War and Navy Departments' Commission on Training Camp Activities in its Community Service Division has made large demands for our aid in caring for soldiers and sailors on leave, for swimming, dancing, and other open-air and indoor facilities. They also urge strongly that our facilities and staff of helpers be much enlarged.

Playgrounds must not be neglected in war times. In this crisis of our national affairs we look to the playground taking an important part in the way of preparation in our present world-wide condition. War makes it necessary to keep our boys and girls physically fit and wholesome-minded. During these perilous days there is less parental care exercised and so an increase in juvenile delinquents. This being true the playgrounds are more important now than at any other time in our history.

The father who leaves his family to uphold the honor of his country expects and has a right to expect that his country in turn will use all means to protect his family and extend to them every possible advantage to develop them physically, mentally, and morally.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That as far as possible all the recreation work of the District of Columbia be under one administration.

That school yards having playground equipment be used throughout the year for supervised play before and after school on every school day and on other days from 9 a. m. until dark.

That more Federal reservations be made available for supervised play.

That a playground be opened in Meridian Park.

That Snow Court be cleared out and made into a playground and athletic field.

That, since the city has made it illegal to play in the streets, additional playgrounds be established until there is one accessible to every child in the District of Columbia.

That additional provision be made for swimming. Not only more outdoor swimming pools for summer use, but indoor swimming should be available for all.

That shelter houses or open-air halls be built on all grounds now in operation.

That playgrounds be opened and lighted in the evening.

That the shops of the elementary schools be open in vacation times so the children attending the playgrounds near by may have elementary woodwork and simple carpentry. The repairing of broken toys and furniture would be good occupational play.

That school kitchens be open in summer vacation and near-by playground children be given cooking lessons as an occupational recreation.

That branch libraries be opened on all playgrounds.

I feel that the country's being at war should not interfere with the development and expansion of the playgrounds and their consequent benefits to the children of the city, for the playground boys of to-day will be the soldiers of to-morrow.

In submitting this report, I desire to acknowledge the splendid spirit of the corps of instructors, the cooperation of the various city departments and individuals who helped to make the playground season of 1918 the best in its history. To the newspapers of the District I am grateful for giving space in which to bring our plans and achievements before the public.

I have found it a joy to be a factor in this great work of trying to make the playgrounds not only the best expression of the neighborhood, but also to make of them a laboratory in which any department of the Government may work out the things that when finished may be sent out from the Nation's Capital as an example of the best in child welfare and recreation.

Respectfully submitted.

SUSIE ROOT RHODES,
Supervisor of Playgrounds.

To the COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WASHINGTON, *October 4, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: Inadequately equipped and sustained even for peace work, the Public Library has borne during the last year a heavy additional burden of war work. The library is an integral, useful part of the community's machinery of war preparedness.

THE LIBRARY'S WAR SERVICE.

The library enlisted promptly in war work and has labored effectively and with all its might in the campaign of preparedness to help to win the war.

Books, read under skilled guidance, constitute a vitally important instrumentality to train the soldier, the sailor, the civilian war worker specifically for his task; and in addition, through wholesome mental recreation and exercise, to vivify, purify, and develop the mind, and to promote military efficiency in camp and overseas.

SUPPLY OF WAR BOOKS.

War has brought upon the library tremendous pressure for service. The army of soldiers in adjacent camps and the army of civilian war workers in the new military branches of the government, created in the wonderfully expanding capital, have marched in combination upon the library, demanding "books", "books", "more books". They have increased the adult registration of library users by more than 4,000. They throng the reference rooms of the library.

War books to meet this demand have been purchased and duplicated, catalogued, and rendered available for reference and circulating use. Military and naval literature, transferred to the open shelves of the industrial division, has been extensively utilized.

WAR-REFERENCE WORK.

The reference work of the library has during the past year dealt largely with matters connected with the war and its allied activities. The new war bureaus of the Government and the old bureaus of peace time have alike leaned heavily on the reference division for needed information. Among the bureaus which most frequently use the library are the Food Administration, the Committee on Public Information, the Tariff Commission, the Ordnance Bureau, the Shipping Board, the Department of Justice, and the Council of National Defense.

WAR-PUBLICITY WORK.

The war service of the central library has included participation in the campaigns of war publicity, as well as in the supply of books. In the liberty loan, war savings stamp and camp library book fund campaigns publicity slips were placed in books issued by the library and posters have been displayed in it. In publicity work for the Food Administration, for instance, exhibits were displayed in cases, practical demonstrations in cooking and preparing food were given by experienced persons from the Department of Agriculture and thousands of leaflets, bulletins, and manuals were distributed.

WAR LIBRARY MONEY RAISING CAMPAIGN.

As a member of the American Library Association the library entered heartily into the national and local campaign for raising money for camp libraries. Books and magazines received as gifts for men in uniform during the summer months were sorted, labeled, and shipped to camps in and near Washington.

LECTURE HALL AND STUDY ROOMS WAR SERVICE.

The lecture hall and study rooms of the library have contributed during the year to the library's war service. From July to November, 1917, the lecture hall was occupied as headquarters by the large force of the finance committee of the American Library Association war service committee for the purpose of raising its fund of more than \$1,700,000 for establishing and maintaining library buildings and service in the military and naval training camps, on transports, and overseas. Subsequent use of the lecture hall and of the study rooms has been monopolized by a great variety of war time and patriotic agencies and instrumentalities.

WAR WORK THROUGH LIBRARY BRANCHES.

War service was rendered not only by the central library but by its branches or stations. The Y. M. C. A. station, for example, was utilized to an extraordinary extent by soldiers and sailors. The Takoma Park branch has since January devoted its study rooms to use as writing rooms by men in uniform, and over 2,000 men have thus far utilized it. Service of the Walter Reed Hospital has been and will be special and important war work of the Takoma branch. There is now a daily delivery of books from the Takoma branch to the hospital library. The men engaged in reconstruction work have been eager for and appreciative of material on their various subjects.

WAR SERVICE THROUGH LIBRARY STAFF.

War service has been rendered not only at the central library and at its branches or stations, but in the camps adjacent to Washington and, as part of the American Library Association, on the transports and overseas. Books have been supplied and the services of the library force tendered and accepted. The librarian, Dr. Bowerman, acted as librarian of the American Library Association camp library at Camp Meade for April and May and Mr. Blessing, the assistant librarian, served in the same capacity for June. Since the war began

the war service by members of the staff has included draft registration work, participation in camp library and other money-raising campaigns, Red Cross, and other similar work.

As part of its war work our library has thus contributed specifically for the benefit of Camp Meade and other camps adjacent to Washington, money, books, and our librarian's and assistant librarian's services. The soldiers and sailors served at the central library and the bureaus created by war conditions with their army of new civilian employees have doubled the skilled reference work of the library and have taxed its circulating resources.

INCREASES LIBRARY WORK, WEAKENS LIBRARY FORCE.

War thus simultaneously enlarges the demand on the library for service, increases the number using and profiting by the library, weakens the force which is to perform this enlarged service by depleting it through the lure of higher pay and makes meager salaries still more inadequate by the higher war-cost of living.

The library recognizes that its first and immediate function is to help to win the war, and next to help to prepare young America to win the victories of future enduring peace.

PROVISION FOR WAR AND PEACE.

The library's present war usefulness and its future peace usefulness are limited only by its scanty resources and facilities. The library force was concededly inadequate for the normal peace service required of it before the war. This force has been torn to pieces during the war. Ninety per cent of resignations have substituted a comparatively untrained force for one that was experienced. The force, unless materially developed, will be pitifully inadequate for the enlarged future service after the war. The library force must be increased and strengthened permanently for peace purposes and the argument for immediate increase is made much stronger by the temporary war conditions.

Congress last year met wisely and sympathetically some of the library's needs, especially in the small increases of salaries asked and in enlargement of the book purchase fund. We appeal for response in like spirit this year to our representations of library need so far as we can convince Congress that our requests are reasonable and equitable.

NEED OF BETTER PAID FORCE.

1. Our estimates provide for minimum salaries for professional and clerical service of \$900 per annum and from this minimum they are graded up to \$1,200 for chiefs of minor and to \$1,500 for chiefs of major divisions. These modest proposals look to the provision of salaries proper to pre-war conditions. Whatever decision in regard to minimum wage in the District is reached by Congress in acting upon the Nolan bill, or in enacting any other legislation, we ask that it be applied immediately to the library staff of highly educated and skilled employees; and that the salaries of employees higher than the minimum be increased correspondingly in an equitable readjustment. We ask also for better pay for the pages and for the building force. Our force is underpaid all along the line.

NEED OF LARGER FORCE.

2. We ask that the library force be increased in number as proposed in the estimates. Our force should be larger as well as better paid. We received one additional employee last year in response to our urgent representations that ten more were essential. We ask for this moderate enlargement of our force as necessary to the full performance by the library of its useful functions whether in war or peace.

The library's needs are shown in detail in the estimates and accompanying notes. We earnestly urge that the commissioners approve and Congress appropriate these estimates in full.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR 1919-20.

The Public Library estimates for 1919-20 as submitted by the library trustees to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia, with notes explanatory of the different items, are as follows:

Free public library estimates for 1919-20.

	Appropriation, 1919.	Estimates, 1920.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE.		
Librarian.....	\$4,000	\$5,000
NOTE.—The trustees have for many years been recommending that the salary of the librarian be increased to \$5,000. This sum is required to make the salary commensurate with the services rendered and to put it on a par with the salaries paid to chief librarians of other municipal libraries of equal rank.		
Assistant librarian.....	1,800	2,000
NOTE.—Unless the salary is increased to \$2,000 as recommended for several years, there will be frequent resignations of competent men.		
Chief, circulating department.....	1,500	1,500
Director of children's work.....	1,500	1,500
Children's librarian.....	1,000	1,200
NOTE.—The large responsibilities of the children's librarian of the central library justify this increase.		
Supervisor of school work.....	1,200	1,200
Librarian's secretary.....	1,000	1,500
NOTE.—This officer is the chief clerk, the business manager, and is extraordinarily efficient. She could easily command \$1,600 to \$1,800 elsewhere.		
Takoma Park branch librarian.....	1,000	1,200
NOTE.—The work done for Walter Reed Hospital through the branch has greatly increased the responsibilities of this position.		
Director of reference work.....		1,500
NOTE.—An officer, educated, trained, and experienced, is needed to supervise the three divisions of reference work at the central library, including the general reading room and the industrial and fine arts divisions; also to direct reference work in the interest of the branches, stations, and schools.		
Chief, order and accessions division.....	1,200	1,200
Chief, industrial division.....	1,200	1,200
Chief, fine arts division.....		1,200
NOTE.—It is desired to open a new division with books and magazines on the fine arts, including painting, sculpture, etc., music and drama. It is important to have a well-educated, well-trained person in charge.		
Reference librarian.....	1,200	1,200
Director, library training class.....		1,500
NOTE.—Library work is necessarily technical. From the nature of the service required, vacancies on the staff can not be filled by untrained persons. The salaries of this library are not sufficient to employ library school graduates. Hence it is vitally necessary that the most careful training be given persons before appointment. Requisite instruction calls for the full time and undivided attention of a competent and well-paid director. A normal school to which the training class corresponds has its corps of teachers. Four classes have been conducted within a year to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of professional members of the staff.		
Supervisor of binding.....		1,200
NOTE.—This work requires good judgment, a critical knowledge of methods and materials, a high degree of accuracy and initiative.		
Assistant.....	1,000	1,140
NOTE.—This position, that of first assistant in the circulation department, is one of high responsibility demanding better compensation.		

Free public library estimates for 1919-20—Continued.

	Appropriation, 1919.	Estimates, 1920.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE—continued.		
Assistant in charge of periodicals	\$1,000	\$1,140
NOTE.—Part of the plan for grading up salaries.		
Assistant	900	1,080
NOTE.—Part of the plan for grading up salaries.		
7 assistants, increase from \$840 each to \$1,070 each	5,880	7,140
NOTE.—Part of the plan for grading up salaries.		
7 assistants, including 1 at Takoma Park branch, increase from \$720 to \$960 each ...	5,040	6,720
NOTE.—Part of plan for grading up salaries.		
6 assistants, including 1 at Takoma Park branch, increase from \$600 to \$900 each	3,600	5,400
NOTE.—Part of plan for grading up professional salaries to a minimum of \$900.		
Copyst	600	900
NOTE.—Part of the plan for making the minimum salary \$900 for professional and clerical service.		
Chief catalogue department	1,200	1,500
NOTE.—In view of the fact that in other Government libraries there are at least 15 assistant cataloguers receiving \$1,500 and upward, \$1,200 is too little to pay the head cataloguer of this library.		
Classifier	900	1,020
NOTE.—Part of the scheme for grading up salaries.		
Shelf lister		1,080
NOTE.—An expert, accurate to a high degree, is needed to maintain the shelf list, an essential record.		
Cataloguer	840	1,020
NOTE.—Part of the scheme for grading up professional salaries.		
Cataloguer	720	960
NOTE.—Part of the scheme for grading up professional salaries.		
2 cataloguers, increase from \$600 to \$900 each	1,200	1,800
NOTE.—Part of scheme for establishing a minimum salary of \$900 for professional service.		
Stenographer and typewriter	900	1,200
NOTE.—The increase asked for is modest as compared with the compensation of stenographers in the United States Government offices.		
Stenographer and typewriter	720	900
NOTE.—Part of scheme of establishing \$900 as a minimum for professional and clerical service.		
Attendant	720	
2 attendants, at \$1,020 each		2,040
NOTE.—Increased circulation requires an enlarged staff. Salary increase part of grading-up plan.		
6 attendants, increase from \$600 to \$960 each	3,600	5,760
NOTE.—Part of grading-up plan.		
5 attendants, increase from \$540 to \$900 each	2,700	4,500
NOTE.—Part of grading-up plan.		
Collator	600	900
NOTE.—Part of grading-up plan.		
Shelf curator and head page		1,020
NOTE.—A man is needed who will be able to maintain discipline in the rapidly changing force of pages, inspect their work, fix responsibility, and keep it up to standard.		
3 messengers, at \$600 each	1,800	
4 messengers, at \$780 each		3,120
NOTE.—Increased work requires another messenger; the library now has two auto delivery vehicles. Present salaries will not hold competent people.		
10 pages, at \$420 each	4,200	
12 pages, at \$600 each		7,200
NOTE.—Increased circulation requires an enlarged force of pages. It is impossible to hold boys at the present pay.		
3 Janitors, at \$600 each	1,800	
4 Janitors, at \$720 each		2,880
NOTE.—An enlarged force is needed to keep the building clean. We can not hold men at the present pay.		
Janitor at Takoma Park branch	480	600
NOTE.—The Takoma janitor has living quarters in the building, rental value estimated at \$120.		
Engineer	1,200	1,500
NOTE.—The increase is necessary to hold a very competent man.		
Fireman	720	900
NOTE.—Increase is necessary to prevent frequent resignations.		
Workman	600	720
NOTE.—The present salary will not hold a competent man.		
Library guard	720	840
NOTE.—Present salary insufficient to hold a good man.		
2 cloak-room attendants, at \$360 each	720	720
6 charwomen, at \$240 each	1,440	1,440
Total for salaries	62,400	91,240

Free public library estimates for 1919-20—Continued.

	Appropriation, 1919.	Estimates, 1920.
SPECIAL SERVICES.		
For substitutes and other special and temporary service, including the conducting of stations in public school buildings, at the discretion of the librarian.....	\$2,500	.....
For substitutes and other special and temporary service, including the conducting of stations in public school buildings, playgrounds, social settlements, and in other suitable agencies, at the discretion of the librarian.....		\$5,000
NOTE.—With a relatively small increase in this appropriation it would be possible to open a number of library stations in suburban schools and in the new playground buildings and to conduct stations in several social settlements. In this way library facilities could be extended to families not now reached.		
For extra services on Sundays, holidays, and Saturday half holidays.....	2,500	3,000
NOTE.—Though increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500, the advance in wages and cost of living make the present appropriation insufficient.		
BOOKS, BINDING, CONTINGENT EXPENSES, ETC.		
For books, periodicals, and newspapers, including payment in advance for subscriptions to periodicals, newspapers, subscription books, and society publications.....	12,500	15,000
NOTE.—Further increase requisite to make the book fund adequate, especially in view of the increased cost of books.		
For binding, by contract or otherwise, including necessary personal service.....	5,000	6,000
NOTE.—The expanding work of the library brings a constantly increasing flood of books to the bindery. The sharp rise in the cost of materials requires an increase in the appropriation.		
For maintenance, repairs, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, lunch-room equipment; purchase, exchange, and maintenance of bicycles and motor delivery vehicles, and other contingent expenses.....	11,000	.....
For maintenance, repairs, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, lunch-room equipment; purchase, exchange, and maintenance of bicycles and motor vehicles, including not exceeding one passenger motor vehicle for use in inspection work; also traveling expenses of librarian incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, in studying other library systems, and in attending library association meetings, at the discretion of the board of library trustees; and other contingent expenses.....		12,000
NOTE.—The cost of fuel, printing, and all supplies has increased enormously. Building repairs have had to be omitted or postponed. Inspection work would be improved by providing a passenger vehicle that could be used by the librarian and by chiefs of divisions. The library trustees believe that it would be of great advantage to the library to be able from this fund to send the librarian to visit the important book markets, to study the workings of other libraries, and to attend important professional meetings.		
Total.....	95,900	132,240

Summary of estimated increases.

New officers asked for:

Director of reference work.....	\$1,500
Chief, fine arts division.....	1,200
Director, library training class.....	1,500
Supervisor of binding.....	1,200
Shelf lister.....	1,020
Attendant.....	1,020
Shelf curator and head page.....	1,020
Messenger.....	780
2 pages at \$600 each.....	1,200
Janitor.....	720
	\$11,160

Increases in salaries asked for:

Librarian.....	1,000
Assistant librarian.....	200
Children's librarian.....	200
Librarian's secretary.....	500
Takoma Park Branch librarian.....	200
Assistant, \$1,000 to \$1,140.....	140
Assistant in charge of periodicals, \$1,000 to \$1,140.....	140
Assistant, \$900 to \$1,080.....	180
7 assistants, \$840 to \$1,020 each.....	1,260
7 assistants, \$720 to \$960 each.....	1,680

Increases in salaries asked for—Continued.

6 assistants, \$600 to \$900 each	\$1, 800
Copyist, \$600 to \$900	300
Chief, catalog department	300
Classifier	180
Cataloguer, \$840 to \$1,020	180
Cataloguer, \$720 to \$960	240
2 cataloguers, \$600 to \$900	600
Stenographer, \$900 to \$1,200	300
Stenographer, \$720 to \$900	180
Attendant, \$720 to \$1,020	300
6 attendants, \$600 to \$960 each	2, 160
5 attendants, \$540 to \$900 each	1, 800
Collator, \$600 to \$900	300
3 messengers, \$600 to \$780 each	540
10 pages, \$420 to \$600 each	1, 800
3 janitors, \$600 to \$720 each	360
1 janitor (Takoma) \$480 to \$600	120
Engineer	300
Fireman	180
Workman	120
Library guard	120
	<hr/> \$17, 680

Other increases asked for :

Substitutes	2, 500
Sunday service	500
Books	2, 500
Binding	1, 000
Contingent expenses	1, 000
	<hr/> 7, 500

Net increase asked for

 36, 340

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the board of library trustees.

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of Library Trustees.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

WASHINGTON, *October 1, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the work of the Free Public Library for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, covering the fourteenth year of my service as your librarian. Inasmuch as my regular annual report of a year ago was not printed but was replaced by my special report on proposed branch library development, my report this year will to some extent cover the last two years.

Following the plan begun in 1916, the librarian's report is in considerable part made up of extracts from or summaries of the reports of the chiefs of the divisions of the library service. The appendix matter consists of the usual table summarizing the more important library statistics, arranged according to the American Library Association form, of some of the tables accompanying the reports of library divisions or summaries of some of them and of the comparative table of municipal library expenditures and book circulations in American cities above 200,000 that has come to form a regular and it is hoped an instructive feature of these reports (p. 206).

HOW THE WAR HAS AFFECTED THE LIBRARY.

The effect of the war on the library and the library's participation in the war—these topics naturally bulk large in any report written in war time. That the story is not a more impressive one and that the library's participation has not been greater have been solely due to the smallness of the library's force and the excessive number of resignations from the staff, due to the low statutory salaries paid by the library. Washington is crowded with workers brought here by the expansion of the Government due to war work. These people throng to the library expecting and deserving skillful and expeditious service, which the library is less and less able to give as the experienced members of its staff are drawn away by better salaries. Demands for the establishment of branches and stations especially for war workers have been numerous but all have had to be regretfully denied. Many other desirable lines of service suggested by the war have had to be passed over as out of the reach of a weakened staff.

The police census of the District taken on November 1, 1917, showed a population of 395,947. The city directory estimate of the population in March was 435,947. The secretary of the Washington Chamber of Commerce and the police department both estimate that on June 30 the population of Washington was not less than 450,000. It is believed that all of these figures are conservative. They indicate that the local population is increasing at an excessively rapid rate because of war conditions. As always, a considerable portion of the library's proper clientele consists also of persons who are domiciled in Maryland and Virginia but are employed in the District, chiefly in Government service. It is safe to say that the library's proper constituency is well in excess of 500,000.

The Public Library's service and resources ought to expand and strengthen with this growth of population. At the beginning of the year under review the library staff was increased by five assistants, and for the coming year, when the District appropriation finally became law, the library received one additional assistant. These increases, however, were not even sufficient to take care of past arrearages and make no adequate provision for meeting the increase of library use that the recent rapid growth of population has brought to us. Moreover and of most importance, although there have in a few instances been some small increases in salaries, there has been no general advance in library salaries such as are needed to meet the increased cost of living and the competition of the relatively high salaries paid for routine clerical work in many Government offices since America entered the war. As a result of these conditions the Public Library instead of being strengthened to meet the new demands has during the last fiscal year been disorganized by resignations amounting to 90 percent of the total number of its employees; that is, by 85 resignations with a total staff of 95 persons, and has been weakened by the outright loss of one-half of its force, including many of its experienced workers, graduates of its training classes, and long members of its professional staff.

As one example of the disorganization caused by present conditions it has been found necessary during the vacation period of the past summer, in order to serve the throngs of readers, to reinforce

the circulation and reference departments. To do this nearly the entire forces of assistants were drawn from the book order and cataloguing departments into the forces engaged in serving readers. This has, of course, to a large extent interfered with the purchase of books and their preparation for readers. As no relief is in sight these disorganizing processes are likely to increase rather than diminish and the service is likely to grow worse rather than better.

It is realized that this condition of disorganization is not peculiar to the Public Library but is also experienced by other public and private businesses. The difference between the Public Library and nongovernmental institutions is that this library is called upon to render much service to war workers and offices engaged in war work but has no adequate increase in its resources with which to perform such service.

CIRCULATION AGENCIES AND WORK—REGISTRATIONS.

The different agencies utilized in serving its constituency numbered 178. These included the following: The central library; the Takoma Park branch library; 10 stations, 3 conducted by assistants paid by cooperating institutions; 7 conducted by volunteers in 5 white social settlements, 2 in grammar school buildings (one white and one colored); 7 public high-school libraries; 2 stations in grammar school buildings conducted by the staff of Takoma branch; 107 grammar schools; 11 playgrounds; 14 home library groups, and 25 miscellaneous agencies. In addition withdrawn books were sent to 20 charitable and correctional institutions.

The figures of home circulation for the last fiscal year were 865,360 volumes as compared with 883,053 in 1917, a decrease of 22,963 volumes. In addition, 72,592 mounted pictures were lent for home or school use, a decrease of 26,933 mounted pictures. The decrease in the picture circulation was due to the counting of mounts only, instead of counting several pictures on a mount as formerly. It was also affected by the closing of schools several weeks during the winter months on account of fuel shortage and the reluctance of teachers to send children long distances during the severe weather.

The distribution of these 865,360 volumes was accomplished by the following agencies: Central library, 580,598 volumes; Takoma Park branch, 39,106 volumes (including 4,485 through two school stations); deposit stations and other adult agencies, 54,641 volumes; high schools, 18,403 volumes; graded schools, playgrounds, home libraries and other juvenile agencies, 172,612 volumes.

The total number of registrations for the year was 21,204 as compared with 16,870 for the previous year. The adult department records an increase of 4,022, the children's department a decrease of 207, Takoma Park branch an increase of 315 and deposit stations an increase of 204. Teachers' cards in active use number 1,640. Instead of two cards, only one is now issued to borrowers; the number of books issued to a reader has been increased from three to five. With this increase in number of books lent to a reader, the issuing of student privilege cards was abolished. The privilege of drawing books on \$5 deposits was granted to 247 strangers. The number of men registered in the adult department was 48 per cent and the

women 52 per cent of the total. Included in the adult registration are 1,344 minors over 16 years of age. (From the report of Miss Grace B. Finney, chief, circulating department; for statistics see pp. 199-200.)

ADULT CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT.

Although the total circulation of the library shows a small decrease, yet the adult circulating department work increased both in the number of new readers registered and in books issued and this was accomplished with a force that lost by resignation more heavily than did any other department of the library.

The number of training camps in and around Washington and the large number of new Government war workers increased the adult registration by 4,022. To facilitate obtaining cards the uniform of all men in the service has been recognized as a sufficient guarantee and passes have been accepted for Government employees. There were issued from the department 384,003 volumes (fiction 244,990, non-fiction 139,013) an increase of 14,581 volumes; from deposit stations, high schools and other agencies administered by the department 73,044, a decrease of 7,893. The total number of books circulated by the adult department, including 7 high schools, 10 stations and 2 agencies, was 456,588, an increase of 4,765. In addition 1,285 withdrawn books were sent to 19 charitable and correctional institutions.

Books for which there has been a demand by men in military service have been largely duplicated. Books about the war and countries involved have been in constant use. German literature was removed from open shelves and may now be obtained only on request. French books, especially books of instruction, have been in great demand. Such subjects as art, whist, etc., formerly popular with women's clubs, have given place to books on nursing, knitting, and kindred subjects.

To aid the liberty loan, war-savings stamp, and camp library book fund campaigns slips were placed in all books issued at desks and posters have been displayed throughout the library. Much enthusiasm was displayed by members of the department in raising money for camp libraries, several members giving days from vacation periods. Cases formerly used by the picture collection for fine arts exhibits were used by the Food Administration publicity bureau and only pictures of current events were displayed on wing frames. The Food Administration exhibits displayed included wheat, corn meal, potatoes, canned and preserved fruits and vegetables. A member of the Twentieth Century Club was in daily attendance at this food exhibit during the winter to give information and practical demonstrations on cooking and preparing food were given by experienced persons from the Department of Agriculture. A card catalogue of war receipts compiled by the Food Administration was placed in the public catalogue. From the information desk have been distributed thousands of leaflets, bulletins and manuals issued on the conservation of food with suggestions and recipes, and war garden, home canning and drying of vegetables and fruit and corn-meal manuals.

All books and magazines received as gifts for men in uniform during the summer months were sorted, labeled and shipped to camps in and near Washington by the department. This work was later

carried on by volunteers from all departments under the supervision of the assistant librarian. (From the report of Miss Grace B. Finney, chief, circulating department.)

DEPOSIT STATIONS AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Work with the deposit stations has been discouraging this year, and the stations conducted by assistants from the main library have had to be closed during July, August and September, or the period covering the vacations of the staff. The stations have been conducted throughout the year on the narrowest possible margin. This is all the more unfortunate since never before have there been so many demands for library branches that would enable the large number of people who find it impossible to come to the central library to become borrowers.

The great influx of people from other cities who are accustomed to have such privileges at home as a matter of course has aroused a greater interest in the subject than has ever before been shown. The library has been obliged to decline some very promising openings because of the prior demands of the main library.

The work done at the stations during the year has been unusually interesting, and more adult interest has been aroused than heretofore. Books on the war have been particularly popular, and much help has been given on the subject of war gardens, household economy, etc., to the parents as well as the children. At the Y. M. C. A. station the work with the soldiers and sailors has become tremendous. This station also ministers to the needs of many Government clerks, as it is in a very central location and there is a daily delivery to and from the main library.

The statistics show only a very small decrease in the number of books loaned to the high and normal schools and colleges during the year, and a still smaller decrease in the circulation. This is encouraging since this has been a year of great difficulties everywhere and shows more clearly than ever the need for close cooperation on the part of the library and the schools. (From the report of Miss Emily C. MacCormick, supervisor, stations and high schools; for statistics see p. 200.)

TAKOMA PARK BRANCH.

Although there was a decrease in the juvenile circulation of the Takoma Park branch owing to disturbed conditions in the schools and war work after school hours, the adult circulation shows an encouraging increase. The total circulation for the branch of 39,106 shows a net gain of 899 over 1917. The registrations for the year have been 922, an increase of 315 over the previous year. The net book strength of the Takoma Park collection is 6,402. The periodicals on file at the branch number 58 of which 14 are received as gifts from the publishers of "Life and Health," 12 as gifts from other sources, and 32 are regularly subscribed for.

The adoption of uniform hours of opening (2 to 9 each week day) has resulted in an increased use of the branch by the community.

Since January the study rooms have been reserved as writing rooms for men in uniform; the stationery is furnished by the Y. M.

C. A. at Walter Reed Hospital. An attendance record has been kept which shows that 2,105 men availed themselves of this opportunity.

The work with Walter Reed Hospital has been of especial interest. Numerous requests come from the officers and men on duty. The men engaged in the reconstruction work have been very eager for material on their various subjects. On June 1 the American Library Association appointed Miss Gertrude Thiebaud, librarian at the hospital for a period of three months to arrange and administer the library which is located in the Red Cross house. A daily delivery has been established between the Takoma branch and the hospital library. Requests come to us for books on every imaginable subject. The books on bacteriology, chemistry, dietetics, engineering in all its divisions, gardening, poultry raising, business management, mechanical drawing, psychology and woodworking are always in demand. Poetry is also popular. A large number of requests for books in foreign languages come to us. French books are most in demand; then Spanish, Italian, and even Russian and Polish.

As far as possible assistance has been given to Miss Thiebaud in her work by the members of the staff of the central library as well as the Takoma Park branch. The work with the Walter Reed Hospital will be the important war work for the branch during the coming year. (From the report of Miss Rebecca P. Warner, librarian Takoma Park branch; for statistics see p. 201.)

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

The reference work of the library has been reorganized, unified, and put under a single head. An effort is being made to secure an appropriation for a director of reference work at an adequate salary. For the present the assistant librarian is acting director of reference work, with the general reference and industrial divisions each under a chief reporting to him.

Plans had been made to open last autumn in the large room on the second floor heretofore used as a lecture hall, a fine arts division. Although the plan must be still further postponed, possibly to the end of the war, it may be outlined in prospect. It is expected that in such a division there will be brought together the books and magazines, both for reference and circulation, devoted to painting, drawing, sculpture, music, the stage, games and sports; also the collection of 45,000 mounted pictures in verticle files.

When fully developed in accordance with our plans the reference department will embrace (1) the general reference division proper, located on the main floor, east end, where there will be found books, magazines, pamphlets and clippings of a general reference nature, and on philosophy, religion, sociology, history, geography and literature, together with the District of Columbia collection of clippings and pamphlets; (2) the industrial division located on the ground floor, west end, where there will be found both reference and circulating material, books, magazines, pamphlets, and clippings on trades and industries, business science, engineering, agriculture, domestic arts and science, and manufacturers' catalogues; (3) the fine arts division, already mentioned; and (4) the director of reference work will supervise and unify all library reference work for adult readers whether carried on in branches and stations or at the main library.

The report on the past year's record in both the reference and industrial divisions shows that it has consisted largely of work connected with the war and its allied activities. Many bureaus and divisions of the Government have apparently depended largely, if not mainly, on the reference department of this library for information and help of all sorts. Much of this help has been given by telephone; not infrequently 15 to 20 such telephone calls a day come to the two divisions, each of them in many cases propounding questions requiring much searching. Among the bureaus which most frequently used the library are the Food Administration, the Committee on Public Information, the Tariff Commission, the Ordnance Bureau, the Shipping Board, the Department of Justice, and the Council of National Defense. Many men in uniform frequent the reference and industrial rooms, using library resources in preparing for examinations for higher rank or searching for material on war problems. The participation of women in Red Cross and other war work has been followed by a notable decline in art reading and other study-club work. The study of the usual debating subjects has also decreased.

Many important new technical books have been added to our collection, including many duplicates. All military literature has been moved to the industrial division, so that now it is usable in conjunction with other engineering and technical material. The trade catalogue collection has been largely strengthened. It is much used.

A great deal of pamphlet material has been distributed for different agencies, such as the Food Administration, National War Garden Commission, etc. Bibliographies have been compiled as usual, and two scrapbooks containing contributions to the *Evening Star* have been made, one consisting of the writings of the late James Croggon, the other on District of Columbia suffrage, by Theodore W. Noyes. A scrapbook on food conservation, compiled by a committee of the Twentieth Century Club in connection with the food conservation exhibit, has also been added to our reference material. (From the report of Arthur R. Blessing, assistant librarian; combining also the reports of Miss Frances S. Osborne, reference librarian, and Miss Ruth H. Todd, chief, industrial division. For statistics see pp. 201-202.)

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

The important matter this year was to determine in what ways the children's department could best serve the children in wartime; whether through new forms of service of a specific war character or through development of its normal functions.

Apart from the posting and circulating of publicity material, supplying the children with books and pamphlets in regard to the history of the war and their part in it, and keeping in touch with the teachers and the representatives of the various organizations directing the war activities of the boys and girls (in order to cooperate with them in every possible way), our best opportunity was found to lie in the normal work of the room. At a time when large numbers of children are going to work at the earliest age, when home life is disturbed and schools greatly handicapped by loss of teachers, it is important that the children should find in the library a quiet, well-organized

room with books which will steady and strengthen them. Accordingly, the efforts of the staff were directed to improving the book collection and offering the children more personal assistance in the selection of books.

To develop further this important work requires the addition to the staff of two more persons, expert in the knowledge of children and children's reading. The two chief duties of the United States at present are to win the war and to prepare the youth of the country for the problems of reconstruction after the war. When it is remembered that in the latter, the children's library, as an integral part of the public educational system, has a large and valuable contribution to make, the personnel with which to make it most effectual must be secured. (From the report of Miss Clara W. Herbert, director of children's work; for statistics see pp. 202-203.)

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

The many changes in the personnel of the grade schools naturally had a decided reaction on the school division. Our library work with schools has grown up in a healthy way because of the interest of the teachers and their growing dependence on the library's aid. That there are so many new teachers who are unfamiliar with the help that the library could give them, caused a falling off in the demands for books. The constant demands from various war activities, the Red Cross, war saving stamps, publicity work, etc., naturally so crowded their days that the teachers had no time for what when unknown was regarded as a nonessential. It is a matter of particular congratulation, therefore, that with such pressing demands on them the teachers who had previously used the books with the children felt their need and took books as usual. This year, therefore, though for the first time, the circulation in the school division is less than that of the year previous, the work seems to have especially proved its value.

An experiment was tried during the year to enable the library to reach more of the seventh and eighth grades. One or two pupils in each of these grades in the city were asked through their teachers to come to the library to be instructed to serve as librarians in their classrooms. It was felt this would take from the already very busy teacher the burden of distribution, enable the children to have books and also would give the pupils some instruction in library methods and familiarize them with the library itself. A number of the teachers responded to this offer and the children showed an excellent sense of responsibility and decided interest. Records were well kept and lost books promptly reported.

For years the library has desired to do more with the Catholic parochial schools and had made small beginnings in supplying some of them with books. The past year, however, a more satisfactory method has been worked out. A committee of Catholic sisters and public school teachers was formed, including also the library's director of work with children, the chief of its catalogue department, a Catholic, and its supervisor of work with schools. This committee was asked to review the school collection on the score of acceptability

for use with Catholic children. A committee of about 60 volunteered for this work. To each member multigraphed cards were sent on which she recorded her opinions of the books reviewed. Very few of the books were found not acceptable and most of these only in minor points. A list of the rejected books was made and these books are omitted in making up sets for Catholic schools. A permanent committee was formed to review the books added yearly to the collection to keep the work entirely up to date. Letters were sent to each Catholic parochial school in the District, telling of the work of the committee and inviting them to use the collection. This work was also described in the Catholic diocesan newspaper, in "America," and more at length in the "Catholic Educational Review."

A catalogue of the entire collection was made during the last year. The collection was gone over carefully, titles were added and some removed and the collection was regraded, and many of the annotations were revised. This new edition of the school collection catalogue is now complete for the printer.

An article describing our school work was published in the "Library Journal" and has been requested for reprinting in the bulletin of the Indiana Public Library Commission. (From the report of Miss Louise P. Latimer, supervisor, work with schools; for statistics see p. 203.)

LECTURE HALL AND STUDY ROOM USE.

As has already been indicated the lecture hall has been fitted up for a fine arts division to be opened when the staff shall be so increased as to make that possible. The use of the room for the past year has been confined to purposes connected with the war. From July to November, 1917, it was occupied as headquarters by the large force of the finance committee of the American Library Association War Service Committee for the purpose of raising its fund of more than \$1,700,000 for establishing and maintaining library buildings and service in the military and naval training camps, on transports, and overseas.

Since the completion of that first financial campaign the hall has been used by the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Education for conventions for periods of three days or longer. Several meetings have also been held there by the Food Administration and War Savings Stamps Committee.

The meetings in the study rooms showed the war influence in the nature of the subjects discussed and the absence of peace, anti-war, suffrage, art, and similar organizations holding meetings in previous years. Among the new clubs and committees may be mentioned the Ordnance Department Club organized to provide amusement for the new clerks brought here from a distance, and hospitality and patriotic education committees of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society for the Protection of Families of Soldiers and Sailors of the National Army, the Council of National Defense, War Savings Stamps and Liberty Loan Committees. (From the report of Miss Grace B. Finney, chief, circulating department; for table of organizations holding meetings in the study rooms, see p. 204.)

ACCESSIONS—PURCHASES, TRANSFERS, AND GIFTS.

The net strength of the library at the close of the fiscal year was 206,994 volumes, a net increase of 10,576 volumes over last year. The accessions numbered 20,579 volumes, including 17,970 purchases, 1,294 gifts, 1,091 copyright transfers, and 224 serials bound. The total amount of money spent for books from the congressional appropriation, desk, and donation funds was \$14,290.40, the average cost per volume being \$0.795. The increase of \$1,500 in the congressional appropriation for books was especially welcome in view of the rising prices of books. For the coming year the book fund is still further increased to the extent of \$2,500.

The gifts received during the year included a great deal of pamphlet material on the conduct of the war, especially from the Food Administration and the Committee on Public Information. This is valuable in our pamphlet collection and for distribution. The gift of 293 review copies of recent publications from the Evening Star Newspaper Co. was much appreciated.

In the selection of books for purchase in each department of the library, every effort has been made to meet as fully as possible the constant demand for books pertaining to all phases of the war. The order division has also been of service to various Government organizations in furnishing bibliographical information, in identifying titles of books. (From the report of Miss Emma Hance, chief, order and accessions division; for statistics, see pp. 204–205.)

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

A vein of military activity permeated the field of cataloguing work during the past year. The entire collection of books on military and naval subjects was transferred to the open shelves of the industrial division. The woman's committee of the Council of National Defense solicited a continuation of our cooperation with its library work begun in the spring of 1917. We were asked to take over the supervision of its library unit, but want of time prevented the acceptance of this task. Instead an offer was made to coach the volunteer assistant in charge and to assume responsibility of subject work for French and English books and magazine articles on women's work in the war, using printed cards from the Library of Congress whenever available. In addition to this some collaborative work was undertaken in connection with a bibliography of "Women and the War." Annotations were furnished for many of the books to be listed, and some magazine material was contributed. Besides this cooperative work, assistance was given to a number of departmental librarians who visited the library in quest of information and advice in regard to classification and subject work. In one instance, an explanation of our treatment of material proved to be just what was wanted to start a subject index of reports on all military phases of food distribution.

Although considerably hampered by the resignation of two-thirds of the cataloguing force, it was gratifying to know that the library could contribute its quota of trained people to the Government clerical war force, besides numbering one of its staff among the soldier boys fighting overseas. (From the report of Miss Julia H. Laskey, chief, catalogue department; for statistics, see p. 205.)

BINDERY DEPARTMENT.

The general disturbance of business that the country at large has experienced has been markedly felt in our bindery both in regard to labor and in securing manufacturing materials. The increase in the price of stock has been almost universal. Buckram, which we were obliged to adopt as our standard binding material, is selling to-day for three times its normal price, and for more than twice what we paid one year ago.

The greater use that has come to many of the local libraries, as a result of war research work being carried on, has brought about some consultations as to methods of binding, and in regard to the division and arrangement of publications to make them more available for general use.

Beneficial legislation affecting the per diem employees of the District has improved the working conditions of our bindery force, and the proposed increase will give still greater encouragement; but it will be necessary as a matter of justice for us to grant a further increase to hold our experienced staff.

Only four people were employed the entire year, with a binder's assistant for about six months. Employing a smaller force enabled us to divert a larger percentage of our binding appropriation to the purchase of stock. This was the only solution we were able to devise to continue the work the coming year under present circumstances. Nearly every dollar of the present sum at our disposal will be required to cover our pay roll if we secure a fifth person as we should in order to adjust the work most advantageously. As the end of the present fiscal year will find the stock practically exhausted, an increased appropriation will be absolutely essential to enable us to render as efficient service to the library as we have in the past. (From the report of Miss Elizabeth P. Gray, supervisor of binding; for statistics, see p. 205.)

• AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.

The library has two delivery automobiles. One has gone nearly 20,000 miles in three years' service and the other has traveled more than 6,000 miles in one year. One is used almost exclusively for the delivery of books to schools and for their collection. It has also been equipped with a set of book shelves on rollers for the delivery of books to playgrounds. When the automobile goes to a playground the shelves may be drawn out and supported by a standard, thus making it possible to select books from the automobile case just as from library shelves. The other car is used for all of the ordinary messenger work. It has also brought in thousands of books and magazines contributed by citizens during the continuous campaign of the last year for the collection of books for soldiers' and sailors' libraries. The library very much needs a third car, a passenger vehicle, for inspection work, for branch, station, and school visiting, for the keeping of speaking engagements with citizens and parent-teacher associations, to be used for these purposes by the librarian, director of children's work, and the supervisor of stations and school work.

THE TRAINING CLASS.

During the year more than one-half the professional staff of the library resigned to accept positions under the United States Government at advances in salaries ranging from \$30 to \$50 per month. Since it was financially impossible to fill the vacancies with library school graduates or experienced persons from other libraries, the task of discovering and training those who could suitably fill the gaps fell upon the acting director of the training class.

At a time when training and experience are not required in order to command relatively high salaries it was extremely difficult to attract persons into classes requiring for admission high personal and educational qualifications, and which offered upon completion a beginning monthly salary of \$49.50. Consequently, the regular eight months class numbers six, only one-half the number required to supply the library in normal times; hence it was necessary, in order to meet the emergencies arising in January and February, to conduct two one-month courses fitting persons for junior clerical positions only. The training of these students was limited to technical details with no instruction in the use of books, which constitutes the major preparation for professional positions. Of the 16 members in these classes, 10 were appointed to the staff; 7 of these remain in the service of the library. Since all members of the various classes were appointed by June 1, leaving the library with no eligible list, a new class was organized in July to begin a six-months course of training.

The time has come when it is imperative that the class have the full time and undivided attention of a competent director. Recruiting students of the right caliber and training them for positions of responsibility into which, in too many cases, necessity places them without much supplementary experience, is an arduous and important work. Without jeopardizing the educational standards of the library, it can not longer be left to the odds and ends of time which the acting director can secure from her other duties as director of children's work. It is equally important so to raise the scale of library salaries that well qualified persons will be willing to accept library positions after completing our course of training.

An account of the library's plan of conducting junior classes for the purpose of recruiting the library service in war time was published in the July "Library Journal." (From the report of Miss Clara W. Herbert, acting director, library training class; for record of all previous training classes, see p. 206.)

THE LIBRARY STAFF.

As has already been noted the staff has been thoroughly disorganized by excessive resignations throughout the year. It is safe to say that resignations from our staff have always averaged higher than from any other of the larger American municipal libraries. The past year we have far outstripped our previous unenviable records. The reasons for this have been that in peace time we have required high standards of education and training and then paid, because of low statutory salaries, far less than the salaries prevailing

in other Government libraries to which we have steadily lost members from our staff. With the coming of war the Government has so largely increased the compensation for merely clerical service, as well as for library assistants and filing clerks, even with the most meager training and experience, that the library, formerly at a great disadvantage, is now hopelessly outclassed. The only way the library has managed to survive has been that a certain few members of the staff, loving public library work and believing that the library has important work to do in war time, have refused the offers of higher salaries pressed upon them and have remained with the library. With this devoted, loyal, trained, and experienced nucleus, together with those to whom a minimum of training has been given before appointment, the library has kept afloat, even in the face of discouraging resignations.

The library estimates that form a part of the library trustees' report (pp. 180-183) provide for minimum salaries for professional and clerical service of \$900 and from that minimum they are graded up to \$1,200 for chiefs of minor and to \$1,500 for chiefs of major divisions of the library service. These proposals are very modest. They look to the provision of salaries proper to prewar conditions. If the salaries paid for routine clerical duties in the war work of the Government should be taken as our standard the minimum should be \$1,200 and they should be graded up to \$1,500 or \$1,800 for chiefs of minor and \$1,800 to \$2,000 for chiefs of major divisions of the library service.

The estimates also provide for increases in the compensation of pages, since we can not keep competent boys for the present salaries but have been compelled to employ girls who either break down under the physical strain or speedily get better salaries elsewhere. They also provide for better wages for the building force which has likewise suffered excessive losses.

Among the especially regretted resignations of the past year was that of William J. Hamilton, who has become secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission. His name has been added to the long list of this library's former assistant librarians who have gone to better paid positions.

Counting no one who has not gone directly from the library staff, the library's service flag contains but one star. Edward F. Lawson, from the cataloguing staff, volunteered and is serving overseas with the Coast Artillery. Since the war began the war service of members of the staff has included draft registration work, participation in camp library and other money-raising campaigns, Red Cross, and other similar work. The library trustees permitted the librarian to act as librarian of the American Library Association camp library at Camp Meade for April and May, and Mr. Blessing, the assistant librarian, to serve in the same capacity for June.

The library was represented at the American Library Association conference at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 1-5 by the librarian, by Miss Flora Brown, the librarian's secretary, and by Miss Clara W. Herbert, director of children's work and acting director of library training class.

As in the past bimonthly meetings of heads of departments have been held throughout the year. The librarian acts as chairman and the librarian's secretary keeps the minutes of such meetings. Rou-

tine and special reports are presented and internal policies are discussed and shaped. The experience of the past year, so full of stress, has strengthened my appreciation of the splendid spirit of loyalty and devotion to the service that characterize the staff generally, particularly the chiefs of divisions and others who have stood by the ship.

LIBRARY BRANCHES IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

In last year's report it was announced that arrangements were being made for the opening of branch libraries in the Park View and Powell School buildings on the basis laid down in the librarian's special report on branch library development. There was a delay in the installation of necessary equipment so that it was impossible to open these branches at the beginning of the season. Meantime the disorganizing conditions already mentioned became such that it has been found necessary to postpone indefinitely the opening of these or any other branches in public school buildings. Even if the library force should be so strengthened that we could furnish the staffs for conducting branches in school buildings, the recent influx of population has so crowded most of the schools that it is unlikely that many of them now have vacant rooms that could be used for library purposes.

Although the plan of establishing and conducting branch libraries in school buildings can not at present be put into effect it is none the less important to work in that direction and the following steps have been taken in furtherance of the plan:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia in their report for 1917 gave their formal approval to the plan outlined in the librarian's special report. The superintendent of schools made a special report to the board of education commenting on certain features of the librarian's special report on this subject. At the request of the library board a conference was held attended by members of the two boards, by the superintendent of schools, who by appointment during the year is now also a member of the library board and chairman of its committee on branch libraries, and by the librarian.

This joint conference gave the most cordial expressions of complete approval of the general plan outlined in the librarian's special report and voted to recommend to the board of education and the library board the adoption of the following joint program in furtherance of the plans for the establishment and maintenance of branches of the Public Library in public school buildings:

1. That the board of education should regularly give advance notice to the board of library trustees whenever it was proposed to erect a new school building or to enlarge an existing school building in order that the library board might decide whether in its judgment such school building ought to have a Public Library branch, and that if in the judgment of the library board a branch library ought to be included there should be full consultation between the two boards in order to agree as to whether to ask to have such library room included in the estimates and plans for the building.

2. That as a matter of policy wherever provision is made in a school building for a branch of the Public Library such provision should consist of a separate room with both an outside entrance and an inside entrance and should not consist simply of an enlarged cor-

ridor or similar place otherwise inapplicable for school purposes. It was, however, recognized that in certain instances, particularly in old buildings, there might be space that could be put to use as a branch library when it would not be practicable to make an outside entrance.

3. That the estimates for funds for the construction of such branch library rooms and for their equipment (other than books) should be included in the estimates of the board of education. It was also agreed that the librarian of the Public Library ought to be consulted with reference to the planning and equipment of such branch library rooms in school buildings.

4. That in the maintenance of such branch libraries in public school buildings the expenses for heating, lighting, and janitor service should be met by the board of education as a part of the school building upkeep and that the expenditures for books and professional library service should be met by the library board. Transportation of books should be a Public Library service.

5. The question had been raised as to the division of authority involved in the occupation of portions of public school buildings by professional employees of the library board. It was agreed that the administrative questions involved might properly be a matter of adjustment between the superintendent of schools and the public librarian.

6. The question of the use of portable school buildings as branch libraries in school yards was brought up, but no statement of policy was formulated.

The forgoing program has been formally approved by the library board and is understood to be still pending before the board of education. After such approval by the board of education it will be submitted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for their approval.

For several years the library board room has also been used as a training classroom. During the past year the trustees accepted my invitation to hold their regular monthly meetings in the librarian's commodious office, thereby denying themselves, in the interest of growing training class needs, the privilege of meeting in their own handsome room. For this as well as for their untiring consideration and interest in all that concerns the advancement of the library I wish on behalf of the staff to express our appreciation.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Librarian.

The TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

LIBRARY STATISTICS ACCORDING TO FORM ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Annual report for year ended June 30, 1918.

Name of library : Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Population served (latest statistics or estimate—state which) : 450,000 (estimate).

Terms of use : Free for lending, free for reference.

Total number of agencies : 178.

Consisting of : Central library, 1 ; branches, 1 (in its own building) ; schools, 116 (990 collections sent to 388 classrooms in 107 schools) ; stations, 10 ; home libraries, 14 ; playgrounds, 11 ; miscellaneous, 25.

Number of days open during the year (central library) : 359.

Hours open each week for lending (central library) : 72.

Hours open each week for reading (central library) : 79.

ACCESSIONS AND USE.

			Total.
Number of volumes at beginning of year			196, 418
Number of volumes added during year by purchase			17, 970
Number of volumes added during year by gift or exchange			2, 385
Number of volumes added during year by binding material not otherwise counted			224
Number of volumes lost or withdrawn during year			10, 003
Total number at end of year			206, 994
	Adult.	Juvenile.	
Number of volumes lent for home use, fiction	293, 433	191, 240	484, 673
Total number of volumes lent for home use	503, 178	362, 182	865, 360
Number of volumes sent to agencies			56, 184
Number of prints lent for home use			72, 592
Number of borrowers registered during year	17, 364	3, 840	21, 204
Total number of registered borrowers			55, 228

Registration period, years: 3.

Number of periodicals and newspapers currently received (give both number of titles and copies, not pieces): 654 titles, 829 copies.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts from—		Payments for—	
Unexpended balance	\$1, 005. 41	Maintenance:	
Congressional appropriation (one-half from District of Columbia, one-half from National Treasury)	95, 439. 12	Books	\$14, 258. 71
Endowment funds	90. 00	Periodicals	1, 298. 74
Fines and sale of publications	6, 142. 38	Binding	5, 262. 67
Duplicate pay collection	806. 20	Salaries, library service	61, 697. 73
Gifts	23. 00	Salaries, janitor service	7, 011. 22
Other sources	583. 08	Heat	1, 830. 97
		Light	2, 527. 80
		Other maintenance	7, 682. 91
		Total maintenance	101, 570. 75
		Balance	2, 518. 44
Total	104, 089. 19	Total	104, 089. 19

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT STATISTICS.

CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT.

Statistics of circulation.

	1916-17	1917-18	Increase.	Decrease.
Total circulation, including main library, Takoma Park branch, and all outside agencies.....	888,053	865,360	.....	22,693
Total number of volumes of fiction lent (adult, 293,433; juvenile, 191,240).....	471,723	484,673	12,950	.....
Total number of volumes sent from library to agencies (schools, stations, institutions, etc.).....	57,586	56,184	.....	1,402
Total number of pictures lent ¹	114,610	72,592	.....	42,018
Number of new borrowers registered.....	11,292	15,821	4,529	.....
Total number of cards in force.....	51,115	55,228	4,113	.....
Circulation:				
Central library.....	566,545	580,598	14,053	.....
Deposit stations (10).....	61,843	53,876	.....	7,967
High schools (7).....	18,437	18,403	.....	34
Graded schools (107), playgrounds (11), home libraries (14), and other juvenile outside agencies (14).....	193,746	172,612	.....	21,134
Takoma Park branch (2 school stations, 4,485).....	38,207	39,106	899	.....
Other outside agencies (2 adult).....	657	765	108	.....
Average daily circulation, central library.....	1,833	1,878	45	.....
Average monthly circulation, including Takoma branch, stations, and schools.....	74,004	72,174	.....	1,830
Days open for circulation, central library.....	309	309	.....	.....

¹ Counting of separate pictures on a mount was discontinued July 1, 1917. Comparing by mounts, the decrease is 26,933.

Statistics of registration.

Gross registration, June 30, 1917.....	225,354
Total number of cards in force, June 30, 1917.....	51,115
Registration:	
Central library (adult 16,166, juvenile 2,951).....	19,117
Takoma Park branch (adult 610, juvenile 312).....	922
Deposit stations.....	1,165
	21,204
Deductions:	
Expired during the year.....	17,038
Left town.....	30
Deceased.....	22
Canceled.....	1
	17,091
Gross registration, June 30, 1918.....	246,558
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1918.....	55,228
Average registration per day.....	59
Teacher's cards in force June 30, 1918.....	1,640

Home circulation from deposit stations and outside agencies.

Stations.	Adult, 1916-17.	Adult, 1917-18.	Juve- nile, 1916-17.	Juve- nile, 1917-18.	Total.		In- crease.	De- crease.	Hours open per week.
					1916-17	1917-18			
Alliance House.....	273	463	1,054	929	1,327	1,392	65	.....	2
Birney School station ¹.....	.....	34	.....	187	.....	221	221	.....	2
Friendship House.....	2,759	2,243	5,938	4,249	8,697	6,492	.....	2,205	6
Georgetown, 9 months ².....	.....	672	.....	6,721	.....	7,393	7,393	.....	3
Neighborhood House.....	4,505	3,511	10,385	7,596	14,890	11,107	.....	3,783	3
Noel House.....	5,365	5,518	6,868	6,587	12,233	12,105	.....	128	4
Public Interest Association ³.....	.....	116	.....	114	.....	230	230	.....	4
Social Settlement ⁴	58	.....	627	.....	685	.....	.....	685	3
Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A. ¹.....	.....	35	.....	52	.....	87	87	.....	3
United States Geological Survey ⁴	1,751	.....	.....	.....	1,751	.....	.....	1,751	Daily.
Woodward & Lothrop.....	3,697	1,945	484	350	4,181	2,290	.....	1,891	Daily.
Y. M. C. A.	15,310	9,481	2,769	3,078	18,079	12,559	.....	5,520	Daily.
Total.....	33,718	24,013	28,125	29,863	61,843	53,876	.....	7,967	.....
District Building.....	1,464	1,085	.....	.....	1,464	1,085	.....	379	.....
Nurses' Children's Hospital..	108	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	108	.....
Sanitarium.....	549	.....	.....	.....	549	.....	.....	549	.....
Summer High School.....	.....	227	.....	.....	.....	227	227	.....	.....
United States Geological Survey messenger boys.....	.....	538	.....	.....	.....	538	538	.....	.....
Grand total.....	35,839	25,863	.....	.....	63,964	55,726	.....	8,238	.....

¹ Open 1 month.
² Administered by children's department until October, 1917.
³ Open 2 months.
⁴ Discontinued.

High schools, normal schools, and colleges, comparative statistics.

Schools.	1916-17				1917-18				In- crease.	De- crease.
	Vol- umes sent.	Circu- lation.	Aver- age.	Refer- ence use.	Vol- umes sent.	Circu- lation.	Aver- age.	Refer- ence use.		
Armstrong.....	179	572	3	10	208	588	3	35	16	.....
Business.....	336	1,875	7	54	492	3,069	8	94	1,149	.....
Central.....	446	1,034	3	74	690	1,122	2	194	88	.....
Dunbar.....	234	864	5	51	177	257	2	47	.....	607
Eastern.....	749	10,365	16	92	769	12,119	18	97	1,754	.....
McKinley.....	553	1,897	5	133	368	861	3	112	.....	1,036
Western.....	960	1,344	2	268	544	819	2	212	.....	525
Total.....	3,457	17,951	6	682	3,248	17,935	7	791	.....	16
Howard University.....	185	469	3	35	103	345	4	24	.....	124
St. John's.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	120	3	65	120	.....
Wilson Normal,.....	71	17	1	54	59	3	1	56	.....	14
Total.....	3,713	18,437	6	771	3,508	18,403	7	936	.....	34

TAKOMA PARK BRANCH.

Circulation by months.

Month.	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.	Stations.	
				Adult.	Juvenile
1917.					
July.....	1,674	899	2,573	.....	.....
August.....	1,822	964	2,786	.....	.....
September.....	1,860	756	2,616	.....	.....
October.....	1,684	774	2,458	95	527
November.....	1,828	795	2,623	112	570
December.....	1,789	688	2,477	54	440
1918.					
January.....	2,091	778	2,869	103	524
February.....	2,225	1,041	3,266	51	237
March.....	2,445	1,242	3,687	97	557
April.....	2,165	959	3,124	88	399
May.....	2,064	893	2,957	116	515
June.....	2,386	799	3,185	(1)	(1)
Total.....	24,033	10,588	34,621	716	3,769
West School.....	464	2,701	3,165	.....	.....
Woodburn School.....	252	1,068	1,320	.....	.....
Grand total.....	24,749	14,357	39,106	.....	.....

¹ Closed.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Reading room use.

	Total books brought to room.		Sundays only.			
			Readers.		Books brought to room.	
	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17
July.....	2,301	1,909	714	547	181	154
August.....	1,844	2,200	562	706	140	161
September.....	2,172	2,361	822	779	318	171
October.....	2,852	3,528	825	1,058	327	534
November.....	2,746	3,234	1,174	882	315	270
December.....	2,495	3,006	1,129	920	297	312
January.....	2,784	3,883	1,459	872	247	423
February.....	2,599	3,438	1,266	993	333	385
March.....	2,766	3,541	1,561	765	356	326
April.....	2,507	3,471	948	962	281	363
May.....	2,475	2,959	832	662	256	307
June.....	2,613	2,373	950	634	342	198
Total.....	53,155	35,903	12,242	9,780	3,393	3,604

Books, magazines, and pamphlets circulated from reference division.

	Books.	Magazines.	Pamphlets.	Total.
1917.				
July.....	40	140	71	251
August.....	36	152	50	238
September.....	20	131	38	189
October.....	57	146	65	268
November.....	43	176	79	298
December.....	32	187	88	307
1918.				
January.....	48	164	98	310
February.....	62	160	93	315
March.....	86	139	182	407
April.....	34	117	64	215
May.....	48	103	99	250
June.....	55	111	46	212
Total.....	561	1,726	973	3,260

Statistics for industrial division.

Months.	1915-16			1916-17			1917-18		
	Books.	Magazines.	Total.	Books.	Magazines.	Total.	Books.	Magazines.	Total.
July.....	2,715	566	3,281	2,607	470	3,077	2,753	459	3,212
August.....	2,764	552	3,316	2,896	555	3,451	3,085	607	3,692
September.....	2,793	625	3,418	3,366	596	3,962	3,612	612	4,222
October.....	3,762	634	4,396	4,011	633	4,644	4,299	620	4,919
November.....	3,830	761	4,591	3,959	693	4,652	4,203	519	4,722
December.....	3,439	605	4,044	3,666	719	4,385	3,707	485	4,192
January.....	4,114	746	4,860	4,420	814	5,234	4,449	558	5,007
February.....	4,243	783	5,026	4,014	725	4,738	4,410	722	5,132
March.....	4,401	943	5,344	4,605	787	5,392	4,245	554	4,799
April.....	3,489	609	4,098	3,583	583	4,166	3,742	525	4,267
May.....	3,145	504	3,649	3,599	609	4,208	3,548	458	4,006
June.....	2,607	536	3,143	2,873	572	3,445	3,231	382	3,613
Total.....	41,302	7,864	49,166	43,599	7,755	51,354	45,284	6,499	51,783

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.**Children's room circulation:**

Fiction.....	77,505
Nonfiction.....	67,307
Total.....	144,812

School division circulation:

Fiction.....	79,379
Nonfiction.....	88,343
Total.....	167,722

School stations circulation 1 (open 3 months only):

Fiction.....	1,138
Nonfiction.....	567
Total.....	1,705

Home library circulation, including playgrounds and outside agencies:

Fiction.....	3,382
Nonfiction.....	1,508
Total.....	4,890

Total juvenile circulation administration through central children's room..... 319,129

Juvenile circulation, Takoma:

Fiction.....	6,219
Nonfiction.....	4,369
Total.....	10,588

Juvenile circulation in West and Woodburn School stations
(administered by Takoma):

Fiction.....	1,819
Nonfiction.....	1,950
Total.....	3,769

Total juvenile circulation administered through Takoma.....	14,357
---	--------

Total juvenile circulation administered through central children's department and Takoma.....	333,486
---	---------

Fine postals sent.....	¹ 2,294
Applications mailed.....	2,706

Comparative statistics.

	1916-17	1917-18	Decrease.
Children's room.....	145,769	144,812	957
School division.....	186,619	167,722	18,897
School stations.....	8,618	¹ 1,705	6,913
Home libraries, playgrounds, etc.....	7,127	4,890	2,237
Total.....	348,133	319,129	² 29,004

¹ Report for 3-month period only, station being taken over by the stations division in October, 1917.² Net decrease.

DIVISION OF WORK WITH SCHOOLS, SEPTEMBER, 1917-JUNE, 1918.

Number of volumes sent to schools grouped, by months.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Volumes sent.....	5,051	6,609	3,819	4,346	3,057	6,020	4,073	5,572	1,788	120	40,455
Volumes returned:											
Fiction.....			2,104	2,704	2,267	2,240	1,436	3,172	421	4,116	18,460
Nonfiction.....			2,656	2,771	2,790	2,302	1,694	3,938	561	5,283	21,995
Total.....			4,760	5,475	5,057	4,542	3,130	7,110	982	9,399	40,455

Comparative statistics, 1916-17 and 1917-18.

	1916-17	1917-18	Decrease.	Increase.
Volumes in collection.....	13,533	14,422	.....	889
Issues of volumes to schools.....	43,727	40,455	3,272	.....
Circulation.....	186,619	167,722	18,897	.....
Average circulation per issue to schools.....	4.30	4.09	0.21	.....
Average circulation per volume in the collection.....	13.78	11.62	2.16	.....
Rooms to which sets of books were sent.....	435	388	47	.....
School buildings to which sets of books were sent.....	115	107	8	.....
Number of sets sent to classrooms.....	1,107	990	117	.....
Volumes on which no records were kept.....	731	807	.....	76

¹ Fine postal records include 10-day notices from July to June plus 5-day notices July to November.

STUDY ROOM USE.

Anthropological Society-----	8	Ordinance Department Club-----	10
Authors Club-----	18	Patriotic education committee, D. A. R.-----	2
Capital Hill Literary Society-----	2	Prince Georges County, council of defense-----	2
Child Welfare Association-----	1	Prince Georges County, Federa- tion of Women's Clubs educa- tion committee-----	9
Colonial Beach Improvement So- ciety-----	11	Prince Georges County, liberty loan committee-----	1
D. A. R. committee-----	5	Prince Georges County, war sav- ing stamps committee-----	1
Daughters of Founders and Pa- triotis of America-----	6	Single Tax Association-----	20
District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs-----	1	Society of Philosophical Inquiry--	16
District of Columbia Library As- sociation-----	2	Society for Protection of Families of Soldiers and Sailors of Na- tional Army-----	1
Educational committees of Dis- trict of Columbia clubs-----	1	Society of Dental Hygiene-----	1
Elementary Sunday School Teach- ers' Union-----	29	Teachers' Meeting-----	1
Emerson Study Club-----	10	Twentieth Century Club, parlia- mentary law section-----	1
Food Administration section, Twentieth Century Club-----	2	Training class of the Public Li- brary-----	8
French classes (3)-----	105	Van Haagen Bible Study Club---	16
Grade Teachers' Union-----	2	Washington Center of the Drama League-----	3
Hospitality committee, D. A. R.---	1	Washington Racing Pigeon Club--	22
League of American Pen Women---	11	Washington Safety First Associa- tion-----	1
Legion of Loyal Women-----	15	W o m a n ' s Interdenominational Missionary Union-----	11
Literary Club-----	2		
Mount Pleasant Citizens' Asso- ciation-----	1	Total-----	372
National Capital Poultry and Pigeon Association-----	12		
National Shakespeare Federation---	1		
Neighborhood Festival Commit- tee-----	1		

PICTURE COLLECTION CIRCULATION.

Agriculture-----	2,253	Holidays-----	1,006
Animals-----	5,218	Industries-----	4,797
Bible-----	1,653	Insects-----	1,052
Birds-----	2,544	Literature-----	3,331
Fine arts-----	1,849	Miscellaneous-----	9,146
Geography-----	19,999	Portraits-----	467
United States Geography-----	5,297		
History-----	7,761	Total-----	72,592
United States History-----	6,219		

BOOK ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Purchases-----	17,970	Average cost per volume---	\$0.795
Gifts-----	1,294		
Copyright transfers-----	1,091		
Serials bound-----	224		
Total accessions-----	20,579		
Net withdrawals-----	10,003		
Net increase-----	10,576		
Net strength of library---	206,994		
Congressional appropria- tion-----	\$10,000.00		
Desk fund-----	4,240.75		
Donation fund (W.A.S.)---	17.96		
Exchange-----	31.69		
Total expenditures---	14,290.40		

DUPLICATE COLLECTION.

Main library:			
Number of volumes added-----		476	
Cost-----		\$497.17	
Takoma Park Branch:			
Number of volumes added-----		21	
Cost-----		\$22.65	
Copyright transfers received---		1,202	
Current fiction reviewed:			
Adult-----		317	
Accepted-----		213	
Rejected-----		104	

Current fiction reviewed.—Con.	
Juvenile -----	30
Accepted -----	26
Rejected -----	4
Books sent to persons leaving recommendations -----	238
<i>Expenditures by departments.</i>	
Reference department:	
Reference division ---	\$236.95
Industrial division ---	810.22
Total -----	1,047.17
Per cent -----	7.2
Circulation department:	
Nonfiction -----	3,334.41
Noncurrent fiction -----	945.60
New fiction -----	256.15
Duplicate collection ---	494.12
Traveling libraries ---	2,700.07
Total -----	7,730.35

Per cent -----	53.6
Children's department:	
Children's room -----	2,461.64
Schools division -----	2,469.42
Total -----	4,931.06
Per cent -----	34.6
Takoma Park Branch:	
Adult nonfiction -----	91.18
Fiction -----	139.69
Duplicate collection ---	21.52
Juvenile -----	261.23
Total -----	513.62
Per cent -----	100.00
Grand total -----	\$14,222.20

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

1917	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Volumes shelf-listed.....	1,420		1,675	2,076	1,286	1,865
Volumes classified and catalogued.....	1,145	80	1,543	2,107	681	1,573
New titles catalogued.....	302	74	262	364	281	265
Parts of books catalogued.....	16		9	27	32	29
Cards written and filed.....	2,555	573	1,911	4,405	3,808	3,865

1918	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
Volumes shelf-listed.....	2,609	1,078	1,932	1,994	2,013	2,386	20,334
Volumes classified and catalogued.....	2,614	1,002	1,431	826	921	1,560	15,483
New titles catalogued.....	275	421	418	291	282	390	3,625
Parts of books catalogued.....	67	66	107	77	49	46	525
Cards written and filed.....	2,548	3,129	4,191	4,082	2,868	3,559	37,494

BINDERY DEPARTMENT.

<i>Output of plant.</i>	
Stock brought forward.....	\$754.73
Congressional appropriation:	
Services -----	3,401.12
Manufacturer's stock ---	1,596.48
Emergency fund:	
Manufacturer's stock ---	16.62
Total expended -----	5,768.95
Credit by stock on hand ---	1,580.62½
Actual cost of product -----	4,188.32½
Binding:	Volumes.
Main collections -----	7,286
Duplicate collections -----	207
Takoma Branch -----	274
Total bound -----	7,767

Reinforcing, gilding and repair work:	
Central library—	
Magazines reinforced ---	1,631
Call numbers gilded ---	2,654
Books repaired (piece) ---	1,702
Books repaired (time) ---	2,114
Books pasted for circulation -----	7,493
Takoma Branch—	
Books repaired (piece) ---	12
Books repaired (time) ---	19
Books pasted for circulation -----	274

RECORD OF TRAINING CLASSES, 1905-1918.

	Examined.	Admitted.	Completed course or appointed before completion.	Appointed in Public Library.	Served in other libraries.	Now in Public Library.
1904-5.....	10	6	3	3	3	.....
1905-6.....	24	17	14	13	3	3
1906-7.....	9	9	6	6	3	3
1907-8.....	27	21	15	14	8	.....
1908-9.....	12	10	7	6	2	2
1909-10.....	12	10	9	7	6	1
1910-11.....	15	11	11	8	2	4
1911-12.....	16	12	12	9	7	.....
1912-13.....	20	14	12	6	3	4
1913-14.....	14	9	4	4	.....	.....
1914-15.....	28	14	12	8	2	2
1915-16.....	24	12	10	7	1	4
1916-17.....	24	13	10	6	.....	9
1917-18 ¹	16	10	6	6	.....	6
Junior 1 ².....	.....	8	7	6	.....	4
Junior 2 ³.....	.....	8	8	4	.....	3
Total.....	251	184	146	113	40	45

¹ Senior. Misses Mary E. Bidwell, Sarah P. Coleman, Elizabeth L. Harrison, Beulah B. Kendrick, Mabel Perry, Mary B. Shear.

² Junior 1. Misses Mary C. Anderson, Margaret H. Barnes, Eva M. Bishop, Mrs. Beth W. Harrell, Misses Evangeline J. M. Holler, Katherine C. Raedy, Mathilde D. Williams, Dorothy E. Wilson.

³ Junior 2. Mesdames Irene McN. Elkins, Katharine D. Everest, L. H. Fairman, Ada C. Hall, Harvey I. Lebo, Misses Jeannette E. Marley, Jane Page, Florence Scofield.

MUNICIPAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AND CIRCULATION PER CAPITA, 1917 OR 1918.

Cities (ranked census estimates).	Population, 1917 or 1918.	Expenditures, 1917 or 1918.	Per capita expenditures.	Home circulation, volumes.	Expenditures per volume circulated.	Per capita circulation.
New York City.....	6,035,801	\$1,592,844.98	\$0.263	18,495,279	\$0.086	3.04
New York Public.....	¹ 3,497,000	² 882,334.61	.252	10,709,095	.082	3.09
Brooklyn.....	¹ 1,975,801	518,117.23	.252	5,944,298	.085	2.10
Queens.....	¹ 563,000	192,393.14	.341	1,840,886	.104	3.27
Chicago.....	¹ 2,514,249	676,678.50	.265	6,724,070	.100	2.64
Philadelphia.....	³ 1,750,000	343,827.92	.196	3,148,509	.109	1.79
St. Louis.....	¹ 800,000	271,392.60	.339	1,971,808	.137	2.46
Boston.....	⁴ 767,813	455,144.02	.592	2,074,455	.219	2.57
Cleveland.....	¹ 700,000	432,257.02	.617	3,410,166	.126	4.87
Baltimore.....	¹ 585,000	104,953.90	.179	661,431	.158	1.13
Pittsburgh.....	¹ 600,000	319,610.88	.532	1,638,059	.195	2.73
Old City.....	.....	268,963.20	.....	1,245,605	.215	.....
Allegheny.....	.....	50,647.68	.....	392,454	.129	.....
Detroit.....	¹ 914,896	317,998.86	.347	1,803,482	.176	1.97
San Francisco.....	¹ 580,000	138,498.27	.238	1,197,204	.115	2.06
Los Angeles.....	⁵ 607,587	234,630.35	.386	2,468,593	.095	4.06
Cincinnati.....	¹ ⁶ 520,000	200,602.30	.386	1,701,121	.117	3.27
Buffalo.....	² 475,781	135,650.15	.285	1,752,653	.077	3.68
Milwaukee.....	⁷ 501,535	143,756.80	.286	1,460,603	.098	2.91
Newark.....	⁴ 418,789	157,687.48	.376	1,170,034	.134	2.76
New Orleans.....	¹ 405,000	44,323.97	.109	411,185	.107	1.01
Washington.....	¹ 450,000	101,570.75	.225	865,360	.116	1.92
Minneapolis.....	⁶ 400,000	206,000.00	.515	1,568,078	.131	3.92
Seattle.....	⁴ 365,445	180,468.77	.493	1,432,727	.125	3.92
Jersey City.....	⁴ 312,557	85,124.68	.272	1,039,405	.081	3.32
Kansas City.....	⁴ 315,000	111,963.08	.355	755,314	.112	2.39
Indianapolis.....	¹ 300,000	115,878.47	.386	649,037	.178	2.16
Portland, Oreg.....	⁴ 295,463	160,560.41	.545	1,582,259	.101	5.30
Denver.....	⁴ 268,439	79,224.59	.258	770,851	.102	2.49
Rochester.....	⁴ 264,714	76,582.14	.288	874,739	.087	3.30
St. Paul.....	⁵ 291,140	159,774.18	.548	817,023	.195	2.80
Providence.....	¹ 247,660	84,386.71	.340	324,666	.256	1.31
Louisville.....	¹ 237,012	110,012.01	.464	1,153,816	.096	4.87
Columbus.....	¹ 265,000	30,597.61	.115	215,183	.142	0.81
Oakland.....	⁶ 350,000	113,556.11	.324	873,139	.130	2.49
Atlanta.....	¹ 290,000	31,031.01	.155	408,686	.075	2.04
Omaha.....	¹ 214,000	47,609.00	.222	404,037	.117	1.88
Toledo.....	¹ 250,000	54,467.03	.217	426,646	.127	1.70
Totals and averages.....	29,268,682	9,231,120.41	.315	74,381,956	.124	2.05

¹ Librarian's estimate.

² Circulation department only.

³ World Almanac (1917).

⁴ Census Bureau estimate (1917).

⁵ City directory estimate.

⁶ City and county.

⁷ Census Bureau estimate (1916).

REPORT OF TREASURER.

JULY 1, 1917—JUNE 30, 1918.

Receipts, desk fund.

Balance on hand June 30, 1917	\$809. 46
Fines:	
Issue department (central library)	\$4, 193. 48
Juvenile department (central library)	860. 94
Industrial department (central library)	712. 65
Takoma Park branch	255. 24
Stations	119. 04
Total	6, 141. 35
Duplicate collection	806. 20
Reserves	136. 16
Reissued cards	100. 08
Books lost and injured	294. 85
Catalogs	1. 03
Refund on book bill	11. 17
Refund on magazine subscription	1. 05
Interest on deposit, American Security & Trust Co.	36. 67
Total	8, 338. 02

Expenditures, desk fund.

Books, main collection—(free)	\$3, 530. 74
Books, main collection—(pay)	497. 17
Books, Takoma collection—(free)	190. 19
Books, Takoma collection—(pay)	22. 65
Periodicals, subscriptions	1, 222. 19
Membership fees in learned societies	71. 00
Reimbursing emergency fund	150. 00
Post cards and stamps for overdue notices, etc	200. 00
Auditing accounts	10. 00
Premium on bond of treasurer	6. 25
Advertising	24. 04
Book catalogs	15. 75
Periodicals, bound	3. 50
Miscellaneous	34. 53
Total disbursements	5, 978. 01
Balance on hand, June 30, 1918	2, 360. 01
	8, 338. 02

Donation fund, including Henry Pastor memorial fund, and Woman's Anthropological Society fund.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Treasurer.*

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

CR.				DR.
	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
1917				
July 1	To balance on hand	\$195. 95	Membership fees in learned societies	\$30. 11
Aug. 3	To check, Georgetown Conference, Associated Charities.	18. 50	Periodical subscriptions	73. 05
Dec. 6	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.	25. 00	Services of assistants at stations	32. 50
Dec. 6	To coupon, Washington Railway & Electric Co.	20. 00	Books	17. 96
Dec. 6	To check, Georgetown Conference, Associated Charities.	4. 50		
Dec. 21	To coupon, Washington Railway & Electric Co.	20. 00		
1918				
Apr. 19	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.	25. 00		
June 30	To credit, interest on deposit	3. 10	June 30. To balance on hand	158. 43
		312. 05		312. 05

IN ACCOUNT WITH HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND.

CR.

DR.

1917				
July 1	To balance on hand.....	\$40.90	Periodicals.....	\$59.05
Dec. 6	To coupon, Washington Railway & Electric Co.....	20.00		
Dec. 21	.....do.....	20.00	June 30. To balance on hand.....	21.85
		80.90		80.90

IN ACCOUNT WITH WOMAN'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY FUND.

CR.

DR.

1917				
July 1	To balance on hand.....	\$45.79	Membership fees in learned societies.....	\$30.11
Dec. 6	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.....	25.00	Periodicals.....	14.00
1918				
Apr. 19	.....do.....	25.00	Books.....	17.96
		95.79	June 30. To balance on hand.....	33.72
				95.79

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The library is supported principally from congressional appropriations, which are disbursed on pay rolls and vouchers audited by the District of Columbia auditor. A complete statement of library receipts and expenditures would therefore combine these appropriations with the funds controlled by the library trustees. Appropriations revert unless expended within the fiscal year, so that there are no balances from them to carry forward. The following summary combines receipts and expenditures from appropriations and from the desk and donation funds:

RECEIPTS.

Congressional appropriations, central library and Takoma branch:

Salaries, regular roll (including 5 and 10 per cent war increments)	\$64,489.17
Salaries, Sunday and holiday roll.....	2,000.00
Salaries, employment of substitutes (including 5 and 10 per cent war increments)	2,187.28
Books	10,000.00
Binding (including 5 and 10 per cent war increments, salary rolls)	5,262.67
Contingent expenses.....	9,000.00
Contingent deficiency	2,500.00

Total congressional appropriations..... \$95,439.12

Desk fund:

Balance, June 30, 1917.....	\$809.46
Receipts, including interest.....	7,528.56

Donation fund:

Balance, June 30, 1917.....	195.95
Receipts, including interest.....	116.10

Total, library funds 8,650.07

Total receipts 104,089.19

EXPENDITURES.

Central library and Takoma branch:

Salaries, exclusive of bindery-----	\$68,708.95
Books -----	14,258.71
Subscription to periodicals-----	1,295.24
Membership fees in learned societies-----	101.11
Binding, services -----	3,666.19
Binding, supplies -----	1,596.48
Contingent expenses -----	11,944.07
<hr/>	
Total expenditures-----	\$101,570.75
Balance, desk and donation funds-----	2,518.44
<hr/>	
	104,089.19

AUDIT BY FINANCE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

We, the finance committee of the board of library trustees, hereby certify that we have had the accounts of the treasurer of the board audited, so far as the same relate to the desk and the donation fund, including the Henry Pastor Memorial fund and the Woman's Anthropological Society fund, receipts and disbursements, and find that all the receipts have been collected and accounted for; that the disbursements are represented by canceled checks and vouchers, and that the same are correct. We also certify that the balances shown by the report of the treasurer correspond to the balances in bank.

C. J. BELL,
Chairman.

JOHN B. LARNER,
BENJ. W. GUY,
Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1918.

This is to certify that I have audited the desk fund and donation fund accounts of the Public Library for the year ending June 30, 1918.

I find that the receipts in the desk fund account amount to \$7,528.56; that the expenditures amount to \$5,978.01, and that the balance on hand as of June 30, 1918, including the balance from last year amounting to \$809.46, is \$2,360.01.

I find that the receipts in the donation fund account amount to \$116.10; that the expenditures amount to \$153.62, and that the balance on hand as of June 30, 1918, including the balance from last year of \$195.95, is \$158.43.

I have also examined the vouchers, canceled checks, and check books and find the same to be correct, and that the balances of \$2,360.01 in the desk fund, and \$158.43 in the donation fund are on deposit in the American Security & Trust Co. and the Washington Loan & Trust Co., as shown in the report of the treasurer.

A. S. VEPOND, *Auditor.*

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1918.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1918.

Respectfully,

RAYMOND W. PULLMAN,
Major and Superintendent.

With the passing of each month since the United States entered the war there has come to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia perhaps a greater increase in police business than to the police of any other city of the United States or of any of the countries engaged in war.

When the United States was thrown into the war, the District of Columbia was found with the smallest police force of any world capital. In extent the city is much larger than is commonly supposed, having an area of nearly 70 square miles and having more than 510 miles of open streets and 22 miles of water front. Throughout the period of the war the population has been increasing constantly. The war-time population of the District of Columbia passed 500,000 on July 1, 1918. The United States Bureau of the Census in an official Government estimate at that time gave the city a theoretical population of 401,681, based on normal growth in peace times, and other official estimates gave the number of extra people, war workers, and others as more than 100,000, running the total considerably over 500,000. With the increase in the city's population and resulting increase in activities of every kind throughout the entire District have come increased demands for police service of all kinds.

As a result of the influx of people into the District of Columbia, the most important problem presented to the people of Washington has been the housing of war workers. The police department has assisted in every way possible in the handling of this problem, having made numerous censuses of vacant houses, of vacant rooms and apartments, and taking an active part in directing strangers to the various agencies having charge of the work of locating rooms for newcomers.

As activities have increased, the constant aim of each and every member of the police department has been to meet these new calls for service—new tests of efficiency, as they were—in the face of a force numerically greatly weakened by men going into the military service and into war industries. Before the close of the fiscal year the most important problem which the department has ever had to consider was how to carry on a constantly increasing amount of police business with a rapidly dwindling force.

SOLDIERS FURLOUGHED FOR POLICE DUTY.

At one time the department had 180 vacancies out of a force of only 856 men. With such heavily depleted ranks in the police department of the Federal Capital, the necessity of the Federal Government giving aid to the police department of the District of Columbia was considered, and following a series of conferences and communications of the major and superintendent with the War Department, beginning in the office of the Secretary of War and going through the offices of Maj. Gen. Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General of the United States Army; Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal of the United States; Maj. Gen. Robert McI. Carter, Chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs; and through the offices of the General Staff of the United States Army, a plan was worked out by which men in the limited service of the National Army will be furloughed to the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia during the period of the war for police service.

This arrangement of furloughing National Army men to the police department, the first of the kind ever worked out in the history of the United States Army, was the one thing which saved the situation and made possible for the District of Columbia to be assured of a full quota in its police force during the period of the war.

CREDIT TO MEN WHO STUCK.

To the members of the department who stuck to their posts and who worked day after day during the long periods when the force was greatly reduced too much credit can not be given. These men, assured by both the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy that nothing was more important during the war situation than the protection of the National Capital, performed their duty with fidelity and with a patriotism which should endear them forever to the hearts of the citizens of Washington and the people of the United States. Many of them were men who in some cases were offered twice the salary they were making in the police department. Some of them found it hard to stay and give police service when it was almost impossible to keep body and soul together on the old scale of police salaries. That 9 out of 10 of the men did make sacrifices, did stick to their work, and did give the best service which was in them is a matter not thought of by many people and likely to be forgotten as the years go on, but the fact should be recorded at this time.

During the past fiscal year the police department has given to the military and naval service of the United States 85 men. These men have not only gone into the military service through the draft, but a number have completed the course in the training camps and have won commissions, while others have been given commissions directly from civil life and still others have voluntarily enlisted.

EMPHASIZE IMPORTANCE OF POLICE SERVICE.

At one period the number of voluntary enlistments were so heavy that as soon as the matter was brought to the attention of the War and Navy Departments the Secretary of each, after expressing the opinion that it was absolutely necessary to maintain high standards of police service in the National Capital in war time, issued orders

that no other police in active service should be voluntarily inducted into the Army or Navy.

Two letters from Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to the major and superintendent of police, on the importance of police service in the National Capital, were as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 18, 1917.

DEAR MAJ. PULLMAN: I have your letter of December 12 and am not unaware or unappreciative of the difficulty in, and the necessities for, adequately patrolling the Capital City.

With the increasing population here; with the constantly larger proportion of transient or semitransient persons; and with the increasing number of governmental agencies in operation, there is need for adequate and uninterrupted police protection.

I am therefore glad to say to you that the men of your force should be made to understand that there is no underestimation of the work they are performing on the part of the Government or the city, and that voluntary enlistments from men now actively on the police force, should not be encouraged.

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Cordially, yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Maj. RAYMOND W. PULLMAN,
Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 22, 1917.

MY DEAR MAJ. PULLMAN: I write to express to you my appreciation of the important work which the members of the police force are rendering the Capital City at this time. With the increasing population and the great development of Government work the need of police protection is unusually great. I have given instructions that no effort should be made to secure voluntary enlistments in the Navy from men now actively on the police force, and I am anxious that enlistments from your force should not be encouraged. I feel that the men are performing a most necessary and vital service in their present capacity.

Sincerely, yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

Maj. RAYMOND W. PULLMAN,
Superintendent of Police,
Washington, D. C.

TIGHTENING UP ON PROTECTIVE WORK.

During the entire year, with the war tension high throughout the period, it was necessary to tighten up in every way possible in all branches of police protective work in the National Capital. The department's most important responsibilities naturally lay with the protection of the White House, the White House Grounds, the embassies of the foreign Governments, the territory in the immediate proximity of Government buildings, and watching the railroad terminals. Along with the large amount of protective war work to be done there was a marked increase in the amount of ordinary police business to be looked after because of the rapid increase in the population of the city. Since the period of the war clerks have come into the city at an average rate of 5,000 per month.

The constant efforts of the police department have been to keep the city as orderly and to keep the majority of the people as law abiding as they are in peace times, and to seek in every way possible to prevent any of the conditions resulting in waves of petty crime such

as have been reported in several of the European capitals during the period of the war. With the cooperation of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus and with the cooperation of the thousands of clerks themselves, law violation has been kept at the minimum and there has not been recorded one single instance of a riot or marked disorder of any kind. If the city can continue through this war period with the same good record it will be indeed fortunate.

Besides looking after the regular police work of the District of Columbia, the members of the police department have taken an important part in every patriotic demonstration and every campaign in the Government's interest, including the third Liberty Loan, the War Savings Stamp and Red Cross campaigns. In the third Liberty Loan campaign members of the department for the first time made a drive on selling bonds as well as purchasing them and disposed of nearly \$1,000,000 worth out of \$26,038,000 sold by all agencies in the District of Columbia. In all of the campaigns the department was also active in assisting in propaganda work, helping in every way possible to place to the best advantage the win-the-war literature and posters and by word of mouth also boosting and doing everything possible to help in the furtherance of the Government's work.

POLICE MAKE BEST HOMICIDE RECORD.

On Sunday night, June 30, 1918, at 12 o'clock, the Metropolitan police closed the most successful year in the history of criminal investigation in the District of Columbia, and made what is perhaps the most creditable and unique record of any large police department in the United States, having finished the year with every single murder occurring during the year cleared up and the parties charged with the crime arrested.

A 100 per cent record on murder cases is an almost unheard-of achievement in American cities of any size, and has only been equaled by the wonderful work of the London police and Scotland Yard detectives in one or two years' work in the British metropolis. London with its dense population has a police force of about 22,000 and the District of Columbia has, when the quota is full, less than 1,000 men. The National Capital, however, has each year about the same number of murders as London, the number of killings in England being much lower than the rate in any section of the United States.

Washington during the fiscal year 1918 had 27 murders, the second highest number in the history of the city, and in every instance the police succeeded in clearing up the crime. Arrests of the guilty parties were made in 26 of the cases, and following one of the homicides the murderer killed himself. Of the 27 murders, 5 were committed by white men, 22 by colored men, and in one case a colored woman is charged jointly with a colored man in a murder of another man of their same race.

The Washington department has always been successful in final clear-up of murder and other serious crimes, but never before since the Capital has grown into a large city has it been possible to finish a calendar year or the fiscal year, ending June 30, with a perfect record. In both 1916 and 1917 the men almost made the 100 per cent record for which all police departments strive. Through a queer coincidence the city had 24 murders each of those years, and each year the police cleared up on 23 out of 24.

In a special order the major and superintendent commended members of the force for their splendid teamwork during the fiscal year in clearing up the kind of serious crimes which offer the severest test of police efficiency. The men were told they deserved great credit for achieving such a fine record during a year when the police force has given a large number of men to military service and at the same time has had to meet scores of new problems and demands for increased service made necessary by war conditions.

TWO-YEAR PERFECT HOMICIDE RECORD.

On July 3, 1918, the police department completed the second successive 12-month period without losing a murder. In this two-year period 52 murders were committed and not a single person held to be guilty of the crime escaped the police. This record is said to be absolutely unprecedented in criminal history of any large American city. Special note is made of this fact because the annual report covers the fiscal year from July 1 to June 30, inclusive, and the two-year clear murder record is for two 12-month periods from July 3, 1916, to July 3, 1918, during which years the Metropolitan police were successful in clearing up each and every homicide.

Hon. Louis Brownlow, president of the Board of District Commissioners, when informed of the work of the police, said: "I congratulate the officers and men of the police department on their record for the year. The fact that in every case of homicide the slayer was apprehended is a most unusual testimony to the efficiency of the police, constituting a record perhaps unprecedented in any large American city."

NEED BETTER REGULATION OF FIREARM SALES.

The large number of crimes committed during the year by irresponsible people, particularly by bootleggers and pool-room hangers-on carrying dangerous weapons, emphasizes the need for increased police authority to regulate more strictly the sale of firearms of all kinds. At the present time a person may purchase a firearm by going in any store or second-hand shop and putting down the money for the weapon, then going out and perhaps killing a person in the next half hour. Many crimes result from persons buying revolvers in like manner and shooting others while in a fit of passion.

There is great need at the present time of a law which would make it necessary for every person to make written application to a dealer for the purchase of a firearm and the dealer should be prohibited from making delivery for at least 15 days after application is made. This period would give the police department time to inquire into the character of the prospective purchaser and, incidentally, give the prospective purchaser time to lose his fit of passion if he desires to purchase the revolver to harm anyone else.

It is not believed by the police department that persons should be prohibited from purchasing firearms for the protection of their own homes, but it is believed that all persons owning firearms should be registered and that unregistered firearms which are found should be objects for confiscation, and that where a person has possession of an unregistered firearm that the same shall be considered *prima facie*

evidence of having the same with wrongful intent, and such persons should be subjected to a fine, or imprisonment, or both. Of the persons murdered each year in the District of Columbia with firearms fully two-thirds are committed by irresponsible persons who never should have been allowed to purchase a weapon, and if they were in possession of a weapon this fact should have been known to the police. It is therefore recommended that the commissioners urge the enactment of a very simple law such as the following, which would greatly assist the authorities in further regulation of the selling of firearms:

A better law for the regulation of the sale of firearms is no more needed at the present time, however, than the stricter enforcement of the present concealed-weapon law in the courts and a more vigorous prosecution of all persons brought before the courts for carrying concealed weapons. During the past year scores of persons whom officers have arrested at the risk of their lives have been let out of court without any fine or imprisonment whatsoever, and in a number of other cases the minimum instead of the maximum fine or imprisonment was imposed. A minimum sentence for any crime is merely a means of encouraging the further commitment of the same crime. It is indeed unfortunate that two of the bravest officers of the police department, Lieut. David T. Dunigan and Pvt. John A. Conrad, had to lose their lives before the courts could be awakened to the terrible effects of the practice of letting violaters of the pistol carrying law off with minimum fines or imprisonment or dismissing their cases altogether.

CONTINUED CAMPAIGN AGAINST GAMBLERS.

The campaign against gamblers of all kinds, petty and otherwise, has proceeded with the same regularity as during the two previous years, but unfortunately the difficulty of getting prosecutions in court has continued. For instance, of all the men arrested for handbook making, the most dishonest of all gambling devices, during the past three years, more than a hundred in all, not one has gone to the penitentiary and only after the greatest effort were several of the men gotten before the courts for prosecution, resulting in a six months' workhouse sentence for one man guilty of having taken bets from a defaulting bank teller who robbed his institution of \$18,000.

Many of the hundred cases against handbook makers which have piled up during the past three years as the result of arrests made by the police in cooperation with Department of Justice agents were so long delayed for prosecution in the courts that the three-year statute of limitation expired and many persons on whom sufficient evidence had been obtained to warrant their arrest escaped scot free without even having been brought to trial.

It is hoped during the coming year that all of the old cases will be vigorously prosecuted so that a proper deterrent may be placed on old offenders and new ones entering into gambling in order that the police department and the Department of Justice may be saved the large expenditure of money necessary to prosecute new investigations against old offenders as long as they believe that they can be kept out of jail and are immune from the operation of the law in the courts.

MILITARY AND POLICE COOPERATION.

A feature of the year's work which should be given special mention was the cooperation between the police and the military authorities and the very satisfactory results obtained in checking vice and looking after the welfare of the thousands of soldiers who have been in the city each day during the period of the war. From the beginning of the war until the close of the fiscal year, covered by this report, there was no serious disorder of any kind nor clashes between the police and soldiers, or soldiers and citizens.

Within the District of Columbia and within 25 miles of the city there were encamped a total of between 125,000 and 150,000 soldiers, including men at Camp Meigs, Camp Leach, American University Park, Potomac Park camp, and Washington Barracks, within the District of Columbia, and Fort Myer, Va., Camp Meade, Md., Camp Humphreys, Va., Fort Washington, and Fort Hunt. With all of the men coming from these camps "on liberty" to Washington during the entire period of the war, the police had less trouble than in past years they have had with one regiment of soldiers from a single State on inauguration day. The spirit of the troops present in the city has been one of patriotic observance of the law and a spirit of cooperation with the authorities in law enforcement.

During the period of the war the police department has had the cooperation of the office of the provost marshal of the District of Columbia and whenever there has been need of military police for any purpose the cooperation has been forthcoming.

The first provost marshal of the District of Columbia was the late Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, then colonel on the General Staff. Gen. Michie was appointed provost marshal and personal representative of the Secretary of War in April, 1917, and at the request of the Secretary of War, the major and superintendent of police and Gen. Michie worked out a plan for the protection of Washington. This plan, after being approved by the Secretary of War, was put into effect.

Gen. Michie was succeeded in turn by the following provost marshals of the District of Columbia: Lieut. Col. Chas. G. Harvey, Capt. John Milliken, Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Neely, Maj. W. C. Philoon, and Maj. Carleton Coulter, jr. The major and superintendent of police wishes here to express his thanks for the cooperation given by all men holding the office of provost marshal.

POLICE OF COUNTRY DESERVE BETTER PAY.

Police salaries in most cities of the United States to-day are far too small, considering the high type of men which it is necessary to select to perform the high character of work demanded in police service of any large American city. Some cities have advanced more than others in meeting the demand for more adequate salaries. Jersey City, for instance, starts with a salary of \$1,400 a year and works to \$1,600. San Francisco starts with \$1,465 a year. Many of the cities, however, start with a salary of \$1,200 or under, which is entirely too small to attract the high type of man capable of performing present-day police service when the same type in industry draws from \$5 to \$12 a day. Five years ago the country applauded an automobile manufacturer when he announced a salary of \$5 a

day for the workmen in his plant. Salaries greater than that are to-day paid in scores of industries to men in some cases who are little more than skilled laborers.

The time has come when trained, conscientious patrolmen of the highest grade should be paid a salary of at least \$5 per day. Although this is far more than is paid in any American city at the present time, it is believed that within the next three years scores of cities will be paying this much or more to the men who are responsible for the protection of the people and property of our cities. If ordinary guards around commercial and Government plants, without any qualifications whatsoever, find it easy to get \$5 per day, why should not highly trained and carefully selected members of city police departments, who must maintain themselves and families decently, be paid at least \$5. If men starting on the force are paid a minimum of at least \$4 per day, the amount paid to water boys in many industrial plants and in Government work, and if patrolmen of the maximum grade are paid \$5 a day, police service would attract and hold many men who are now forced to seek more remunerative occupations.

Police service of the next 10 to 20 years will demand a better type of man than has ever been necessary before because of the increased need of more and better work from each member of the force. Unless salaries are paid to attract the right kind of man, the type of service demanded can not be forthcoming because it is impossible to get perfect work and high-grade work from low-grade and underpaid men. Therefore, a plea is made for a new mental attitude on the part of all persons toward the matter of police salaries.

The very lowest salary to attract any kind of a man should not be the object of any movement for increased police pay. The thought to be kept in mind should be that police service is a purchasable commodity, that good men can only be obtained by the payment of good salaries, a living wage, and that both for police service and police pay there should be a working toward higher and better standards.

The greatly increased cost of uniforms has also served during the past two or three years to reduce considerably the actual salary received by police. The cost of uniforms has risen from 100 to 125 per cent in all cities. This means that a man is losing from \$50 to \$60 more out of his income than he formerly lost when uniforms cost only about one-half what they do now. The cost of all uniforms to a new member of the Police Department at the present time is approximately \$110 to \$125. It is believed that the cost of uniforms should be met in whole or in part by the city government which employs the police, and it is therefore recommended that the amount of \$85, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated annually for each member of the force to assist him in the purchase of his uniforms.

TRAGEDY IN KILLING OF OFFICERS.

The whole city of Washington was shocked on May 21, when a negro shot down and killed instantly two of the best men in the police department. Pvt. John A. Conrad, of the sixth precinct, was the first to be killed, while he was assisting an out-of-town peace officer to serve a summons. Among the officers who imme-

diately took up the pursuit of the murderer was Lieut. David T. Dunigan, and in less than an hour after the killing of Pvt. Conrad, the lieutenant was shot down in the house to which the murderer had fled. In commenting on the tragedy, the first of the kind which had happened in the District of Columbia for 14 years, the major and superintendent paid the following tribute to the police who were killed in action:

These men have made the supreme sacrifice in the faithful performance of police duty, and to them the city may well accord the same honors which are given to the man who goes down on the battlefield in the performance of military duty. Their patriotic duty in the service in which they enlisted and gave their lives has been to engage in a warfare against outlaws in the world's greatest city, just as their brothers in arms to-day are enlisted in a holy warfare against an outlaw among the nations. Who can say that both the military and the police are not equally brave, equally determined to give the best that is in them—their lives if necessary—for their fellow man? Just as the men overseas in khaki are the soldiery of the Nation, so are the peace officers in blue the soldiers of the city.

Both Lieut. Dunigan and Private Conrad were good policemen and good citizens, both enlisting as young men in a service organized for the enforcement of law and the preservation of order. All men who knew them will testify as to how well they did their duty. Lieut. Dunigan had one of the longest records of service in the Metropolitan police department, having completed more than 43 years. Private Conrad, the first man to be murdered while he was on a peaceful mission of helping an out-of-town officer to serve a witness' summons, had completed more than 13 years' service, was young and athletic, and one of the most active men in the department. To the families of both goes the deepest sympathy of every one of us.

I wish to commend the men who conducted the search for the murderer of the two police and the Maryland sheriff. The party included Lieut. Bremerman, Precinct Detective Wright, Detective Sergt. Beckley, Privates Flaherty and Waller, Inspector Grant, Capt. Harrison, Lieut. Conlon, Detective Sergts. O'Brien, Sweeney, Mullen, Detective Connors, and Pvts. Kenney, Trice, and Frank McGrath. Every man in the group of officers who surrounded the murderer's refuge was full of initiative and fearless. The first five mentioned, including Lieut. Bremerman, Precinct Detective Wright, Detective Sergt. Beckley, and Private Waller, come in for special commendation because of their performance of duty in the face of greatest danger which they happened to encounter.

BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION.

When the Sheppard prohibition bill for the District of Columbia passed there was in the minds of many the belief that there would be no appreciable decrease in drunkenness because of the operation of the new law. Even the enemies of prohibition soon learned, however, that not only was there a great decrease in drunkenness, ranging from 50 to 76 per cent, under the amount of drunkenness during the same periods under license, but also that there was a great falling off in cases of disorderly conduct, assault, housebreaking, carrying of concealed weapons, cruelty to animals, and other offenses often growing out of intoxication.

In actual figures, from November 1 to July 1, under license, there were 6,771 arrests in the eight months period. In the same period under prohibition there were only 2,863 arrests, a decrease of 3,908 cases, or nearly 58 per cent decrease for the eight months.

Persons who are open minded and who have given a reasonable amount of time to observing the operation of the law, even many of those who at first opposed the enactment of the Sheppard law, will now agree that the prohibition legislation has been a blessing and is perhaps the principal factor which has contributed to the lack of serious disorder or riots of any kind in the National Capital during the entire period of the great war.

In spite of the fact that through the interpretation of the law in the courts it is possible for persons to bring in as much liquor as they desire, providing they say it is for their own personal use, there has been a great improvement of conditions as a result of the operation of the law. While there naturally has been bootlegging with the liquor brought into the District of Columbia under the cover of the law, yet conditions are so greatly improved that there has been absolutely no trouble in handling the vast crowds which have swarmed the streets of the city during the war period. Hundreds violating the law have been arrested by the Metropolitan police.

POLICE INAUGURATE EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN OF PREVENTION.

The Metropolitan police was perhaps the first police department in the country to inaugurate during the war period a campaign against venereal diseases, with a view to safeguarding civilians as well as the thousands of soldiers thronging the city. This campaign was launched on Sunday, September 16, 1917, when through the courtesy of W. H. Rapley, manager, the New National Theater was turned over to the major and superintendent of police and a special presentation of Mr. Richard Bennett's film version of Eugene Brieux's sociological play "Damaged Goods" was shown to afternoon and evening audiences of officers and troops in uniform. The showing of the film in Washington by the police department had the sanction and support of Maj. Gen. Wm. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, Admiral Wm. H. Braisted, surgeon general of the United States Navy, the commission on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments, and of the subcommittee on venereal diseases of the Council of National Defense.

Mr. Richard Bennett was interested in the presentation and showed his public spirit by making a special trip to Washington for the showing of the film. At the matinee showing an address on the problem faced by the civilian population and by the Government authorities in combating venereal disease was made by Gen. Gorgas and an address was also made by Mr. Bennett. At the evening performance addresses were made by Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, and by Mr. Bennett.

Following the presentation of "Damaged Goods" for men in uniform the committee on venereal diseases of the Commission on Training Camp Activities under the direction of Col. Wm. H. Snow, began the preparation of a special War Department film on venereal diseases by Lieut. Edw. Griffith. This film "Fit to Fight" was later shown to Washington audiences and to members of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia. Later arrangements were made for the film to be presented to the police of Boston and other cities by the major and superintendent of police, the object being to interest police generally over the country in the fight against venereal disease and to emphasize the responsibility of all civilian officers for throwing every possible safeguard around the health of the soldiers during the period of the war, and for constant cooperation with the Government.

Another educational campaign which the police department carried on with great thoroughness consisted of scores of so-called "Safety-First Talks" in the public schools. More than 60,000 pupils in the

graded and high and normal schools of the District of Columbia were reached in special lectures on street safety, law observation, and good citizenship. Many of the addresses were illustrated with special safety films, including the film "Careless America" lent to the police department by Mr. H. S. Firestone.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER POLICE DEPARTMENTS.

Again, during the fiscal year which this report covers, the Metropolitan police have cooperated in every manner possible with the police departments of other cities of the United States, Canada, and several European countries. Many important arrests have been made for other jurisdictions, and out-of-town departments have in turn given much assistance to the Metropolitan police, for which the major and superintendent wishes to express appreciation.

CREDIT GIVEN WHERE DUE

The great war has thrown all kinds of additional burdens on the Metropolitan police—a largely increased population and a much larger proportionate increased demand for police service in every branch. In all that has been accomplished during the year and during all of the tense days of the war, credit and honor should go to each and every uniformed man and detective who has striven to give the best that is in him in performing any duty assigned, to the men who protected the good name of the department by taking care of themselves and have kept their records clear and to the men who have lent their efforts in bettering team-work instead of thinking solely of individual record or selfish interest. No members of any police department deserve more credit for important work well done during the national crisis of the war period

Attention is called to the detailed crime statistics following this text, especially the tables showing the work of members of the detective bureau, classification of crimes, and the reports of the various precincts.

POLICE STATISTICS.

Comparing reported cases, 1918-1917.

	1918	1917		1918	1917
Attempts at housebreaking.....	7	23	Housebreaking.....	552	648
Attempts at robbery.....	2	22	Larceny from D. C. Government..	4	.....
Embezzlement.....	18	11	Larceny from U. S. Government..	1	.....
False pretenses.....	66	57	Petit larceny.....	4,280	4,643
Forgery.....	20	2	Robbery.....	92	117
Grand larceny.....	1,355	924	Lost or mislaid.....	1,714	1,383

Estimated losses.

1918.....	\$666,097.07
1917.....	425,183.83

Cases of all kinds.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.	
			1918	1917
First.....	6,139	1,393	7,532	6,224
Second.....	1,414	2,496	3,910	3,775
Third.....	1,038	1,562	2,600	2,660
Fourth.....	1,971	2,494	4,465	2,927
Fifth.....	1,108	869	1,977	1,790
Sixth.....	3,321	1,745	5,066	4,857
Seventh.....	1,884	1,151	3,035	3,395
Eighth.....	1,013	1,785	2,798	3,453
Ninth.....	2,588	1,425	4,013	3,368
Tenth.....	2,291	1,067	3,358	2,918
Eleventh.....	473	431	904	913
Harbor.....	120	72	192	296
Detective bureau.....	2,265	1,130	3,395	2,986
Total.....	25,625	17,620	43,245	39,562

Cases of all kinds, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 17 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	1918	1917
First.....	103	116	668	232	5,368	1,045	7,532	6,224
Second.....	58	175	171	316	1,185	2,005	3,910	3,775
Third.....	23	86	153	242	862	1,234	2,600	2,660
Fourth.....	18	45	152	170	1,801	2,279	4,465	2,927
Fifth.....	62	1	189	150	857	648	1,977	1,790
Sixth.....	75	83	356	281	2,890	1,371	5,066	4,857
Seventh.....	66	94	254	195	1,564	862	3,035	3,395
Eighth.....	37	128	94	248	882	1,409	2,798	3,453
Ninth.....	138	102	313	186	2,137	1,137	4,013	3,368
Tenth.....	73	84	307	225	1,911	758	3,358	2,918
Eleventh.....	16	46	65	72	392	313	904	913
Harbor.....	11	2	13	7	96	63	192	296
Detective bureau.....	375	146	321	210	1,569	774	3,395	2,986
Total.....	1,055	1,178	3,056	2,534	21,514	13,898	43,245	39,562

Percentage of cases:	
White.....	59.25
Colored.....	40.75
Percentage of convictions (exclusive of those held for investigation and as witnesses).....	93.45
Percentage of acquittals.....	3.77
Percentage of cases not-processed.....	2.78

Table of cases made by officers mounted on bicycles and motor vehicles.

Precinct.	1918		1917	
	Number of cases.	Fines imposed.	Number of cases.	Fines imposed.
First.....	1,264	\$6,072.00	919	\$3,995.00
Second.....	1,155	6,146.00	1,043	4,644.00
Third.....	898	3,856.00	836	3,954.00
Fourth.....	1,362	5,596.00	716	3,160.00
Fifth.....	879	5,707.00	523	2,835.00
Sixth.....	1,255	5,278.00	1,292	5,925.00
Seventh.....	1,457	6,571.00	1,223	6,209.00
Eighth.....	1,137	20,715.00	1,171	5,961.00
Ninth.....	1,973	13,824.00	1,627	9,203.00
Tenth.....	1,975	9,467.00	1,594	7,316.00
Eleventh.....	218	1,151.00	212	1,045.00
Total.....	13,573	84,383.00	11,156	54,247.00

Callings as given by those charged with cases.

Accountants.....	2	Drivers.....	1, 232
Actors.....	16	Druggists.....	74
Actresses.....	11	Dyers.....	2
Advertiser.....	1	Editors.....	6
Agents.....	473	Electrical engineer.....	1
Apprentices.....	42	Electricians.....	232
Architects.....	30	Elevator operators.....	51
Army officers.....	115	Engineers.....	228
Artists.....	6	Engravers.....	6
Attendants.....	5	Errand boys.....	19
Auctioneers.....	10	Expressmen.....	46
Auditors.....	2	Farmers.....	463
Aviators.....	5	Firemen.....	146
Baggagemaster.....	1	Florists.....	24
Bakers.....	112	Foremen.....	108
Ball player.....	1	Fortune tellers.....	11
Bankers.....	26	Garage man.....	1
Barbers.....	200	Gardeners.....	6
Barkeeper.....	1	Gasfitters.....	2
Bartenders.....	33	Geologists.....	2
Bellboys.....	29	Grocers.....	73
Blacksmiths.....	91	Guards.....	4
Boatmen.....	2	Hackmen.....	40
Boilermakers.....	6	Hairdresser.....	1
Bookbinders.....	3	Harnessmakers.....	2
Bookkeepers.....	9	Helpers.....	91
Bootblacks.....	15	Hodcarriers.....	15
Brakemen.....	38	Horseshoers.....	10
Bricklayers.....	219	Hostlers.....	31
Brokers.....	76	Hotelkeepers.....	33
Builders.....	44	Housekeepers.....	961
Buss-boys.....	3	Hucksters.....	327
Butchers.....	101	Ice dealers.....	4
Butlers.....	54	Inspectors.....	17
Cabinetmakers.....	2	Inventor.....	1
Canner.....	1	Ironworkers.....	110
Canvassers.....	2	Janitors.....	124
Carpenters.....	618	Jewelers.....	27
Cashiers.....	6	Jockeys.....	2
Caterers.....	12	Judge.....	1
Cattle-dealer.....	1	Junk dealers.....	15
Cement workers.....	8	Laborers.....	10, 920
Charwomen.....	8	Laundresses.....	201
Chauffeurs.....	7, 121	Laundrymen.....	10
Chemists.....	15	Lawyers.....	243
Cigarmakers.....	10	Letter carriers.....	17
Civil engineer.....	1	Life guards.....	6
Cleaners.....	2	Linemen.....	10
Clerks.....	2, 773	Lithographers.....	2
Coachmen.....	2	Liverymen.....	12
Coal dealers.....	2	Lock tenders.....	2
Collectors.....	24	Machinists.....	807
Compositors.....	2	Maids.....	16
Conductors.....	124	Managers.....	433
Contractors.....	353	Manufacturer.....	1
Cooks.....	266	Marines.....	27
Cooper.....	1	Massuers.....	7
Coppersmiths.....	6	Mechanics.....	158
Correspondent.....	1	Merchants.....	1, 707
Dairymen.....	24	Messengers.....	410
Decorators.....	3	Metal workers.....	22
Dentists.....	21	Midwife.....	1
Detectives.....	5	Millers.....	2
Diplomats.....	3	Milliners.....	3
Dishwasher.....	1	Miners.....	3
Draftsmen.....	29	Ministers.....	40
Dressmakers.....	22	Molders.....	14

Motormen.....	150	Secondhand dealers.....	4
Moving-picture operator.....	1	Secretaries.....	7
Musicians.....	50	Servants.....	1, 869
Naval officers.....	32	Sheriff.....	1
Newsboys.....	19	Shoemakers.....	38
Newspaper man.....	1	Slater.....	1
Nurses.....	38	Soldiers.....	1, 337
Office boy.....	1	Stable boss.....	1
Opticians.....	4	Station master.....	1
Orderlies.....	2	Steam fitters.....	94
Packer.....	1	Stenographers.....	21
Painters.....	372	Stewards.....	2
Paper hangers.....	89	Stone cutters.....	29
Paper maker.....	1	Stone masons.....	4
Peddlers.....	99	Students.....	292
Pensioners.....	18	Superintendents.....	15
Photographers.....	31	Tailors.....	120
Physicians.....	303	Teachers.....	48
Plasterers.....	161	Teamsters.....	23
Plate-printers.....	6	Telegraphers.....	52
Plumbers.....	256	Telephone operators.....	7
Policemen.....	12	Thief.....	1
Porters.....	314	Tile setters.....	5
Potter.....	1	Tinners.....	76
Powder maker.....	1	Trainer.....	1
Pressers.....	55	Typist.....	1
Pressmen.....	6	Undertakers.....	39
Printers.....	261	Unknown.....	1, 406
Produce dealers.....	8	Upholsterers.....	6
Professor.....	1	Ushers.....	2
Proof readers.....	2	Valets.....	3
Publishers.....	3	Venders.....	6
Real estate dealers.....	33	Veterinarians.....	2
Reporters.....	78	Waiters.....	295
Restaurateur.....	1	Waitresses.....	46
Riggers.....	2	Watchmakers.....	4
Sailors.....	174	Watchmen.....	70
Salesmen.....	490	Well digger.....	1
Saloonkeepers.....	9	Window cleaner.....	1
Schoolboys.....	1, 173	Wood polisher.....	1
Schoolgirls.....	150	Writers.....	3
Scientists.....	2		
Scullions.....	8		
Seamstresses.....	17		
		Total.....	43, 245

Nativity of those charged with cases.

Africa.....	4	Japan.....	2
Arabia.....	1	Luxemburg.....	1
Armenia.....	2	Mexico.....	6
Australia.....	5	Nicaragua.....	1
Austria.....	53	Norway.....	2
Belgium.....	6	Poland.....	15
Bohemia.....	1	Roumania.....	15
Brazil.....	4	Russia.....	688
British Guiana.....	1	Scotland.....	23
Bulgaria.....	4	Servia.....	2
Canada.....	23	Sicily.....	1
China.....	17	Spain.....	6
Cuba.....	13	Sweden.....	20
Denmark.....	6	Switzerland.....	10
England.....	55	Syria.....	55
France.....	18	Turkey.....	16
Germany.....	183	United States:	
Greece.....	265	White.....	23, 519
High seas.....	1	Colored.....	17, 615
Holland.....	6	West Indies.....	1
Hungary.....	13		
Ireland.....	250		
Italy.....	316	Total.....	43, 245

Classification of those charged with cases.

	1918	1917		1918	1917
White.....	25,625	23,058	Able to read and write.....	42,152	37,979
Colored.....	17,620	16,504	Unable to read and write.....	1,093	1,583
Total.....	43,245	39,562	Total.....	43,245	39,562
Males.....	38,929	35,591	Males:		
Females.....	4,316	3,971	Married.....	18,065	16,452
Total.....	43,245	39,562	Single.....	20,864	19,139
			Females:		
			Married.....	1,999	1,819
			Single.....	2,317	2,152
			Total.....	43,245	39,562

Disposition of cases.

	1918	1917		1918	1917
Fined and paid.....	24,023	18,537	Delivered to—Continued.		
Fined and committed in default of payment.....	5,384	7,584	Parents or friends.....	233	164
Committed without fine.....	638	729	United States marshal.....	260	205
Held for action of grand jury.....	1,215	1,391	California authorities.....	2	
Sent to—			Connecticut authorities.....	2	
Industrial schools.....	42	51	Delaware authorities.....	5	
Insane asylum.....	97	74	Georgia authorities.....	8	3
National Training School for Boys.....	218	170	Illinois authorities.....	3	1
National Training School for Girls.....	43	28	Indiana authorities.....	1	
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	355	312	Kansas authorities.....	1	
Dismissed (investigation, etc.).....	3,371	2,939	Louisiana authorities.....	2	
Nolle-prossed.....	1,152	1,016	Maryland authorities.....	69	85
Not disposed of.....	1,331	943	Massachusetts authorities.....	1	1
Personal bonds taken.....	1,222	2,261	Michigan authorities.....	3	
Placed under bonds.....	1	8	New Jersey authorities.....	0	2
Placed on probation.....	2,177	2,318	New York authorities.....	1	5
Sentence suspended.....	224	374	North Carolina authorities.....	14	11
Died while in custody.....	1		Ohio authorities.....	3	
Delivered to—			Pennsylvania authorities.....	11	7
Board of Children's Guardians.....	277	206	South Carolina authorities.....	1	2
Military authorities.....	784	76	Virginia authorities.....	44	46
Naval authorities.....	17	7	Other jurisdictions and institutions.....		6
			Total.....	43,245	39,562

United States cases.

	1918	1917
Fines imposed.....	\$78,527.00	\$52,149.00
Fines paid.....	24,113.00	18,654.00
Committed in default.....	53,816.00	29,555.00
Execution suspended.....	598.00	3,940.00
Total.....	78,527.00	52,149.00

District of Columbia cases.

	1918	1917
Fines imposed.....	\$252,606.00	\$182,158.00
Fines paid.....	129,155.00	97,030.00
Committed in default.....	122,867.00	83,391.00
Execution suspended.....	584.00	1,737.00
Total.....	252,606.00	182,158.00

Estimated value of money and valuables recovered.

	1918	1917
Amount received (estimated).....	\$1,348,149.80	\$838,730.00
Returned to owners.....	89,962.57	56,330.19
Delivered to property clerk.....	680,232.25	358,378.91
Delivered to poundmaster.....	125.00	
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of captain.....	353,534.48	268,970.90
Collateral delivered to collector at police court.....	189,800.00	121,528.00
Collateral delivered to clerk at Juvenile Court.....	1,379.00	828.00
Collected in "nonsupport" cases and delivered to clerk at Juvenile Court.....	33,116.50	32,694.00
Total.....	1,348,149.80	838,730.00

Estimated value of losses and recoveries.

	1918	1917
Property stolen.....	\$604,491.06	\$336,714.54
Property lost or mislaid.....	61,606.01	88,469.29
Total.....	666,097.07	425,183.83
Property recovered:		
Reported stolen.....	164,358.23	251,287.59
Reported lost or mislaid.....	7,428.81	3,280.19
Not reported stolen, lost, or mislaid.....	165,769.06	70,721.40
Used as evidence.....	6,945.74	1,517.93
Belonging to persons alleged to be of unsound mind.....	11,333.98	7,385.69
Effects of deceased persons.....	10,869.98	6,769.93
Stolen in other jurisdictions.....	13,526.45	17,416.18
Total delivered to property clerk for disposition according to law..	680,232.25	358,378.91
Returned to owners:		
Automobiles.....	48,960.00	16,490.00
Horses and wagons.....	29,192.00	35,275.00
Miscellaneous articles.....	11,810.57	4,565.19
Total.....	89,962.57	56,330.19
Total value of property recovered by the department.....	770,194.82	414,709.10
Value of property recovered by owners.....	63,793.50	39,915.85
Grand total recovered.....	833,988.32	454,624.95

Number of larcenies, etc., reported.

	1918	1917		1918	1917
Embezzlement.....	18	11	Larceny from United States Gov-		
False pretenses.....	66	57	ernment.....	4	
Forgery.....	20	2	Petit larceny.....	4,280	4,683
Grand larceny.....	1,355	924	Lost or mislaid.....	1,714	1,383
Housebreaking.....	552	648	Robbery.....	92	117
Larceny from District of Colum-					
bia government.....	1				

Visits of general officers.

Honorable commissioners.....	13	Acting lieutenant inspectors.....	2,896
Superintendent.....	104	Police surgeons.....	80
Inspectors.....	1,619	Visiting officials.....	43

Miscellaneous reports.

	1918	1917		1918	1917
Accidents.....	5,407	4,537	Found sick on street.....	850	1,085
Attempts at suicide.....	81	76	Homicides.....	27	24
Animals taken astray.....	133	58	Hydrants damaged.....	45	28
Animals delivered to property clerk.....	13	8	Inquests attended.....	100	102
Animals delivered to pound-master.....	87	81	Lamps damaged.....	878	566
Abandoned infants found.....	8	10	Lamps not lighted:		
Back gates found open.....	396	511	Electric.....	18,569	12,610
Dead infants found.....	28	43	Gas.....	10,696	799
Dead bodies found.....	27	27	Naphtha.....	15	-----
Drowned bodies found.....	31	29	Lost children found.....	151	178
Dead animals reported.....	4,774	4,887	Permits examined:		
Dangerous or broken pavements.....	1,835	2,039	Building.....	1,310	1,570
Dangerous holes in roadway.....	2,356	2,127	Miscellaneous.....	3,044	3,961
Dangerous buildings.....	72	62	Pumps damaged.....	8	6
Dangerous bridges.....	33	22	Sewers:		
Doors and windows found open ..	1,136	1,527	Damaged.....	66	66
Damaged trees and boxes.....	481	494	Filthy.....	162	110
Deaths (coroner notified, no inquest).....	273	356	Suicides.....	61	64
False alarms of fire.....	53	68	Telephone messages.....	208,697	201,401
Fast running automobiles.....	5,287	4,715	Trips made by—		
Fast riding bicycles.....	17	11	Bateaux.....	3	1
Fast riding motorcycles.....	413	306	Launches.....	769	857
Fast running street cars.....	23	6	Steamer.....	94	85
Fires attended.....	1,246	1,321	Vessels:		
Fire plugs damaged.....	35	33	Assisted.....	41	24
Filthy gutters and alleys.....	32	23	Moved.....	5	3
Fountains damaged.....	7	3	Ordered moved.....	22	21
			Water mains damaged.....	377	154
			Water pipes damaged.....	674	416

Table of cases—Misdemeanors.

UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Personal bonds.	Not-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To military authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To National Training School for Boys.	To National Training School for Girls.	To industrial schools.	To Washington Asylum Hospital.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	To Maryland authorities.	To Massachusetts authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.		
																									1918	1917	
Assault.....	38	8	12	34	4	...	4	5	8	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	46	41	
Attempt at housebreaking.....	8	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Attempt at larceny.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Carrying weapons.....	8	...	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Contempt of court.....	8	1	5	4	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Cruelty to animals.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Desertion.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Destroying private property.....	40	...	28	12	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	51
Disorderly conduct.....	148	15	63	100	31	5	3	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	150
Fornication.....	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13
Fugitives from—																											
Board of Children's Guardians.....	104	11	35	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	59
Industrial schools.....	34	...	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	39
Justice.....	8	1	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	9	13
National Training School for Boys.....	21	...	9	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10
National Training School for Girls.....	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
Parents.....	170	39	147	62	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209	139
Held for investigation.....	123	22	63	82	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	90
Held for mental observation.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	1	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Incorrigibility.....	38	30	28	40	...	...	1	5	4	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	73
Indecent assault.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Indecent exposure.....	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
Indigent or dependent children.....	13	11	13	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	42
Petit larceny.....	644	87	300	431	14	11	41	26	63	...	...	...	58	80	21	3	...	364	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	731	659
Taking property without consent of owner.....	27	...	9	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	4
Threats of personal violence.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Threats of personal violence.....	26	...	10	16	1	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	21
Throwing missiles.....	12	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14
Turning in false alarm of fire.....	13	5	5	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7
Vagrancy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violation of—																											
Dog-muzzling regulation.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Excise law—																											
Par. 22, drunk in public places.....	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5

[illegible]

[illegible]

	393	105	85	413	15	236	11	1	17	41	167	8	2	498
Sec. 1, selling liquor..														
Sec. 2a, illegal transportation.	20		3	17	1				4	3	12			20
Sec. 8, giving liquor away.	4		1	3			1		1	1	1			4
Sec. 11, drinking in public places.	142	2	86	58	105	31	1		3	1	1	2		144
Sec. 11, drunk in public places.	2,607	159	1,716	1,050	1,298	1,158	14	22	12	60	33	163	1	2,766
Sec. 20, operating vehicle while drunk.	50		28	22	22	13	2			5	7	1		50
Smoke law.	5	1	6		5			1						6
Speed law.	4,600	51	3,534	1,117	4,347	21		183	3	17	13	64	3	4,651
Terms of probation.	7	2	9							6		3		9
Traffic regulations.	6,145	232	4,880	1,497	5,881	60	3	163	51	91	61	61		6,377
Weights and measures law.	41		37	4	36				1		4			41
Sec. 806, District of Columbia Code (threatening in a menacing manner).	1			1			1							1
Sec. 818, District of Columbia Code (false charge of unchastity).		3	3						1	1	1			3
Sec. 833a, District of Columbia Code (installment law).	2	1	1	2					2		1			3
Sec. 836a, District of Columbia Code (possession of stolen property).	1		1		1									1
Sec. 848, District of Columbia Code (destroying movable property).	2	1	1	2	2			1						3
Sec. 869, District of Columbia Code (pool selling, etc.).	10	1	11				4		1		6			11
Sec. 896, District of Columbia Code (net fishing in Potomac River).	6		5	1	6									6
Other laws and regulations.														
Witnesses held.	51	23	21	53						74				74
Total.	30,566	3,376	20,897	13,045	26,393	5,069	468	151,065	1,751	2,558	948	1,189	32	1,343,942

Table of cases—Felonies.

UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Not-processed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To National Training School for Boys.	To National Training School for Girls.	To industrial schools.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	Total.	
																1918	1917
Arson.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1
Assault with intent to kill....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Attempt to rape.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Carnal knowledge.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	6	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	29
Embezzlement.....	4	.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	1
False pretenses.....	13	9	21	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	22	1
Forgery.....	5	1	4	2	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Grand larceny.....	20	3	14	9	2	.....	5	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	7	5	23	7
Housebreaking.....	159	4	52	111	27	.....	.....	19	20	33	28	4	1	29	2	163	155
Larceny from United States Government.....	6	.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....
Perjury.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Robbery.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13
Violation of—																	
Sec. 826b, District of Columbia Code (unauthorized use of vehicles).....	53	.....	44	9	31	.....	3	2	1	1	6	.....	.....	6	3	53	31
Sec. 836a, District of Columbia Code (possession of stolen property).....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sec. 851b, District of Columbia Code (larceny after trust).....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
Sec. 194, United States Penal Code (secreting or embezzling mail matter).....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Sec. 195, United States Penal Code (postal employee secreting or embezzling mail matter).....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Other laws.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Total.....	287	18	153	152	67	1	16	23	28	35	42	5	1	76	11	305	252

Table of cases—Felonies—Continued.

17 YEARS AND UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Committed in default.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Not-processed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To National Training School for Boys.	Placed on probation.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.	
																1918	1917
Abandoning infant.....	1	1		1				1								1	1
Adultery.....	1	4	5					4	1							5	7
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	16	2	1	17				10	2		6					18	16
Assault with intent to kill....	3		2	1				3								3	2
Attempt at robbery.....	2			2				2								2	2
Carnal knowledge.....	8		1	7				7		1						8	18
Depredations on fixtures in houses.....	1			1				1								1	109
Embezzlement.....	18	1	7	12	1	3	1	3	2		3			6		19	18
False pretenses.....	12	26	36	2		1	6	5						26		38	5
Forgery.....	1	2	3					2				1				3	5
Grand larceny.....	31	16	18	29				39	5	1	1	1				47	12
Housebreaking.....	65	2	40	27				62		2			3			67	100
Larceny from interstate shipment.....	2			2						1					1	2	
Larceny from United States Government.....	4		1	3				4								4	
Manslaughter.....	3		2	1				3								3	2
Murder.....	2			2				2								2	4
Rape.....	4		1	3				4								4	3
Receiving stolen goods.....	4		1	3				4								4	1
Robbery.....	11	3	1	13				11		2	1					14	27
Seduction.....	6		2	4				2	2	1	1					6	3
Violation of—																	
White-slave traffic law...	2		2						2							2	
Sec. 826b, District of Columbia Code (unauthorized use of vehicles).....	94		39	55				78	10	4	2					94	32
Sec. 836a, District of Columbia Code (possession of stolen property).....	5		4	1		1		4								5	1
Sec. 851b, District of Columbia Code (larceny after trust).....	8	1	2	7			2	2	3		1			1		9	5
Sec. 37, United States Penal Code (conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States).....	1		1								1					1	
Sec. 195, United States Penal Code (embezzling or secreting mail matter).....	1		1					1								1	
Sec. 215, United States Penal Code (using mails to promote frauds).....	8		8					8								8	14
Sec. 240, United States Penal Code (bringing packages containing intoxicating liquor into the District of Columbia without being marked as such).....	5		2	3					5							5	
Other laws.....																	4
Total.....	318	58	180	196	1	5	9	262	32	12	16	2	3	33	1	376	391

Table of cases—Felonies—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Committed in default of payment.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Not-processed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To military authorities.	To United States marshal.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	Total.	
																	1918	1917
Abduction.....	3	2	2	3				3		1	1						5	2
Adultery.....	47	26	38	35				41		16	10	6					73	74
Arson.....	1			1						1							1	2
Assault to commit mayhem.....	1		1					1									1	
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	123	14	11	126				80		23	12	21		1			137	111
Assault with intent to kill.....	8		1	7				5				3					8	14
Attempt to rape.....	4		3	1				3				1					4	9
Attempt at robbery.....	5			5				1			2	2					5	7
Bigamy.....	8	3	5	6				10		1							11	1
Blackmail.....	1		1							1							1	11
Buying Government property.....	1			1				1									1	
Carnal knowledge.....	27	2	10	19				19		3	5	2					29	27
Conspiracy.....	1		1											1			1	
Criminal libel.....	3	1	3	1				4									4	1
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	7			7				7									7	66
Embezzlement.....	75	2	49	28		1	10	14	2	7		28		4	10	1	77	136
False pretenses.....	100	18	99	19		3	36	19	3	17	3	2		6	29		118	199
Forgery.....	62	11	53	20				70		3							73	73
Grand larceny.....	128	30	59	99				112		29	11	6					158	87
Housebreaking.....	105	15	25	95				101		5	5	8		1			120	257
Larceny from D. C. government.....	4		2	2				2		1	1						4	
Larceny from U. S. Government.....	18		10	8				13		2		2		1			18	24
Making threats against the President.....	1		1					1									1	2
Manslaughter.....	11		10	1				6			5						11	11
Murder.....	22	2	4	20				23					1				24	25
Perjury.....	2	1		3				3									3	3
Petit larceny, second offense.....	5		1	4				5									5	5
Rape.....	9		6	3				4		1	1	1	2				9	13
Receiving stolen goods.....	32	13	27	18	1	1		31		5	2	5					45	14
Robbery.....	94	26	24	96				75		18	18	9					120	78
Seduction.....	5		3	2				2		2				1			5	6
Sodomy.....	1		1					1									1	
Violation of—																		
Antinarcotic law.....	9	1	10					9						1			10	6
White-slave traffic law.....	7	2	8	1				4		3		2					9	3
Sec. 809, District of Columbia Code (procuring miscarriage).....	1	6	5	2				6		1							7	8
Sec. 813, District of Columbia Code (abduction for purposes of prostitution).....	1			1				1									1	
Sec. 814, District of Columbia Code (cruelty to children).....	1	1	1	1				1				1					2	2
Sec. 826b, District of Columbia Code (unauthorized use of vehicles).....	116	2	50	68				77		28	7	6					118	51
Sec. 836, District of Columbia Code (receiving with knowledge).....	1	1		2				2									2	
Sec. 839, District of Columbia Code (sale by mortgagor).....	1		1							1							1	
Sec. 851, District of Columbia Code (larceny after trust).....	94	12	48	58	3	9	13	23	5	30	6	11		1	4	1	106	122
Sec. 860, District of Columbia Code (false personation).....	2		2					2									2	5
Sec. 862, District of Columbia Code (intimidating United States witness).....	2		1	1				2									2	
Sec. 863, District of Columbia Code (lottery law).....	2		2		1			1									2	1
Sec. 865, District of Columbia Code (gaming law).....	5		5					5									5	5
Sec. 909, District of Columbia Code (accessories).....		2		2				1				1					2	
Sec. 35, United States Penal Code (making false claims against the Government).....	3		2	1				2		1							3	1
Sec. 37, United States Penal Code (conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States).....	13		7	6				4		1		2		6			13	8

Table of cases—Felonies—Continued.
OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Committed in default of payment.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To military authorities.	To United States marshal.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	Total.	
																	1918	1917
Violation of—Continued.																		
Sec. 140, United States Penal Code (obstructing process or assaulting an officer).....	1		1					1									1	
Sec. 194, United States Penal Code (embezzling or secreting mail matter).....	4			4				4									4	
Sec. 215, United States Penal Code (using mail to promote frauds).....	1		1									1					1	38
Sec. 217, United States Penal Code (depositing poisons or explosives for delivery by mail)...	1		1											1			1	
Sec. 240, United States Penal Code (bringing packages containing intoxicating liquors into the District of Columbia without being marked as such).....	92	4	21	75				67		18	1	10					96	
Sec. 312, United States Penal Code (circulation of obscene literature, promoting abortion).....	2		1	1				2									2	1
Other laws.....																		96
Total.....	1,273	197	617	853	5	14	59	871	10	219	90	130	3	24	43	2	1,470	1,605

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Cases held.	
						1918	1917
Affray.....	5	3	2	3		2	14
Assault.....	1,575	561	1,014	150	219	1,206	1,407
Attempt at housebreaking.....	16	9	7	2	3	11	3
Attempt at larceny.....	5	5		1		4	3
Carrying weapons.....	221	65	156	14	23	184	173
Contempt of court.....	107	49	58	1	10	96	79
Cruelty to animals.....	417	168	249	2	6	409	607
Desecrating the United States Flag.....	4	4			1	3	2
Desertion.....	207	107	100		10	197	34
Destroying private property.....	147	64	83	11	20	116	125
Destroying public property.....	2	1	1			2	3
Disorderly conduct.....	4,072	1,566	2,506	50	231	3,791	4,519
Failing to pay board bill.....	26	15	11	10	2	14	32
Fornication.....	566	264	302	16	32	518	419
Fraudulently collecting for United States Red Cross.....	2	2				2	
Fugitives from—							
Board of Children's Guardians.....	118	36	82			118	70
Industrial schools.....	38	18	20			38	42
Insane asylum.....	93	77	16			93	63
Justice.....	240	126	114		4	236	225
National Training School for Boys.....	40	21	19		1	39	19
National Training School for Girls.....	11	4	7			11	13
Parents.....	234	172	62		3	231	162
Giving liquor to minors.....	4	3	1	2		2	14
Habitual drunkenness.....	15	14	1	3	2	10	35
Held for—							
Investigation.....	1,777	665	1,112		1,774	3	5
Mental observation.....	358	253	105		1	357	306
Military authorities.....	483	369	114		1	482	48
Naval authorities.....	12	12				12	
United States Marshal.....	86	69	17			86	17

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	
						1918	1917
Incorrigibility.....	68	28	40	1	5	62	67
Indecent assault.....	10	9	1	2	2	6	11
Indecent exposure.....	89	58	31		5	84	141
Indigent or dependent children.....	24	13	11			24	42
Keeping—							
Bawdy house.....	8	3	5		2	6	8
Dangerous dog.....	1	1			1		
Disorderly house.....	101	29	72	10	4	87	46
Pool room open after hours.....	1	1				1	
Unlicensed massage parlors.....	3		3			3	
Larceny by a trick.....	2	1	1		1	1	1
Nonsupport of wives and children.....	80	42	38		1	79	94
Nuisance.....	170	106	64	91	5	74	29
Permitting gambling.....	109	53	56	4	8	97	85
Petit larceny.....	2,222	855	1,367	143	129	1,950	1,972
Profanity.....	31	13	18		1	30	38
Selling tobacco to minors.....	5	4	1			5	2
Shipping liquor into "dry territory".....	8		8			8	
Soliciting prostitution.....	134	16	118	3	19	112	111
Taking property without consent of owner.....	48	19	29	8	5	35	22
Threats of personal violence.....	238	106	132	55	36	147	209
Throwing missiles.....	30	10	20		4	26	37
Trespass.....	1	1				1	
Turning in false alarm of fire.....	21	9	12	3	2	16	12
Unlicensed detectives.....	2	2				2	
Unlicensed physicians.....	4	2	2	1		3	
Vagrancy.....	381	209	172	14	58	309	488
Violation of—							
Alien enemy proclamation.....	8	8			1	7	
Building regulations.....	9	7	2	4	1	4	5
Child labor law.....	42	35	7	3	1	38	49
Compulsory education law.....	2	2				2	3
Conscription law.....	177	43	134	1	64	112	10
Dairy and dairy farm regulations.....	13	13			1	12	4
Dog law.....	53	32	21	8	1	44	28
Dog-muzzling regulations.....	317	202	115	12	13	292	125
Electric-wiring regulations.....	2	2				2	
Excise law—							
Par. 1, giving liquor away.....	2	1	1		1	1	
Par. 6, selling liquor to minors.....	2	1	1			2	7
Par. 12, selling without license.....	27	5	22	2	8	17	130
Par. 22, drinking in public places.....	91	60	31	1	3	87	153
Par. 22, drunk in public places.....	4,084	2,766	1,318	16	62	4,006	9,540
False advertising law.....	1	1				1	7
Female employment law.....	4	4				4	10
Food law.....	8	7	1			8	10
Game law.....	6	5	1			6	8
Hack regulations.....	263	226	37	1	8	254	174
Health regulations.....	302	231	71	51	5	246	135
Interstate commerce law.....	2		2			2	
License law.....	88	60	28	6	5	77	53
Massage treatment law.....	8	8		2		6	
Military-uniform protection law.....	20	14	6		3	17	5
Money-lending law.....	1	1		1			
National defense act—							
Bringing liquor on military reserva- tion.....	1		1			1	
Selling liquor to soldiers in uniform.....	149	39	110	19	13	117	2
Park regulations.....	28	16	12			28	14
Peace preservation act (secs. 5 and 6).....	195	195		1		194	25
Pharmacy law.....	24	20	4		1	23	40
Plumbing regulations.....	6	4	2	2	1	3	9
Police regulations.....	3,308	2,295	1,013	49	84	3,175	2,373
Prohibition law—							
Sec. 1, soliciting orders.....	2		2			2	
Sec. 1, importing for sale.....	3	1	2	2		1	
Sec. 1, selling liquor.....	512	86	426	17	41	454	
Sec. 2a, illegal transportation.....	21	4	17	4	3	14	
Sec. 8, giving liquor away.....	7	4	3	1	1	5	
Sec. 11, drinking in public places.....	153	94	59	3	1	149	
Sec. 11, drunk in public places.....	2,812	1,741	1,071	12	61	2,739	
Sec. 20, operating vehicle while drunk.....	53	30	23		5	48	
Smoke law.....	6	6				6	25
Speed law.....	5,893	4,388	1,505	6	19	5,868	5,064
Terms of probations.....	12	12				12	8
Traffic regulations.....	7,531	5,603	1,928	55	110	7,366	3,678
Weights and measures law.....	44	37	7	1		43	34
Sec. 806, District of Columbia Code (threatening in a menacing manner).....	1		1			1	

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	
						1918	1917
Violation of—Continued.							
Sec. 818, District of Columbia Code (false charge of unchastity).....	3	3	.....	1	1	1	3
Sec. 833a, District of Columbia Code (installment law).....	4	2	2	2	.....	2	7
Sec. 836a, District of Columbia Code (possession of stolen property).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Sec. 847, District of Columbia Code (destroying shrubs, trees, etc.).....	4	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....
Sec. 848, District of Columbia Code (destroying movable property).....	5	1	4	.....	1	4	27
Sec. 869, District of Columbia Code (pool selling, etc.).....	11	11	.....	1	.....	10	27
Sec. 872, District of Columbia Code (in- decent publications).....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sec. 896, District of Columbia Code (net fishing in Potomac River).....	7	6	1	.....	1	6	5
Other laws and regulations.....							14
Witnesses held.....	93	29	64	.....	93	.....	9
Total.....	41,094	24,675	16,419	885	3,246	36,963	33,676

Summary—Table of cases—Felonies.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	
						1918	1917
Abandoning infant.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Abduction.....	5	2	3	1	1	3	2
Adultery.....	78	43	35	17	10	51	57
Arson.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	4
Assault with intent to commit mayhem.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	157	12	145	25	12	120	101
Assault with intent to kill.....	13	3	10	.....	.....	13	16
Attempt to rape.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	5	8
Attempt at robbery.....	7	.....	7	.....	2	5	8
Bigamy.....	11	5	6	1	.....	10	1
Blackmail.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	10
Buying Government property.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	39	11	28	3	6	30	35
Conspiracy.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Criminal libel.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	4	1
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	14	2	12	.....	.....	14	200
Embezzlement.....	100	59	41	10	.....	90	143
False pretenses.....	178	156	22	18	3	157	174
Forgery.....	82	60	22	7	.....	75	74
Grand larceny.....	228	91	137	39	12	177	83
Housebreaking.....	350	117	233	5	26	319	466
Larceny from District of Columbia gov- ernment.....	4	2	2	1	1	2	3
Larceny from interstate shipment.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	23
Larceny from United States Government.....	28	16	12	2	.....	26	22
Making threats against the President of the United States.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Manslaughter.....	14	12	2	.....	5	9	11
Murder.....	26	4	22	.....	.....	26	28
Perjury.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	2
Petit larceny, second offense.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	5	5
Rape.....	13	7	6	1	1	11	14
Receiving stolen goods.....	50	28	22	5	2	43	10
Robbery.....	137	25	112	18	20	99	86
Seduction.....	11	5	6	4	1	6	7
Sodomy.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Violation of—							
Antinarcotic law.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	6
White slave traffic law.....	11	10	1	5	.....	6	3
Sec. 809, District of Columbia Code (procuring miscarriage).....	7	5	2	1	.....	6	8
Sec. 813, District of Columbia Code (abduction for purposes of prostitu- tion).....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Sec. 814, District of Columbia Code (cruelty to children).....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....

Summary—Table of cases—Felonies—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held.	
						1918	1917
Violation of—Continued.							
Sec. 826b, District of Columbia Code (unauthorized use of vehicles).....	265	133	132	41	13	211	94
Sec. 836, District of Columbia Code (receiving with knowledge).....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Sec. 836a, District of Columbia Code (possession of stolen property).....	6	4	2	.....	.....	6	2
Sec. 839, District of Columbia Code (sale by mortgagor in possession).....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sec. 851b, District of Columbia Code (larceny after trust).....	121	56	65	34	7	80	96
Sec. 860, District of Columbia Code (false personation).....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Sec. 862, District of Columbia Code (intimidating United States witness).....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Sec. 863, District of Columbia Code (lottery law).....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Sec. 865, District of Columbia Code (gaming law).....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Sec. 909, District of Columbia Code (accessories).....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Sec. 35, United States Penal Code (making or presenting false claims against the Government of the United States).....	3	2	1	1	.....	2	1
Sec. 37, United States Penal Code (conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States).....	14	8	6	1	.....	13	8
Sec. 140, United States Penal Code (obstructing process or assaulting an officer).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sec. 194, United States Penal Code (secreting or embezzling mail matter).....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....
Sec. 195, United States Penal Code (postal employee embezzling mail matter).....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	4
Sec. 215, United States Penal Code (using mails to promote frauds).....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	9	38
Sec. 217, United States Penal Code (mailing poisons or explosives).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sec. 240, United States Penal Code (bringing packages containing intoxi- cating liquor into the District of Col- umbia without being marked assuch).....	101	23	78	23	1	77	.....
Sec. 312, United States Penal Code (circulating obscene literature, pro- moting abortion).....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	2
Other laws.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Total.....	2,151	950	1,201	267	125	1,759	1,931

Police patrol and signal service.

	1918	1917		1918	1917
Automobiles.....	2	2	Persons taken to—Continued.		
Auto-patrol wagons.....	9	9	Asylums.....	7	76
Patrol wagons.....	1	1	Several homes.....	17	8
Drivers.....	22	20	Washington Asylum and Jail.....	649	680
Horses.....	2	2	Dead bodies removed.....	33	30
Reports from boxes by officers	1,969,365	1,491,097	Children restored to their homes.....	61	53
Messages sent and received...	19,242	18,080	Accidents attended.....	74	60
Calls for wagons by—			Injured removed to their homes.....	11	7
Officers.....	11,208	12,762	Sick removed to their homes...	35	39
Citizens.....	11	15	Number of times reserves to fires.....	836	809
Messenger or telephone...	306	315	Miscellaneous runs.....	5,151	6,946
Persons taken to—			Total number of runs made.....	22,335	24,666
Headquarters.....	1,588	439			
Hospitals.....	1,016	1,107			
Juvenile court.....	50	78			
Police court.....	724	707			
Depots.....	329	239			
Gallery.....	229	296			

REPORT OF CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

TO THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:

I have to submit the report of the operations of this office during the past fiscal year. The following shows the disposition of property on hand July 1, 1917, and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Balance on hand July 1, 1917.....	\$18, 028. 72
Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.....	3, 741. 30
Delivered to owners on bond.....	450. 00
Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:	
Sold at auction.....	3, 467. 28
Destroyed.....	1, 334. 67
Balance on hand July 1, 1918.....	9, 035. 47
Total accounted for.....	18, 028. 72

The following is a monthly statement of the property received and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Month.	Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.	Delivered to claimants on bond.	Delivered to administrators.	Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.		On hand.	Total.
				Sold at auction.	Destroyed.		
1917.							
July.....	\$56, 459. 31	\$2, 625. 00		\$175. 85	\$67. 81	\$274. 63	\$59, 602. 60
August.....	30, 794. 41	95. 00		167. 76	48. 25	355. 12	31, 460. 54
September.....	32, 858. 49	4, 778. 00		331. 25	211. 24	223. 92	38, 402. 90
October.....	44, 809. 03	948. 50		263. 19	152. 25	640. 99	46, 813. 96
November.....	40, 206. 08	497. 70		48. 05	218. 41	1, 575. 23	42, 545. 47
December.....	39, 872. 85	1, 698. 00	\$750. 00		124. 00	1, 169. 74	43, 614. 59
1918.							
January.....	39, 338. 08	1, 373. 50			156. 85	904. 35	41, 772. 78
February.....	54, 312. 57	762. 50	25. 00		138. 25	926. 88	56, 165. 20
March.....	57, 724. 19	2, 200. 00	15. 00		70. 50	1, 790. 04	61, 799. 73
April.....	82, 435. 79	4, 251. 38	200. 00		107. 50	2, 523. 08	89, 517. 75
May.....	72, 529. 24	9, 368. 75			648. 60	3, 452. 19	85, 998. 78
June.....	65, 353. 85	10, 330. 00				6, 854. 10	82, 537. 95
Total.....	616, 693. 89	38, 928. 33	990. 00	986. 10	1, 943. 66	20, 690 27	680, 232. 25

Summary.

Estimated value of property on hand July 1, 1917.....	\$18, 028. 72
Received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.....	680, 232. 25
Total to be accounted for.....	698, 260. 97
Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.....	620, 435. 19
Delivered to claimants on bond.....	39, 378. 33
Delivered to administrators.....	990. 00
Disposed of in accordance with law and the order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:	
Sold at auction.....	4, 453. 38
Destroyed.....	3, 278. 33
On hand July 1, 1918.....	29, 725. 74
Total accounted for.....	698, 260. 97

Estimated value of property delivered to property clerk, Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, by the different precincts, detective bureau, and the coroner's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

	June 30, 1918.	June 30, 1917.
First precinct.....	\$79,942.87	\$26,299.24
Second precinct.....	24,478.30	20,596.10
Third precinct.....	54,071.17	16,605.91
Fourth precinct.....	12,819.10	6,837.87
Fifth precinct.....	18,639.60	3,617.52
Sixth precinct.....	21,122.43	8,652.70
Seventh precinct.....	37,790.01	17,415.61
Eighth precinct.....	46,775.83	18,257.75
Ninth precinct.....	40,863.71	19,929.92
Tenth precinct.....	56,147.70	46,833.03
Eleventh precinct.....	13,710.51	2,687.71
Harbor precinct.....	2,130.94	3,232.80
Detective bureau.....	271,510.63	167,082.43
Coroner's office.....	231.39	330.32
Total.....	680,232.25	358,378.91

Abstract of expenditures of the Metropolitan police department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Appropriation.....	\$35,000.00
Expended, as follows:	
Cartridges, holsters, and revolvers.....	1,036.19
Composing and typesetting machine.....	3,372.95
Dictating machine.....	97.50
Forage.....	512.78
Furniture and repairs thereto (blankets, sheets, etc.).....	1,261.30
Gas and electricity.....	3,828.67
Horseshoeing.....	128.50
Laundry.....	863.80
Meals and lunches for prisoners.....	5,209.25
Miscellaneous (awnings, badges, brooms, brushes, buckets, circulars, clocks, directories, hose, telegrams, ice, kerosene, lamps, lanterns, newspapers, photosupplies, removal of ashes, rent of phones, rewards, screens, signs, soaps, speedometers, storage, typewriters, etc.).....	6,298.85
Motorcycles, repairs thereto, supplies for.....	1,437.94
Prevention and detection of crime.....	4,639.41
Printing and blank forms and printers' supplies.....	2,293.73
Repairs.....	832.26
Searchlights.....	160.00
Stationery, blank books, cards, etc.....	1,897.27
Traffic standards, semaphores, etc.....	821.97
Unexpended balance.....	307.70
Total.....	35,000.00

FISH AND GAME LAWS.

Appropriation.....	200.00
Expended.....	42.00
Unexpended balance.....	158.00
Total.....	200.00

FLAGS AND HALYARDS.

Appropriation.....	100.00
Expended.....	99.20
Unexpended balance.....	.80
Total.....	100.00

MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Appropriation.....	\$8,500.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	3,000.00
	<hr/>
	11,500.00
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Expended as follows:

Casings, outer and inner tubes.....	3,651.30
Gasoline, oils, and lubricants.....	3,567.68
Miscellaneous (bulbs, chains, dusters, jacks, laprobes, blankets, polish, rims, snubbers, soaps, vises, etc.).....	1,000.76
Repairs.....	2,758.41
Unexpended balance.....	521.85
	<hr/>
Total.....	11,500.00

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Appropriation.....	500.00
	<hr/>
Expended.....	500.00

PURCHASE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Appropriation.....	2,000.00
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Expended.....	2,000.00

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

Appropriation.....	2,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	3,000.00
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Expended:

Salaries.....	840.00
Forage.....	1,205.34
Fuel.....	13.41
Horseshoeing.....	424.75
Miscellaneous (gas, repairs, brooms, collar pads, axle grease, brushes, whips, etc.).....	516.50
	<hr/>
Total.....	3,000.00

FUEL.

Appropriation.....	4,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	1,300.00
	<hr/>
	5,300.00
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Expended as follows:

264 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons white ash stove coal.....	2,343.38
138 tons white ash furnace coal.....	1,209.20
109 tons white ash egg coal.....	949.00
11 $\frac{1}{4}$ cords wood (pine).....	181.82
Unexpended balance.....	616.60
	<hr/>
Total.....	5,300.00

HARBOR PATROL.

Appropriation.....	2,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	1,100.00
Salaries.....	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	8,100.00
	<hr/>

248 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Expended as follows:	\$349. 25
Fuel.....	407. 50
Gasoline, kerosene, oils.....	1, 067. 75
Machinery and repairs thereto.....	567. 40
Miscellaneous (lye, polish, soaps, brooms, etc.).....	5, 000. 00
Salaries.....	708. 10
Unexpended balance.....	
Total.....	8, 100. 00

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Appropriation.....	3, 930. 00
Deficiency appropriation.....	1, 300. 00
Salaries.....	10, 400. 00
	15, 630. 00

Expended as follows:	563. 01
Forage.....	289. 93
Fuel.....	260. 96
Gas and electricity.....	1, 712. 00
Meals.....	826. 89
Miscellaneous (horseshoeing, ice, laundry, lye, polish, soaps, etc.)...	1, 140. 00
Rent.....	10, 400. 00
Salaries.....	437. 21
Unexpended balance.....	
Total.....	15, 630. 00

Motor patrol service.

NUMBER OF RUNS.

Quarter.	Precincts.										Total.
	1	2	4-5	6	7	3-8	9	10	Headquarters.		
									Pullman.	Haynes.	
First.....	1,512	673	1,002	851	550	863	803	303	427		6,984
Second.....	1,244	101	585	770	421	577	516	304	258		4,777
Third.....	1,051	358	750	846	332	382	376	240		29	4,364
Fourth.....	1,230	490	754	910	466	518	709	314			5,421
Total.....	5,037	1,622	3,092	3,377	1,769	2,340	2,404	1,191	785	29	21,546

NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELED.

First.....	3, 446	1, 382	2, 726	2, 659	1, 466	2, 871	2, 009	1, 654	4, 195	2, 030	24, 438
Second.....	2, 254	189	606	2, 842	1, 218	2, 031	1, 188	225	1, 381	2, 910	14, 844
Third.....	2, 098	802	2, 405	2, 512	1, 094	1, 625	1, 231	1, 250		3, 876	16, 893
Fourth.....	2, 532	1, 152	2, 774	2, 750	1, 850	2, 250	1, 684	1, 819		4, 805	21, 616
Total.....	10, 330	3, 525	8, 511	10, 763	5, 628	8, 777	6, 112	4, 948	5, 576	13, 621	77, 791

Total cost of maintenance of motor patrol service, including cars assigned to headquarters....	\$10, 978. 15
Average cost per mile.....	. 1411
Average cost per run.....	. 509
Average length of each run (miles).....	3. 62

POLICE RELIEF.

The Police Cooperative Relief Association made the following payments during the year:

No. of assess- ment.	Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	Amount.
MEN'S BRANCH.				
426	Frank M. Tompkins.....	Emma C. Tompkins.....	Oct. 11, 1916	\$1,000.00
427	Peter D. Ranke.....	Annie E. Ranke.....	Nov. 14, 1916	1,000.00
428	Ezra P. Collins.....	John C. Foster administrator.....	Dec. 6, 1916	1,000.00
429	Allen B. Clark.....	W. W. Millan, administrator.....	Dec. 21, 1916	1,000.00
430	John Stewart.....	Hannah Stewart.....	Dec. 29, 1916	1,000.00
431	Henry B. Elliott.....	Mary G. Elliott.....	Feb. 19, 1917	1,000.00
432	William H. Fuss.....	Martha V. Bean.....	Feb. 23, 1917	1,000.00
433	Bartholomew Diggins.....	Louisa B. Diggins, et al.....	Feb. 25, 1917	1,000.00
434	John A. Hebrew.....	Ellen N. Hebrew.....	Mar. 9, 1917	1,000.00
435	Charles G. Baston.....	A. C. Shumacher.....	Mar. 23, 1917	1,000.00
436	William J. Claytor.....	Susie I. Claytor.....	Apr. 11, 1917	1,000.00
437	Courad Reinhard.....	Emma L. Reinhard.....	Apr. 19, 1917	1,000.00
438	George R. F. Smith.....	Alice V. Smith.....	May 13, 1917	1,000.00
439	James Frank.....	Luther O. Frank, et al.....	May 28, 1917	1,000.00
440	Thomas P. Howard.....	Elizabeth H. Howard.....	July 11, 1917	1,000.00
441	John C. Daley.....	Mary L. Daley.....	July 27, 1917	1,000.00
442	Frank P. Smith.....	Florence B. Steele, guardian.....	Sept. 12, 1917	1,000.00
443	Charles Farquhar.....	Mary A. Farquhar.....	Nov. 22, 1917	1,000.00
444	John T. S. Loane.....	Georgiana E. Loane.....	Dec. 27, 1917	1,000.00
445	Joseph T. Beauregard.....	Annie E. Beauregard.....	Jan. 1, 1918	1,000.00
446	Solomon Phillips.....	Mary A. Stokes, administratrix.....	Jan. 20, 1918	1,000.00
447	Forrest H. Purks.....	Lola E. Purks.....	Feb. 2, 1918	1,000.00
447	Clarence W. Marshall.....	Sallie L. Marshall.....	Feb. 7, 1918	1,000.00
449	Joseph Carter.....	Adelaide V. Carter.....	Jan. 13, 1918	1,000.00
450	Lawrence H. Farquhar.....	In court.....	Mar. 20, 1918	1,000.00
	Total.....			25,000.00
WOMEN'S BRANCH.				
148	Elizabeth C. McGlue.....	G. Percy McGlue.....	Jan. 2, 1917	\$259.00
149	Sarah A. Arnold.....	William H. Arnold, administrator.....	Mar. 6, 1917	260.00
150	Minnie E. Frank.....	Luther O. Frank, et al.....	May 20, 1917	269.00
151	Edna G. Clark.....	William W. Millan, administrator.....	Apr. 11, 1917	270.50
152	Annie M. Case.....	Annie Therzey.....	June 11, 1917	271.50
153	Mary G. Moore.....	Jacob H. Moore et al.....	June 9, 1917	270.00
154	Emma McKim.....	Henry G. McKim.....	July 1, 1917	270.50
155	Ida L. Boswell.....	Joseph H. Boswell.....	July 26, 1917	270.00
156	Cinderilla White.....	Minnie Kidwell.....	Aug. 28, 1917	271.50
157	Minnie Vermillion.....	Howard M. Vermillion.....	Nov. 27, 1917	272.50
158	Mary E. Reed.....	James W. Reed.....	Dec. 9, 1917	271.00
159	Julia A. Wilson.....	Henry A. Wilson.....	Dec. 23, 1917	270.00
160	Helen M. Walsh.....	John M. Walsh.....	Jan. 1, 1918	268.00
161	Minnie E. Schuyler.....	W. W. De Neale.....	Feb. 5, 1918	267.50
162	Alverta L. Hughes.....	Robert H. Hughes.....	Mar. 6, 1918	265.50
163	Hattie C. Hauschild.....	Otto C. Hauschild.....	Feb. 13, 1918	268.50
	Total.....			4,295.00

Police census of precincts, begun Nov. 1, 1917.

WHITE.

	Birth to 4 years, inclusive.	5 years to 9 years, inclusive.	10 years to 14 years, inclusive.	15 years to 19 years, inclusive.	20 years to 29 years, inclusive.	30 years to 39 years, inclusive.	40 years to 49 years, inclusive.	50 years to 59 years, inclusive.	60 years to 69 years, inclusive.	70 years and over.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Precinct:														
1.....	257	306	275	280	2,040	1,960	1,132	644	340	155	7,389	4,387	3,002	7,389
2.....	1,325	1,313	1,424	1,757	6,153	5,285	3,927	2,241	1,192	864	25,481	12,024	13,457	25,481
3.....	1,056	1,064	1,071	1,330	4,720	4,594	3,437	2,096	1,121	679	21,168	9,934	11,234	21,168
4.....	1,465	1,488	1,385	1,440	3,005	2,530	2,092	1,285	673	374	15,737	7,999	7,738	15,737
5.....	2,531	2,689	2,443	2,481	6,070	5,446	4,270	2,463	1,309	796	30,498	15,042	15,456	30,498
6.....	1,006	880	818	937	2,979	3,286	2,691	1,522	775	432	15,326	8,288	7,038	15,326
7.....	1,771	2,027	1,985	2,469	6,848	3,591	3,167	1,789	998	669	25,314	13,367	11,947	25,314
8.....	1,753	1,781	1,786	1,985	4,353	4,482	3,939	2,505	1,364	846	24,795	10,824	13,971	24,795
9.....	3,824	3,704	3,566	4,176	8,645	8,043	6,222	3,722	1,807	1,225	44,934	22,622	22,312	44,934
10.....	5,642	5,428	5,259	5,600	13,795	13,867	10,838	6,337	3,403	2,293	72,462	33,526	38,936	72,462
11.....	774	798	774	707	1,757	1,780	1,491	985	745	414	10,225	5,862	4,363	10,225
Grand total	21,404	21,478	20,786	23,162	60,355	54,864	43,206	25,590	13,727	8,747	293,329	143,875	149,454	293,329

COLORED.

Precinct:	13	14	16	20	89	91	60	55	23	4	385	176	209	385
1.....	13	14	16	20	89	91	60	55	23	4	385	176	209	385
2.....	982	1,008	1,010	1,190	2,868	3,054	2,285	1,003	404	240	14,044	6,481	7,563	14,044
3.....	734	764	775	818	2,259	2,467	1,891	955	467	246	11,376	4,908	6,468	11,376
4.....	999	1,016	1,065	1,301	2,778	2,609	1,886	876	402	208	13,140	6,398	6,742	13,140
5.....	688	801	749	714	1,254	1,359	1,054	467	250	154	7,490	3,481	4,009	7,490
6.....	299	325	264	301	929	963	717	285	133	72	4,288	2,121	2,167	4,288
7.....	352	447	381	494	941	775	735	325	165	105	4,720	1,981	2,739	4,720
8.....	1,655	1,780	1,796	2,113	5,227	5,040	3,703	1,855	834	489	24,492	10,611	13,881	24,492
9.....	982	1,105	1,154	1,110	1,600	1,661	1,339	637	358	209	10,155	4,878	5,277	10,155
10.....	630	654	692	835	1,852	1,581	899	450	215	101	7,909	3,316	4,593	7,909
11.....	368	459	444	385	658	749	603	366	325	262	4,619	2,341	2,278	4,619
Grand total	7,702	8,373	8,346	9,281	20,455	20,349	15,172	7,274	3,576	2,090	102,618	46,692	55,926	102,618

	1917	1915	Increase.	Decrease.
Precinct:				
1.....	7,774	6,580	1,194	.....
2.....	39,525	36,308	3,217	.....
3.....	32,544	29,727	2,817	.....
4.....	28,877	28,131	746	.....
5.....	37,988	36,413	1,575	.....
6.....	19,614	18,027	1,587	.....
7.....	30,034	25,483	4,551	.....
8.....	49,287	45,540	3,747	.....
9.....	55,089	50,405	4,684	.....
10.....	80,371	66,041	14,330	.....
11.....	14,844	15,094	.....	250
Total.....	395,947	357,749	38,448	250

White, census of 1917..... 293,329
 White, census of 1915..... 258,940

Increase..... 34,389

Colored, census of 1917..... 102,618
 Colored, census of 1915..... 98,809

Increase..... 3,809

SUMMARY.

White males..... 143,875
 White females..... 149,454
 Total..... 293,329

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 251

Colored males.....	46,692
Colored females.....	55,926
Total.....	102,618
Males, white.....	143,875
Males, colored.....	46,692
Total.....	190,567
Females, white.....	149,454
Females, colored.....	55,926
Total.....	205,380
Excess of females over males:	
White.....	5,579
Colored.....	9,234
Total.....	14,813
Total white, census of 1917.....	293,329
Total colored, census of 1917.....	102,618
Grand total, census of 1917.....	395,947
Grand total, census of 1915.....	357,749
Increase in population.....	38,198
Population of numbered squares in the city of Washington, exclusive of alleys, white.....	180,980
Population of numbered squares in the city of Washington, exclusive of alleys, colored.....	71,203
Population of alleys in city of Washington, white.....	596
Population of alleys in city of Washington, colored.....	7,675
Population of county of Washington, exclusive of alleys, white.....	111,753
Population of county of Washington, exclusive of alleys, colored.....	23,525
Population of alleys in county of Washington, white.....	0
Population of alleys in county of Washington, colored.....	215
Total population, census of November 1, 1917.....	395,947

Casualties—Accidents.

	Deaths.		Serious casualties.		Minor casualties.		Total injured.		Property loss only.		No injury or damage.		Total casualties.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Assaults:														
Bitten.....					4	2	4	2					4	2
Firearms.....			11	16	34	50	45	66			2		47	66
Indecent.....					5	6	5	6					5	6
Knife, razor, etc.....			9	11	115	145	124	156					124	156
Missiles.....			5	1	72	54	77	55					77	55
Other weapons.....			2	3	15	18	17	21					17	21
Miscellaneous.....			5	2	342	299	348	301					348	301
Total injured.....							620	607						
Total casualties.....			33	33	587	574					2		622	607
Deaths:														
Homicides.....	24	27					24	27					24	27
Found dead and sudden deaths from natural causes.....	177	153					177	153					177	153
Suicides.....	64	61					64	61					64	61
Without medical attention.....	178	132					178	132					178	132
Total.....	444	373					444	373					444	373

Casualties—Accidents—Continued.

	Deaths.		Serious casualties.		Minor casualties.		Total injured.		Property loss only.		No injury or damage.		Total casualties.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Persons conveyed to hospital, homes, or otherwise assisted, suffering from—														
Alcoholism.....					207	169	207	169					207	169
Fits.....					131	93	131	93					131	93
Heat.....					20	25	20	25					20	25
Other illness.....					655	563	655	563					655	563
Total.....					1,013	850	1,013	850					1,013	850
Abandoned infants.....													10	8
Attempt suicide.....													76	81
Criminal operation.....	3	5					3	5					3	5
Inquests.....													104	111
Total.....	3	5					3	5					193	205
Accidents:														
Baseball.....						2		2						2
Bitten by dog.....				2	136	200	136	202					136	202
Burned.....	10	22	10	21	23	35	43	78					43	78
Coasting.....					1	17	1	17					1	17
Drowned.....	29	31					29	31					29	31
Dynamite.....	1			1	5	5	6	6					6	6
Electric shock.....					1	3	1	3					1	3
Elevator.....	1	6	3	1	10	12	14	19					14	19
Firearms.....	2	1	2	2	15	31	19	34					19	34
Football.....					1	2	1	2					1	2
Gas.....	15	41	8	13	22	39	45	93					45	93
Hydroplane.....					1	2	1	2					1	2
Poison.....	2	2	2		21	21	25	23					25	23
Miscellaneous.....	10	9	4	3	127	121	141	133					141	133
Total injured.....							462	645						
Total casualties.....	70	112	29	43	363	490							462	645
Accidents, falls:														
Down stairway.....	2	3	2	5	43	28	47	36					47	36
Buildings, scaffolds, and ladders.....	8	6	5	2	37	25	50	33					50	33
Windows.....	2		4	2	10	14	16	16					16	16
Into river, canal, etc., and rescued.....					4	7	4	7					4	7
In street.....	1			2	46	107	47	109					47	109
Miscellaneous.....	4	5	7	4	139	169	150	178					150	178
Total injured.....							314	379						
Total casualties.....	17	14	18	15	279	350							314	379
Accidents, bicycles:														
Collisions with—														
Bicycles.....					5	1	5	1		2	5		10	3
Cars.....					1	2	1	2	4	2	5		10	4
Motor vehicles.....		1			16	19	16	20	12	14	10	2	38	36
Other vehicles.....					4	2	4	2	3		12		19	2
Fall from.....					31	24	31	24	3				34	24
Struck by.....					24	37	24	37			10	2	34	39
Miscellaneous.....			1		1		2			2	10		12	2
Total injured.....							83	86						
Total casualties.....		1	1		82	85			22	20	52	4	157	110
Accidents, motor vehicles:														
Collisions with—														
Bicycles.....	1	2	7	1	85	96	93	99	83	122	7		183	221
Cars.....		4	1	2	41	55	42	61	155	381	31	5	228	447
Motor vehicles.....	8	12	3	7	116	167	127	186	723	1,556	42	7	892	1,749
Other vehicles.....	3	5			41	46	44	51	134	212	14	1	192	264
Fall from.....		1	2	5	23	46	25	52		2	8		33	54
Struck by.....	19	22	22	34	363	529	404	585		1	21	23	425	609
Miscellaneous.....	2	6	9	10	48	140	59	156	273	496	30	2	362	654
Total injured.....							794	1,190						
Total casualties.....	33	52	44	50	717	1,079			1,368	2,770	153	38	2,315	3,998

Casualties—Accidents—Continued.

	Deaths.		Serious casualties.		Minor casualties.		Total injured.		Property loss only.		No injury or damage.		Total casualties.	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Accidents, street cars:														
Collisions with—														
Bicycles.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	5	3	6	.....	6	1	.....	6	12
Cars.....	3	.....	7	2	115	72	125	74	13	70	20	1	158	145
Motor vehicles.....	.....	5	.....	4	38	68	38	77	158	295	35	7	231	379
Other vehicles.....	.....	1	1	1	34	42	35	44	59	73	15	.....	109	117
Fall from.....	2	4	2	3	100	117	104	124	.....	.....	48	9	152	133
Struck by.....	8	5	6	9	115	138	129	152	.....	.....	23	18	152	170
Miscellaneous.....	1	4	.....	.....	9	10	10	14	18	2	11	1	39	17
Total injured.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total casualties.....	15	19	16	20	413	452	.....	.....	250	446	153	36	847	973
Accidents, steam railways:														
Fall from.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Struck by.....	1	13	.....	.....	2	2	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Total injured.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total casualties.....	1	13	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	21
Accidents, horse-drawn vehicles:														
Collision with—														
Bicycles.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	4	3	4	2	.....	7	9
Cars.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	7	20	7	25	19	1	.....	46	28
Motor vehicles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	6	10	68	58	8	2	82	76
Other vehicles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	5	23	25	5	1	30	30
Fall from.....	2	.....	4	2	39	24	45	26	.....	.....	3	1	48	21
Struck by.....	1	2	2	5	28	30	31	37	.....	.....	2	2	33	37
Runaway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	20	33	20	35	9	30	.....	98	29
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	12	10	69	65	10	.....	91	75
Total injured.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total casualties.....	4	2	8	7	138	110	.....	.....	223	180	61	6	435	305
Summary:														
Assaults.....	.....	.....	33	33	587	574	620	607	.....	.....	2	.....	622	607
Deaths, homicides, suicides, sudden deaths.....	445	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	373
Sick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,013	850	1,013	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,013	850
Miscellaneous.....	70	115	47	43	642	490	759	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	759	648
Total.....	515	488	80	76	2,242	1,914	2,837	2,478	.....	.....	2	.....	2,839	2,478
Traffic casualties:														
Bicycles.....	.....	.....	1	1	82	85	83	86	22	20	52	4	157	110
Motor vehicles.....	33	52	44	59	717	1,079	794	1,190	1,368	2,770	153	38	2,315	3,998
Steam railway.....	1	13	.....	.....	6	7	7	20	.....	1	1	.....	7	21
Street railway.....	15	19	16	20	413	452	444	491	18	446	11	36	847	973
Other vehicles.....	4	2	8	7	138	110	150	119	223	180	61	6	435	305
Total injured and casualties.....	53	86	69	87	1,356	1,733	1,478	1,906	1,631	3,417	277	84	3,761	5,407
Grand total of injured and casualties.....	568	574	149	163	3,598	3,647	4,317	4,384	1,631	3,417	277	84	6,600	7,885

Police statistics.

The Metropolitan police force on June 30, 1918, consisted of 823 members, apportioned as follows:

Major and superintendent.....	1	Privates, class 2.....	60
Inspector and assistant superintendent.....	1	Privates, class 1.....	98
Inspectors.....	3	Policewomen.....	2
Captains.....	11	Vacancies in grade of sergeant.....	4
Lieutenants.....	15	Vacancies in grade of private.....	141
Sergeants.....	46		
Privates, class 3.....	441	Total.....	823

Disposition of the force for the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m., July 1, 1918.

	Major and superintendent.	Inspector and assistant superintendent.	Inspectors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Policewomen.	Privates.	Total.	Sick.	With leave.	Without leave.	Suspended.	Detailed.	Post duty.	Patrol duty.
Headquarters.....	1	1	3				2	30	37							
Precincts:																
First.....				1	2	4		71	78	1	7		1	14	11	37
Second.....				1	2	3		53	59	1	5	1		9	6	31
Third.....				1	1	4		58	64	1	5	1		11	12	28
Fourth.....				1	2	4		48	55	1	3	2	3	11	8	20
Fifth.....				1	1	3		36	41	3	1	3		9	6	14
Sixth.....				1	1	3		56	61	3	4			9	7	33
Seventh.....				1	2	5		52	60	2	1	1	1	9	11	27
Eighth.....				1	1	3		41	46	1	1	1		7	6	25
Ninth.....				1	1	6		53	61	3	4	1		9	12	24
Tenth.....				1		7		68	76	2	2	1	1	9	16	37
Eleventh.....				1	1	3		25	30	1	3			5	2	14
Harbor.....					1	1		8	10		1			3	1	3
Total.....	1	1	3	11	15	24	2	599	678	19	37	11	6	105	93	293

¹ One as harbor master.

² Four vacancies in the grade of sergeant.

³ One hundred and forty-one vacancies in the grade of private.

⁴ Included in this total are all privates sick, with leave, suspended, without leave, detailed, on post duty, and the 30 privates and 2 policewomen detailed for detective duty; 6 of the privates so detailed, together with the 2 policewomen, do not receive the additional compensation provided for the prevention and detection of crime.

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

The changes in the Metropolitan police force for the year just closed, June 30, 1918, were as follows:

Total force June 30, 1917:

Officers.....	75
Privates.....	687
Policewomen.....	2
Vacancies in grade of private.....	43
Force increased July 1, 1917.....	807
	16

823

June 30, 1918:

Resigned.....	130
Removed as the result of trials.....	20
Died.....	9
Pensioned.....	25
Vacancies.....	66
	250

Total active force.....	573
Appointments.....	109

Size of active force June 30, 1918.....	682
Vacancies existing June 30, 1918.....	141

Total force when all vacancies are filled.....	823
--	-----

DEATHS.

1. William H. Curtis, private, ninth precinct, appointed May 16, 1888; died October 18, 1917; cause of death, acute dilatation of heart.

2. Joseph F. Beauregard, private, seventh precinct, appointed July 1, 1901; died January 1, 1918; cause of death, paralysis.

3. Forrest H. Purks, private, first precinct, appointed December 11, 1894; died February 2, 1918; cause of death, cancer of stomach.

4. Lawrence H. Farquhar, private, eleventh precinct, appointed February 9, 1903; died March 20, 1918; cause of death, suicide by shooting.

5. Albert F. Johnson, private, seventh precinct, appointed December 2, 1898; died March 23, 1918; cause of death, lobar pneumonia.

6. Robert L. Rosser, private, third precinct, appointed March 13, 1917; died May 1, 1918; cause of death, fracture of right leg followed by septicemia.

7. Frank G. Stroman, private, seventh precinct, appointed July 16, 1897; died May 8, 1918; cause of death, apoplexy.

8. David T. Dunigan, lieutenant, sixth precinct, appointed February 11, 1875; died May 21, 1918; cause of death, gunshot wound of left femoral artery.

9. John A. Conrad, private, sixth precinct, appointed June 2, 1908; died May 21, 1918; cause of death, gunshot wound of heart.

PENSIONED.

1. Leslie Ellsworth, second precinct, pensioned August 1, 1917.

2. George W. Morgan, eleventh precinct, pensioned July 1, 1917.

3. Joseph Carter, sixth precinct, pensioned August 1, 1917.

4. Frank P. Holmes, tenth precinct, pensioned August 1, 1917.

5. George Shannon, fourth precinct, pensioned August 1, 1917.

6. Frank S. Strawser, seventh precinct, pensioned August 1, 1917.

7. Ernest L. Johnson, seventh precinct, pensioned October 16, 1917.

8. Gustavus A. Schrader, ninth precinct, pensioned October 16, 1917.

9. Edward Archambault, ninth precinct, pensioned October 16, 1917.

10. Arthur D. Moffett, eleventh precinct, pensioned October 1, 1917.

11. Richard T. Thrift, eleventh precinct, pensioned October 1, 1917.

12. Frank S. Gibson, third precinct, pensioned December 1, 1917.

13. Thomas B. McNamee, ninth precinct, pensioned February 1, 1918.

14. Owen Cooney, ninth precinct, pensioned February 7, 1918.

15. Jeremiah J. Murphy, seventh precinct, pensioned February 1, 1918.

16. William W. Andrews, ninth precinct, pensioned April 1, 1918.
17. William J. Rogers, ninth precinct, pensioned April 1, 1918.
18. Augustus Thompson, ninth precinct, pensioned April 1, 1918.
19. Bernard McCormick, ninth precinct, pensioned December 1, 1917.
20. Jacob Jacobsen, seventh precinct, pensioned May 1, 1918.
21. James H. Houser, tenth precinct, pensioned June 1, 1918.
22. James Law, seventh precinct, pensioned June 1, 1918.
23. James H. Holmes, fifth precinct, pensioned June 6, 1918.
24. Samuel D. Edwards, seventh precinct, pensioned June 6, 1918.
25. Robert F. West, tenth precinct, pensioned June 6, 1918.

RESIGNED, INCLUDING MEN ON MILITARY LEAVE.

1. Bernard S. Wilson, third precinct. Resigned July 16, 1917.
2. Harry Lushbaugh, sixth precinct. Resigned July 29, 1917.
3. Albert L. Peck, seventh precinct. Resigned August 1, 1917.
4. James F. Faulkner, first precinct. Resigned August 9, 1917.
5. Leon B. Smith, tenth precinct. Resigned July 27, 1917.
6. Bosier Castle, fourth precinct. Resigned August 25, 1917.
7. Frank R. Howard, tenth precinct. Resigned September 2, 1917.
8. Norman C. Rodgers, fifth precinct. Resigned September 5, 1917.
9. Albert R. Lamb, tenth precinct. Resigned September 6, 1917.
10. Richard Shaker, school of instruction. Resigned September 11, 1917.
11. Harry E. Smith, first precinct. Resigned September 12, 1917.
12. Leonard D. Mahan, third precinct. Resigned September 13, 1917.
13. Charles J. Capps, second precinct. Resigned September 24, 1917.
14. Chester E. Williams, first precinct. Resigned September 26, 1917.
15. Horace W. Lineburg, seventh precinct. Resigned October 1, 1917.
16. Odessa S. Hunt, seventh precinct. Resigned October 4, 1917.
17. Ole Jacobsen, third precinct. Resigned October 11, 1917.
18. Alva A. Starkey, sixth precinct. Resigned October 16, 1917.
19. Alexander A. Boteler, third precinct. Resigned October 16, 1917.
20. Clarence A. Musselman, first precinct. Resigned October 4, 1917.
21. Henry D. Rope, third precinct. Resigned October 24, 1917.
22. Charles M. Mundie, harbor precinct. Resigned October 24, 1917.
23. James W. Jones, tenth precinct. Resigned October 16, 1917.
24. Paul W. Jones, eighth precinct. Resigned October 16, 1917.
25. Linwood E. Brown, fifth precinct. Resigned November 1, 1917.
26. John P. Breckinridge, first precinct. Resigned November 1, 1917.
27. John F. McNulty, school of instruction. Resigned November 1, 1917.
28. Marion Smith, first precinct. Resigned November 1, 1917.

29. Roy L. James, seventh precinct. Resigned November 1, 1917.
30. Joseph M. Chesser, fourth precinct. Resigned November 3, 1917.
31. William J. Compher, ninth precinct. Resigned November 5, 1917.
32. Owen M. Grinder, tenth precinct. Resigned November 4, 1917.
33. John J. Slattery, Jr., tenth precinct. Resigned November 11, 1917.
34. David G. Brown, eighth precinct. Resigned November 16, 1917.
35. John E. Elliott, eighth precinct. Resigned November 16, 1917.
36. Arlie E. Kiser, eighth precinct. Resigned December 1, 1917.
37. Dallas N. Davis, tenth precinct. Resigned December 1, 1917.
38. David G. Fletcher, fourth precinct. Resigned December 1, 1917.
39. Charles A. Swann, jr., eighth precinct. Resigned December 9, 1917.
40. George M. Dixon, tenth precinct. Resigned December 16, 1917.
41. Arthur S. Miskell, third precinct. Resigned December 1, 1917.
42. George C. Drescher, eighth precinct. Resigned December 1, 1917.
43. Roy B. Jenkins, third precinct. Resigned December 1, 1917.
44. Clarence Ruffner, third precinct. Resigned December 1, 1917.
45. George A. Totten, harbor precinct. Resigned December 6, 1917.
46. Burlie M. Odum, fifth precinct. Resigned November 1, 1917.
47. Henry G. Pratt, seventh precinct. Resigned September 2, 1917.
48. Garnett R. Brown, sixth precinct. Resigned October 16, 1917.
49. Bine W. Seig, ninth precinct. Resigned December 5, 1917.
50. Jacob A. Randolph, third precinct. Resigned December 8, 1917.
51. Francis J. Logan, third precinct. Resigned December 16, 1917.
52. John D. Gallagher, seventh precinct. Resigned December 16, 1917.
53. Jasper L. Johnson, tenth precinct. Resigned December 16, 1917.
54. William H. McKimmie, tenth precinct. Resigned December 16, 1917.
55. Raymond W. White, tenth precinct. Resigned December 16, 1917.
56. Thomas M. Poland, eleventh precinct. Resigned December 23, 1917.
57. Charles M. Sabins, eighth precinct. Resigned December 20, 1917.
58. Joseph B. Much, third precinct. Resigned December 22, 1917.
59. John J. Turner, tenth precinct. Resigned December 16, 1917.
60. Denis J. Rahe, fourth precinct. Resigned December 24, 1917.
61. William F. Babbitt, third precinct. Resigned January 16, 1918.

62. Nelson G. Thayer, second precinct. Resigned January 16, 1918.
63. Robert Howlett, tenth precinct. Resigned February 1, 1918.
64. Frank A. Newman, eighth precinct. Resigned January 25, 1918.
65. George R. Robey, tenth precinct. Resigned February 1, 1918.
66. Frederick R. Holzworth, fifth precinct. Resigned February 1, 1918.
67. James S. Brent, school of instruction. Resigned February 1, 1918.
68. Thomas E. Franklin, tenth precinct. Resigned July 21, 1917.
69. Irving Keiler, school of instruction. Resigned February 13, 1918.
70. William H. Buckingham, tenth precinct. Resigned April 1, 1918.
71. Michael Cefaratti, first precinct. Resigned March 4, 1918.
72. Herbert L. Dodd, tenth precinct. Resigned March 7, 1918.
73. John L. Werheim, first precinct. Resigned February 8, 1918.
74. Raymond F. Nalls, tenth precinct. Resigned March 7, 1918.
75. Raymond L. Willingham, ninth precinct. Resigned March 8, 1918.
76. Charles D. Kever, eighth precinct. Resigned March 7, 1918.
77. Jerome Hurst, fifth precinct. Resigned March 16, 1918.
78. William F. Beard, tenth precinct. Resigned March 16, 1918.
79. Milton M. Beck, third precinct. Resigned March 11, 1918.
80. John T. Murphy, third precinct. Resigned March 16, 1918.
81. Leonard C. Sheppard, second precinct. Resigned March 22, 1918.
82. Frank R. Howard, first precinct. Resigned February 16, 1918.
83. James B. Belt, third precinct. Resigned March 18, 1918.
84. Samuel D. Baker, first precinct. Resigned November 30, 1917.
85. Julian R. Simpson, eleventh precinct. Resigned April 15, 1918.
86. Albert C. Lynn, first precinct. Resigned April 10, 1918.
87. Hugh McDermott, seventh precinct. Resigned April 16, 1918.
88. Marion K. Humphries, sixth precinct. Resigned April 16, 1918.
89. Leslie W. Martin, headquarters. Resigned April 16, 1918.
90. Robert L. Leach, seventh precinct. Resigned April 1, 1918.
91. Ira B. Wetherall, eighth precinct. Resigned April 28, 1918.
92. David T. Levitt, third precinct. Resigned May 1, 1918.
93. Harry M. Hilldrup, fifth precinct. Resigned May 17, 1918.
94. Otis T. Clatterbuck, tenth precinct. Resigned April 28, 1918.
95. Carrington C. Bailey, first precinct. Resigned April 28, 1918.
96. William D. Redden, first precinct. Resigned April 28, 1918.
97. John K. Russell, first precinct. Resigned April 28, 1918.
98. Frank B. McGinness, third precinct. Resigned April 23, 1918.
99. Cabell H. Durrer, seventh precinct. Resigned May 2, 1918.
100. Darter R. Housley, ninth precinct. Resigned May 1, 1918.
101. Elsworth H. Lacey, fifth precinct. Resigned April 23, 1918.
102. William L. Thomas, fifth precinct. Resigned May 9, 1918.
103. Lee C. Thorne, fifth precinct. Resigned May 16, 1918.
104. Preston E. Bradley, fifth precinct. Resigned May 2, 1918.

105. Roscoe C. Speith, seventh precinct. Resigned May 25, 1918.
106. Marion B. Moore, seventh precinct. Resigned May 16, 1918.
107. Lewis D. Redman, eighth precinct. Resigned May 1, 1918.
108. William H. Emory, second precinct. Resigned May 3, 1918.
109. Walter Platt, fifth precinct. Resigned May 18, 1918.
110. Edgar L. Harris, seventh precinct. Resigned May 24, 1918.
111. Guy Smith, eighth precinct. Resigned May 20, 1918.
112. Thomas D. Walsh, sixth precinct. Resigned May 26, 1918.
113. Walter T. Grimes, third precinct. Resigned May 22, 1918.
114. John F. Dankmeyer, second precinct. Resigned June 14, 1918.
115. Clarence Talley, fifth precinct. Resigned April 1, 1918.
116. Joseph Junghans, third precinct. Resigned June 24, 1918.
117. Stephen F. Goggins, eighth precinct. Resigned June 1, 1918.
118. Ira E. Keck, second precinct. Resigned June 3, 1918.
119. Adrian A. Martin, fourth precinct. Resigned June 25, 1918.
120. Olin E. Watts, ninth precinct. Resigned June 16, 1918.
121. Avon Shockey, eighth precinct. Resigned June 14, 1918.
122. Henry A. Cole, eighth precinct. Resigned June 6, 1918.
123. Charles J. P. Weber, eleventh precinct. Resigned April 10, 1918.
124. Garnett R. Brown, headquarters. Resigned June 20, 1918.
125. Owen M. Grinder, headquarters. Resigned June 20, 1918.
126. Clarence A. Musselman, headquarters. Resigned June 20, 1918.
127. John Scheuring, eleventh precinct. Resigned June 26, 1918.
128. Cary Foster, third precinct. Resigned June 19, 1918.
129. Otho Johnson, fifth precinct. Resigned June 26, 1918.
130. Sidney P. Savage, eighth precinct. Resigned June 27, 1918.

DISMISSALS.

1. Lindsey E. Beach, sixth precinct. Removed July 15, 1917, for conduct prejudicial to reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.
2. Guy W. French, tenth precinct. Removed July 15, 1917, for conduct prejudicial to reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.
3. Samuel B. Kleindienst, eleventh precinct. Removed August 14, 1917, for conduct prejudicial to reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.
4. Walter A. Hixson, first precinct. Removed August 18, 1917, for intoxication.
5. Emanuel Hoffman, fifth precinct. Removed September 7, 1917, for being absent from duty without permission.
6. Joseph J. Slovensky, sixth precinct. Removed September 7, 1917, for being absent from duty without permission.
7. John A. Freewalt, fourth precinct. Removed November 11, 1917, for conduct prejudicial to reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.
8. Henry Schneider, ninth precinct. Removed December 8, 1917, for conduct prejudicial to reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.
9. Everett B. Sigmon, eighth precinct. Removed May 8, 1918, for desertion.

10. John D. Goldsmith, fourth precinct. Removed April 28, 1918, for drinking intoxicants on duty and conduct unbecoming an officer.

11. William H. Johnson, tenth precinct. Removed June 12, 1918, for desertion.

12. Robert R. Clear, ninth precinct. Removed June 12, 1918, for desertion.

13. Edward J. Lawless, tenth precinct. Removed June 12, 1918, for desertion.

14. Walter P. Clark, fifth precinct. Removed June 5, 1918, for desertion.

15. Hampton R. Greene, eighth precinct. Removed June 5, 1918, for desertion.

16. Rudolph Ingwersen, tenth precinct. Removed June 5, 1918, for desertion.

17. Bernard F. Fegan, second precinct. Removed June 12, 1918, for desertion.

18. Gottlieb Burkley, tenth precinct. Removed June 12, 1918, for being absent from duty without permission.

19. Walter J. Morningstar, third precinct. Removed May 8, 1918, for desertion.

20. James H. White, third precinct. Removed May 8, 1918, for desertion.

APPOINTMENTS.

1. Bine W. Seig.
2. George C. Drescher.
3. Charles H. Warder.
4. Frederick R. Holzworth.
5. Murray E. Thorne.
6. James T. Faulkner.
7. Louis E. Birkigt.
8. John J. Slattery, jr.
9. Roy L. James.
10. Clarence Talley.
11. Oscar A. McKimmie.
12. Clarence A. Musselman.
13. Herbert L. Dodd.
14. Francis J. Logan.
15. William F. McDuffie.
16. Clarence I. Bremerman.
17. John F. McNulty.
18. George R. Browning.
19. Joseph L. Davis.
20. Harry I. Coxen.
21. William F. Babbitt.
22. William H. Topping.
23. Joseph Junghans.
24. John F. Dankmeyer.
25. Ernest P. Myers.
26. William F. Beard.
27. Charles J. Capps.
28. Richard Shaker.
29. Brice Rupenthal.
30. Claude H. Brady.
31. Herbert E. Brodie.
32. Roy B. Jenkins.
33. Harry M. Hilldrup.
34. Jasper L. Johnson.
35. Otha R. Sanders.
36. Marion Smith.
37. Raymond L. Willingham.
38. Sidney P. Savage.

39. Lary H. Williams.
40. Henry D. Rope.
41. William H. Johnson.
42. James S. Brent.
43. Joseph G. Russell.
44. William S. Smoot.
45. Raymond W. White.
46. Robert L. Clear.
47. Thomas M. Poland.
48. Carroll S. Zepp.
49. William E. Kerper.
50. Gottlieb Burkley.
51. Everett Grimes.
52. Frank McGrath.
53. Charlie D. Poole.
54. Thales Bowen.
55. Everett B. Sigmon.
56. Reginald B. Updyke.
57. Rocco Colasanta.
58. Henry C. Fegan.
59. Francis T. Murphy.
60. Warner R. Cockerille.
61. Hampton R. Greene.
62. Clarence A. Musselman.
63. Jacob Lubore.
64. Franklin A. Trail.
65. James D. East.
66. Powhatan T. Stephens.
67. Thomas F. Heide.
68. William C. Quade.
69. Leslie W. Martin.
70. Kenneth P. Greenlow.
71. Joseph T. Smyth.
72. Lester M. Kidwell.
73. Charles R. Bremerman.
74. Owen M. Grinder.
75. Thomas O. Montgomery.
76. Frank A. Newman.

77. George J. Dougherty.	94. Eneas O'Connor.
78. George R. Robey.	95. Harry E. Newham.
79. John T. Murphy.	96. Walter J. Morningstar.
80. Otis T. Clatterbuck.	97. Frank L. Reinhardt.
81. Ludolph Ingwersen.	98. Alexander W. Grinsel.
82. Moses H. Jacobs.	99. James E. Phillips.
83. Clarence Morgan.	100. Charles D. Keever.
84. Frank R. Howard.	101. James W. White.
85. Howard A. Cheeney.	102. John W. Hazell.
86. George R. Williams.	103. Hugh F. Cornwell.
87. Cary Foster.	104. Irving Keiler.
88. James J. Tolson.	105. Elsworth H. Lacey.
89. Rollin L. Gibbs.	106. James H. White.
90. Frank T. Wittenberg.	107. Edward L. Shelton.
91. Benjamin C. Abell.	108. Marion B. Moore.
92. Garnett R. Brown.	109. Charles H. A. Montgomery.
93. Harry L. Jacobs.	

TRIALS.

Absence from duty without permission	6
Conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force....	8
Conduct unbecoming an officer.....	3
Conduct unbecoming an officer and drinking intoxicants on duty.....	1
Desertion.....	15
Failure to patrol beat	7
Failure to patrol and failure to report to station through patrol box	1
Failure to patrol; leaving beat without permission; and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force	1
Failure to patrol and leaving beat without permission	8
Failure to patrol and smoking on duty	2
Failure to patrol and talking to officer on adjoining beat not on police business..	1
Failure to report to station through patrol box.....	4
Failure to report to station through patrol box, failure to patrol and making an untruthful statement	1
Failure to patrol and talking to a citizen on other than police business	1
Intoxication	9
Intoxication and failure to report to station through patrol box.....	1
Intoxication and leaving beat without permission	1
Intoxication, absence from duty without permission and willful disobedience of orders	1
Leaving beat without permission.....	1
Leaving beat without permission and talking to a citizen on other than police business.....	1
Losing police shield	1
Neglect of duty	17
Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Neglect of duty and failure to patrol beat	2
Neglect of duty and failure to report to station through patrol box	1
Neglect of duty and leaving beat without permission	3
Nonpayment of a just debt.....	5
Sickness due to the use of intoxicants.....	1
Using unnecessary violence toward a prisoner.....	1
Willful disobedience of orders	3
Total.....	108

DISPOSITION OF CASES.

Charges dismissed.....	12
Fined	50
Fined and be deprived of five days' leave.....	1
Fined and warned.....	1
Removed from the force	20
Reprimanded	2
Required to pay debt.....	4
Warned	18
Total.....	108

SHORT PATROL AND POST DUTY.

Benning, 8 hours.....	1
Brookland, 8 hours each.....	3
Brightwood, 8 hours each.....	3
British Embassy, 8 hours each.....	3
Center Market, 9 hours each.....	2
Cleveland Park, 8 hours.....	1
Coal dump, where all railroads unload coal, 12 hours.....	1
Executive Mansion, as guards.....	55
Fish market, Twelfth Street wharf, 8 hours.....	1
French Embassy, 8 hours each.....	3
Italian Embassy, 8 hours each.....	3
German Embassy, 8 hours each.....	2
Highway Bridge over the Potomac River, 8 hours each.....	3
Langdon, 8 hours each.....	2
Municipal Building, outside, not less than 8½ hours.....	1
New bridge over the Potomac River, 8 hours each.....	3
Nichols Avenue and Good Hope Road, 8 hours.....	1
Patrolling Potomac River in small boat, 9 hours.....	1
Railroad loop, Rock Creek, 8 hours.....	1
Railroad station, Seventh and C Streets SW., 8 hours.....	1
Railroad station, Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad, 8 hours each.....	2
Russian Embassy, 8 hours each.....	3
Takoma, 8 hours each.....	2
Total.....	98

SPECIAL DUTY DETAILS.

Agent for the insane, preparing papers, etc. (detective bureau).....	1
Automobile squad (detective bureau).....	2
Court van, as guards.....	2
Detective bureau, as clerks.....	6
Doormen, first and sixth precincts.....	2
Enforcing child-labor law.....	2
Enforcing prohibition law.....	4
Hack inspectors.....	2
House of detention, as guards.....	3
Inspector of pharmacy, dentistry, etc. (detective bureau).....	1
Patrol wagon and signal service, 12 hours each, all stations.....	22
Pawn inspectors.....	2
Photographer, criminal pictures, scenes of crime, copying, etc. (detective bureau).....	1
Plain clothes, special precinct duty, in several precincts.....	13
Police court, as bailiffs.....	3
Police headquarters, as clerks.....	7
Police headquarters, as printers.....	2
Station houses, as clerks.....	27
Special investigation squad.....	3
Total.....	105

HEALTH RECORDS OF MEN.

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

Name.	Class.	Days.	Amount.
Grinsel, A. W.....	One.....	1	\$2.50
Lee, H. C.....	Three.....	1	3.33
O'Neil, W. J.....	One.....	1	2.50
Alexander, E. P.....	do.....	2	5.00
Davis, W. E.....	Two.....	2	6.00
McKimmie, J. M. A.....	do.....	2	6.00
Poland, T. M.....	One.....	2	5.00
Thompson, B. W.....	Three.....	2	6.67
Trenis, O. J.....	do.....	2	6.67
Turner, C. O.....	do.....	2	6.67
Wolfe, Holton.....	do.....	2	6.67
Auran, Archie.....	do.....	3	10.00
Boyle, J. E.....	do.....	3	10.00
Donnelly, Michael.....	do.....	3	10.00

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Days.	Amount.
Dougherty, G. J.	One.	3	\$7.50
Gibson, C. T.	Three.	3	10.00
Harney, E. T.	do.	3	10.00
Harrison, W. H.	Captain.	3	16.67
Howard, F. M.	Three.	3	10.00
Doyle, R. E.	Captain.	3	16.67
Keefe, E. J.	Lieutenant.	3	13.33
Montgomery, C. H. A.	Three.	3	10.00
Murray, Leo.	do.	3	10.00
Patterson, G. R.	do.	3	10.00
Porter, E. E.	do.	3	10.00
Smith, H. W.	do.	3	10.00
Stoll, L. J.	Sergeant.	3	11.67
Sullivan, T. J.	Two.	3	9.00
Trice, W. H.	Three.	3	10.00
Walsh, J. G.	do.	3	10.00
Walsh, S. J.	do.	3	10.00
Wilson, J. E.	Sergeant.	3	13.33
Baur, Frank.	Three.	4	13.33
Brown, H. G.	One.	4	10.00
Canfield, W. J.	Three.	4	13.33
Carroll, R. L.	do.	4	13.33
Constable, Frank.	do.	4	13.33
Gessford, H. L.	Inspector.	4	22.22
Hall, J. W.	Three.	4	13.33
Hayden, S. C.	do.	4	13.33
Hayes, D. O.	do.	4	13.33
Hester, J. N.	do.	4	13.33
Johnson, R. A.	Two.	4	12.00
Jones, N. W.	Three.	4	13.33
Kelly, E. J.	do.	4	13.33
Newton, W. S.	do.	4	13.33
Scriven, G. N.	do.	4	13.33
Warren, M. W.	do.	4	13.33
Adcock, W. C.	do.	5	16.67
Barker, P. M.	One.	5	12.50
Barteman, C. G.	Three.	5	16.67
Belt, A. C.	do.	5	16.67
Braxton, E. H.	do.	5	16.67
Carlin, W. H.	do.	5	16.67
Clinton, W. T.	do.	5	16.67
Collins, Maurice.	do.	5	16.67
Cornwell, G. B.	Sergeant.	5	19.44
Creel, C. S.	Three.	5	16.67
Emerson, Walter.	Sergeant.	5	19.44
Fields, W. J.	Three.	5	16.67
Furr, M. E.	Sergeant.	5	19.44
Gibbons, E. L.	Two.	5	15.00
Gilfoyle, W. M.	Three.	5	16.67
Grimes, W. E.	Two.	5	15.00
Hall, W. W.	Three.	5	16.67
Hauschild, O. C.	do.	5	16.67
Hess, W. P.	Sergeant.	5	19.44
Brown, C. F.	Two.	5	15.00
Grant, J. E.	Three.	5	16.67
Groves, H. H.	do.	5	16.67
Jackson, A. E.	do.	5	16.67
Keech, L. R.	do.	5	16.67
La Dow, C. E.	do.	5	16.67
Langley, J. T.	Two.	5	15.00
Miller, J. S.	Three.	5	16.67
Murphy, Samuel.	Sergeant.	5	19.44
McGrath, Frank.	One.	5	12.50
Newton, G. T.	Three.	5	16.67
Reith, W. A.	do.	5	16.67
Stephens, P. T.	One.	5	12.50
Waters, J. S.	Three.	5	16.67
Atchison, George.	Two.	6	18.00
Buckingham, Abram.	Three.	6	20.00
Buckley, J. T.	do.	6	20.00
Byer, D. W.	do.	6	20.00
Draeger, L. E.	do.	6	20.00
Harry, S. J.	Sergeant.	6	23.33
Hutton, H. S.	Three.	6	20.00
Hayden, P. F.	do.	6	20.00
Johnston, J. S.	Sergeant.	6	23.33
Lee, J. H.	Three.	6	20.00
Lubore, Jacob.	One.	6	15.00
Miller, W. F.	Two.	6	18.00
McCormack, J. W.	Sergeant.	6	23.33
Neale, G. W.	do.	6	23.33
Nealon, W. J.	Three.	6	20.00
O'Meara, E. C.	One.	6	15.00

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Days.	Amount.
Pence, R. A.	Three	6	\$20.00
Simms, J. W.	do	6	20.00
Sollers, G. W.	do	6	20.00
Sprinkle, J. L.	Lieutenant	6	26.67
Stange, F. G.	Three	6	20.00
Stott, W. G.	Sergeant	6	23.33
Stranley, J. A.	Three	6	20.00
Swain, J. H. B.	do	6	20.00
Williams, Eslie	do	6	20.00
Woodyard, H. M.	Two	6	18.00
Allan, L. E.	Three	7	23.33
Brauning, W. H.	do	7	23.33
Brooks, E. M.	do	7	23.33
Gaffield, E. G. A.	do	7	23.33
Harbin, Albert	do	7	23.33
Hartley, James	Captain	7	38.89
Honabach, H. E.	Three	7	23.33
Brashears, T. E.	Two	7	21.00
Jackson, J. T.	Three	7	23.33
Lake, T. S.	Sergeant	7	27.22
Leavell, J. T.	Three	7	23.33
Lester, W. H.	do	7	23.33
Lintler, J. R.	do	7	23.33
Moran, G. H.	do	7	23.33
O'Connor, Eneas	One	7	17.50
Price, J. W.	Three	7	23.33
Revercomb, L. W.	do	7	23.33
Sheetz, Ira	Sergeant	7	27.22
Smith, H. M.	Three	7	23.33
Smith, W. E.	do	7	23.33
Stewart, Richard	do	7	23.33
Stewart, W. E.	do	7	23.33
Tapscott, Robert	do	7	23.33
Tucker, C. H.	Two	7	21.00
Wallich, W. B.	Three	7	23.00
Weber, G. S.	do	7	23.00
Brown, W. E.	do	8	26.67
Carlin, L. A.	do	8	26.67
Combs, D. W.	do	8	26.67
Delavigne, Theodore	do	8	26.67
Fitton, G. N.	do	8	26.67
Garth, W. H.	do	8	26.67
Hiser, F. D.	Two	8	24.00
Hospital, W. L.	do	8	24.00
Haller, William	Three	8	26.67
Kramer, G. W.	do	8	26.67
Levi, H. R.	do	8	26.67
Lewis, B. G.	do	8	26.67
Montgomery, T. O.	Two	8	24.00
Murphy, C. H.	One	8	20.00
Powell, C. P.	Three	8	26.67
Rector, H. B.	do	8	26.67
Rossiter, Ignatius	do	8	26.67
Trail, F. A.	do	8	26.67
Trice, R. L.	One	8	20.00
Williams, B. F.	Three	8	26.67
Allen, R. A.	do	8	26.67
Barnes, J. E.	do	9	30.00
Brown, E. W.	do	9	30.00
Charlton, L. W.	Lieutenant	9	40.00
Clay, O. G.	Three	9	30.00
Coffin, O. H.	do	9	30.00
Emanuel, Sanford	do	9	30.00
Evans, Harry	do	9	30.00
Ford, Clarence	do	9	30.00
Horton, J. M.	do	9	30.00
Forteney, H. W.	do	9	30.00
Kennedy, J. T.	do	9	30.00
King, B. R.	do	9	30.00
Marks, S. J.	Two	9	27.00
Monroe, Franklin	Three	9	30.00
Morgan, Clarence	do	9	30.00
McKeever, J. J.	One	9	22.50
McKinney, Levi	Three	9	30.00
Poole, C. D.	Two	9	27.00
Shelby, W. S.	One	9	22.50
Shilling, Anthony	Sergeant	9	35.00
Sullivan, Daniel	Lieutenant	9	40.00
Thompson, J. E.	Captain	9	50.00
Warren, H. R.	Three	9	30.00
Williams, J. A.	do	9	30.00
Benham, F. I.	Sergeant	9	35.00
Easley, W. W.	Three	10	33.33
	Sergeant	10	38.89

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Days.	Amount.
Gee, Lewis	Three	10	\$33.33
Davis, J. S.	One	10	25.00
Grimes, Everett	do	10	25.00
Kenney, J. W.	Three	10	33.33
Kiefer, J. L.	One	10	25.00
Lomax, G. S.	Two	10	30.00
McCubbin, J. M. D.	Three	10	33.33
McGinniss, W. C.	do	10	33.33
McKimmie, O. A.	One	10	25.00
Nebb, J. F. C.	Three	10	33.33
Raedy, M. L.	Sergeant	10	38.89
Sanders, O. R.	One	10	25.00
Stevens, J. W.	do	10	25.00
Bradley, P. E.	do	11	27.50
Bean, T. R.	Sergeant	11	42.78
Desch, Emil	Two	11	33.00
Donovan, J. A.	Three	11	36.67
Edwards, T. L.	do	11	36.67
Geier, J. J.	do	11	36.67
Hartman, J. F.	do	11	36.67
Hooper, Charles	do	11	36.67
Davis, John H.	do	11	36.67
Hile, J. F.	do	11	36.67
Lake, E. L.	do	11	36.60
Loftus, J. B.	do	11	36.67
Murray, E. A.	Two	11	33.00
Smith, D. W.	Three	11	36.67
Smoot, W. S.	do	11	36.67
Spicer, R. M.	One	11	27.50
Sullivan, J. A.	Three	11	36.67
Talbert, R. T.	do	11	36.67
Trammell, C. H.	Two	11	33.00
Ault, R. C.	Three	12	40.00
Bremerman, C. I.	One	12	30.00
Brown, A. V.	Three	12	40.00
Davis, D. A.	One	12	30.00
Dixon, T. W.	do	12	30.00
Hill, George	Three	12	40.00
Hodges, Yulee	Lieutenant	12	53.33
Jenkins, Jerome	Three	12	40.00
Lowery, C. F.	do	12	40.00
Melton, R. O.	do	12	40.00
Myers, E. P.	One	12	30.00
McCarthy, Jeremiah No. 2	Three	12	40.00
O'Brien, Patrick	do	12	40.00
Owens, W. E.	do	12	40.00
Preston, J. E.	Sergeant	12	46.67
Riley, William	Three	12	40.00
Stuermann, William	do	12	40.00
Terry, W. F.	do	12	40.00
Wheeler, W. W.	do	12	40.00
Adams, W. H.	do	13	43.33
Bennett, J. R.	do	13	43.33
Cox, Melvin	Two	13	39.00
Estes, C. C.	Three	13	43.33
Gibbons, A. I.	do	13	43.33
Goss, E. C.	do	13	43.33
Helm, J. G.	One	13	32.50
Hubbs, W. B.	do	13	32.50
Johnson, B. H.	Three	13	43.33
Norris, J. L.	One	13	32.50
Owens, F. B.	Three	13	43.33
Plemmons, C. L.	Lieutenant	13	57.78
Sager, Gustav	Three	13	43.33
Thorne, M. E.	One	13	32.50
Woodward, F. E.	Three	13	43.33
Armstrong, L. H.	Two	14	42.00
Bradley, J. F.	Three	14	46.67
Cullinane, T. J.	do	14	46.67
Dalhouse, T. T.	do	14	46.67
German, L. R.	do	14	46.67
Herbert, J. T.	do	14	46.67
Hazell, J. W.	One	14	35.00
Johnson, R. H.	Three	14	46.67
Kuehling, B. C.	Two	14	42.00
Lewis, W. C.	do	14	42.00
Warder, C. H.	One	14	35.00
Brady, C. H.	do	15	37.50
Clifford, F. O.	Three	15	50.00
Cox, C. P.	Two	15	45.00
Frawley, M. A.	Three	15	50.00
Hartman, J. E.	do	15	50.00
Hughes, Francis	do	15	50.00

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Days.	Amount.
Clark, H. W.	Two	15	\$45.00
Fugett, W. H.	Three	15	50.00
Greene, J. W.	do	15	50.00
Kavanagh, James	Three	15	50.00
McDaniel, J. W.	do	15	50.00
Penn, C. C.	do	15	50.00
Rupenthal, Brice	One	15	37.50
Wilson, J. E. No. 1	Three	15	50.00
Yates, R. C.	Sergeant	15	58.33
Eskridge, Vernon	Three	16	53.33
Hood, J. R.	Sergeant	16	62.22
Jacobs, M. H.	One	16	40.00
McDuffie, W. F.	do	16	40.00
McPherson, F. N.	Three	16	53.33
Norton, L. C.	do	16	53.33
Quinlan, T. F.	do	16	53.33
Smith, J. M.	do	16	63.33
Tracy, James	do	16	53.33
Arendes, J. H.	do	17	56.67
Boswell, J. H.	do	17	56.67
Boyce, J. A.	Sergeant	17	66.11
Brennan, John	Three	17	56.67
Haycock, A. M.	do	17	56.67
Greenlow, K. P.	One	17	42.50
Koontz, C. C.	Three	17	56.67
Langley, D. E.	do	17	56.67
Mansfield, O. W.	Two	17	51.00
Mertz, P. A.	Three	17	56.67
Peterson, J. E.	do	17	56.67
Rone, Guy	Two	17	51.00
Rout, W. M.	Three	17	56.67
Shipley, Joseph	do	17	56.67
Springmann, J. A.	do	17	56.67
Topping, W. H.	One	17	42.50
Bradley, C. H. No. 1	Three	18	60.00
Broderick, J. J.	do	18	60.00
Carrico, H. S.	One	18	45.00
Dellamico, J. G.	Three	18	60.00
Grimsley, C. C.	do	18	60.00
Kilmartin, J. L.	Sergeant	18	70.00
Lephew, Willis	Three	18	60.00
Livingston, Robert	do	18	60.00
Thompson, J. I.	do	18	60.00
Tormey, P. S.	Two	18	54.00
Watts, W. V.	Three	18	60.00
Wise, C. C.	do	18	60.00
Calhann, J. C.	Three	19	63.33
Costello, V. M.	One	19	47.50
Coxen, W. I.	do	19	47.50
Guyer, A. W.	Three	19	63.33
Heathcote, J. M.	do	19	63.33
Lusby, T. A.	do	19	63.33
Maier, John	do	19	63.33
Newkirk, J. T.	do	19	63.33
Peterson, J. M.	do	19	63.33
Rock, W. H.	do	19	63.33
Spicer, R. N.	do	19	63.33
Vandewalker, L. S.	do	19	63.33
Waldron, J. F.	do	19	63.33
Ward, I. H.	do	19	63.33
Wilson, H. K.	do	19	63.33
Berman, J. C.	do	19	63.33
Bassford, J. T.	do	20	66.67
Cole, A. B.	do	20	66.67
Giles, L. W.	do	20	66.67
Davis, J. F.	do	20	66.67
Little, G. M.	do	20	66.67
Lucas, A. L.	do	20	66.67
Mansfield, C. E.	do	20	66.67
Tarmon, H. H.	do	20	66.67
Vaughan, W. D.	do	20	66.67
Delany, T. S.	do	20	66.67
Gray, J. O. B.	do	21	70.00
Jack, E. F.	do	21	70.00
Roper, J. M.	do	21	70.00
Smith, C. E.	do	21	70.00
Turner, H. W.	do	21	70.00
Bradley, C. H.	do	21	70.00
Carr, H. R.	One	22	55.00
Elliott, Percy	do	22	55.00
Gaffany, W. T.	Three	22	73.33
Garrison, R. L.	do	22	73.33
Leer, Frank	do	22	73.33

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Days.	Amount.
Russell, J. G.	One	22	\$55.00
Warfield, C. E.	Three	22	73.33
Connors, J. A.	do	23	76.67
Jett, E. M.	do	23	76.67
McGregor, W. W.	do	23	76.67
Esser, A. W.	do	24	80.00
Nally, Thomas	do	24	80.00
Stroman, H. C.	do	24	80.00
Backenheimer, Henry	do	25	83.33
Broderick, J. C.	do	25	83.33
Fennelly, Anthony	do	25	83.33
Hicks, J. I.	Two	25	75.00
Johnson, I. H.	Three	25	83.33
Ryon, O. C.	Sergeant	25	97.22
Frye, H. H.	Three	26	86.67
Holmes, J. C.	do	26	86.67
Blake, E. C.	do	26	86.67
MacDonald, W. M.	do	26	86.67
Mansfield, R. H.	Two	26	78.00
Mathews, H. H.	One	26	65.00
Ogle, A. C.	Three	26	86.67
Sonntag, Otto	do	26	86.67
Galimore, D. E.	Two	27	81.00
Hauze, J. D.	Three	27	90.00
Lee, R. E.	Sergeant	27	105.00
Welch, J. E.	Three	27	90.00
Cross, F. E.	Inspector	28	150.00
Anderson, Edward	Three	29	96.67
Maloney, J. C.	do	29	96.67
Shawalter, C. E.	do	29	96.67
Broadhurst, L. G.	One	30	75.00
Garrett, H. P.	Three	30	100.00
Garvey, D. J.	do	30	100.00
Donovan, J. J.	do	30	100.00
Oriani, Thomas	do	30	100.00
Gibbons, A. I.	do	31	103.33
McLucas, J. L.	do	31	103.33
Bourke, J. J.	do	32	106.67
Lohman, H. R.	Sergeant	32	124.45
Scherer, Karl	Three	32	106.67
Flaherty, John	do	33	110.00
Gibson, J. H.	do	33	110.00
Giles, J. L.	Lieutenant	33	146.66
Fleischhauer, J. A.	One	33	82.50
Lee, W. J.	Three	33	110.00
Reagan, J. F.	do	33	110.00
Blasey, Thomas	do	34	113.33
Dyer, R. C.	do	34	113.33
Knight, J. J.	Two	34	102.00
Weedon, R. E.	Three	34	113.33
Bailey, W. H.	do	35	116.67
Dawson, T. A.	do	35	116.67
Harrover, J. R.	do	35	116.67
Bryan, J. S.	do	36	120.00
Burrows, S. C.	do	36	120.00
Keleher, E. P.	do	36	120.00
Thornhill, W. F.	do	36	120.00
Gibson, S. D.	do	37	123.33
McTaggart, John	do	37	123.33
Ricketts, C. W.	do	37	123.33
Wheelock, G. B.	do	37	123.33
Vander Schaaf, Rufus	do	38	126.67
Woods, R. A.	do	38	126.67
Cox, L. V.	Two	39	117.00
Lanahan, H. A. J.	Three	39	130.00
Saunders, C. C.	do	39	130.00
Heide, J. C.	do	40	133.33
Burke, W. F.	One	41	102.50
Burlingame, G. E.	Three	41	136.67
Addison, C. E.	do	41	136.67
Wright, C. T.	Sergeant	43	167.23
Browning, G. R.	One	44	110.00
Cowne, C. H.	Three	44	146.67
Downs, Ruby	do	45	150.00
Long, Michael	do	45	150.00
Payne, L. W.	Two	45	135.00
Verr, Henry	Three	45	150.00
Larriek, J. B.	do	46	153.33
Jeffries, Fred	One	48	120.00
Bigham, James	Three	49	163.33
Brown, A. E.	do	49	163.35
Scrivener, A. B.	Two	49	122.30

Time lost on account of illness or injuries from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918—Contd.

Name.	Class.	Days.	Amount.
Edwards, J. K.....	Three.....	50	\$166.67
High, E. H.....	do.....	51	170.00
Romer, J. P.....	Three.....	52	173.33
Russell, S. L. H.....	Sergeant.....	52	202.23
Roberts, Spencer.....	Three.....	53	176.67
O'Brien, J. J.....	do.....	54	180.00
Lippold, C. W.....	Two.....	54	162.00
Dulin, E. E.....	Three.....	55	183.33
Zepp, C. S.....	One.....	57	142.50
Preinkert, J. L.....	do.....	58	145.00
Strobel, C. A.....	Three.....	58	193.33
Armstrong, J. E.....	do.....	61	203.33
Norris, J. T.....	do.....	62	206.67
Young, S. I.....	do.....	62	206.67
Garvey, C. E.....	do.....	65	216.67
Ehlers, C. F.....	do.....	65	216.67
Horne, Edward.....	do.....	67	223.33
Mudd, Edward.....	do.....	67	223.33
Hughlett, F. S.....	do.....	70	233.33
Goodman, Samuel.....	do.....	77	256.67
Steele, T. B.....	do.....	79	263.33
Trumbo, L. C.....	do.....	94	313.33
Skinner, W. H.....	do.....	107	356.67
Cockerville, W. R.....	One.....	109	272.50
McGrath, J. M.....	Three.....	119	396.67
Howes, M. L.....	do.....	146	486.67
Sears, J. E.....	do.....	146	486.67
Montgomery, C. S.....	do.....	126	420.00
Eby, E. L.....	do.....	165	550.00

Total number of men absent on account of illness or injuries.....	457
Total number of days lost by the before-mentioned men on account of illness or injuries.....	8,564
Total amount of salary represented by the before-mentioned days.....	\$27,953.91
Average number of days lost by each man who was absent on account of illness or injury.....	18.37
Average salary loss represented by each man who was absent on account of illness or injury.....	\$61.17
Average number of days lost per man during the fiscal year, using the entire force of 821 men as a basis.....	10.43
Average salary loss per man during the fiscal year, using the entire force of 821 men as a basis.....	\$34.04
Percentage of total salaries lost on account of illness or injury:	
1917.....	3.57
1918.....	2.89
Number of men sick or injured from 1 to 10 days.....	193
Number of men sick or injured from 11 to 20 days.....	141
Number of men sick or injured from 21 to 30 days.....	47
Number of men sick or injured from 31 days and over.....	76
Total salaries paid the force.....	\$964,000.00

Respectfully,

EDWIN B. HESSE,
Chief (also Property) Clerk.

Annual report of arrests made, property recovered, etc., by the detective bureau, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

	Arrests.	Convictions.	Nolle-prossed.	Dismissed.	Pending.	Days absent.	Property recovered.
Armstrong.....	90	74	7	9	.....	66	\$1,638.39
Bailey.....	85	68	9	8	.....	25	33,142.00
Barbee.....	115	84	10	21	.....	11	2,510.84
Baur.....	196	156	13	15	12	31	10,637.94
Beckley.....	130	114	6	8	2	20	1,245.54
Boyle.....	110	91	5	13	1	33	5,264.51
Berman.....	147	121	8	11	7	38	3,923.06
Burlingame.....	90	73	5	12	.....	40	6,184.62
Connors.....	84	71	5	8	.....	20	33,142.02
Cornwell.....	147	123	7	9	8	23	3,923.06
Embrey.....	144	117	11	14	2	25	5,007.39
Evans, C. A.....	19	15	1	3	.....	16	680.63
Evans, Harry.....	44	35	3	5	1	27	210.50
Farling, Mrs. S. V.....	182	137	13	27	5	47	2,924.26
Flynn, Mrs. M. E.....	36	23	2	10	1	.....	2,318.05
Grant, J. E.....	90	76	2	10	2	24	1,638.38
Helan.....	5	4	.....	.....	1	21	(1)
Hughlett.....	69	54	4	9	2	79	29,487.21
Kelly.....	132	95	10	25	2	22	26,961.92
Mullen.....	191	159	16	14	2	25	6,683.53
O'Brien.....	191	161	14	14	2	30	6,683.54
O'Dea.....	120	83	11	26	.....	29	4,731.14
Sanders.....	45	35	2	6	2	19	210.51
Sandberg ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scrivener.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	49	.....
Springmann.....	113	98	8	6	1	35	52,321.37
Stringfellow.....	144	121	9	13	1	22	5,007.40
Sweeney.....	196	162	15	7	12	15	10,637.95
Vermillion.....	206	175	6	12	13	30	6,258.63
Warren.....	150	119	16	14	1	37	2,871.70
Weber.....	4	3	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wise.....	111	84	6	19	2	40	5,264.53
Pratt.....	6	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	13	(1)
Weedon.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	54	(1)
Dalrymple.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	12	(1)
Inspector Boyle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Inspector Cross.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Inspector Gessford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
Inspector Grant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,395	2,740	225	348	82	1,033	271,510.63

¹ Detailed.

SUMMARY.

Total number of arrests.....	3,395
Total number of convictions.....	2,740
Total number dismissed.....	348
Total number nolle prossed.....	225
Total number pending.....	82
Amount of property reported stolen to this bureau (including 535 automobiles).....	\$604,491.06
Amount of property reported lost to this bureau.....	61,606.01
Amount of property reported recovered by this bureau.....	271,510.63

Helan detailed at the district attorney's office entire year.

Dalrymple detailed at the White House entire year.

Weedon detailed in Inspector Grant's office entire year.

Evans, C. A., detailed in Inspector Grant's office entire year.

Burlingame, G. E., detailed as a clerk from April 1 to June 30, 1918.

Private Weber detailed at the district attorney's office entire year.

Privates assigned to the detective bureau: Barbee on October 1, 1917, from the first precinct. Bailey assigned prior to July 1, 1917, from third precinct. Connors, prior to July 1, 1917, from first precinct. Scrivener on May 1, 1918, from seventh precinct. Sweeney prior to July 1, 1917, from eighth precinct. Wise prior to July 1, 1917, from fifth precinct.

Union Station detail of one month each during year, except May and June, when they were detailed for one week each: Armstrong, 4; Baur, 4; Barbee, 4; Berman, 4; Boyle, 4; Cornwell, 6; Embrey, 6; Grant, J. E., 5; Kelly, 4; Mullen, 5; O'Brien, 5; O'Dea, 6; Stringfellow, 5; Sweeney, 6; Vermillion, 6; Warren, 4; Wise, 4.

C. L. GRANT,
Inspector, Detective Bureau.

REPORT OF THE LIEUTENANT IN CHARGE OF THE "SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS SQUAD."

TO THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

I have the honor to submit the following report of arrests made in the enforcement of the laws for the abatement of houses of lewdness, assignation, prostitution, gambling, etc., in the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1918:

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Committed in default of payment.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Pending.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	Total.	
															1918	1917
Adultery.....	48	30	43	35	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	17	10	6	.....	.....	78	81
Fornication.....	285	281	264	302	171	206	18	.....	49	16	32	50	20	4	566	499
Keeping a bawdy house.....	4	4	3	5	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	8	9
Keeping a disorderly house.....	35	66	29	72	19	4	8	1	8	10	4	40	7	.....	101	60
Permitting gambling.....	100	9	53	56	75	3	4	.....	2	4	8	11	2	.....	109	98
Soliciting prostitution.....	1	133	16	118	43	40	4	.....	.....	3	19	25	.....	.....	134	121
Vagrancy.....	.....	148	48	100	20	75	18	.....	15	10	8	2	.....	.....	148	160
Violation of white slave traffic law.....	9	2	10	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	11	3
Violation of sec. 863 D. C. Code (lottery law).....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Violation of sec. 865 D. C. Code (gambling law).....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Violation of sec. 869 D. C. Code (pool selling, etc.).....	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	11	28
Total.....	499	674	484	689	330	328	53	62	74	66	83	144	29	4	1,173	1,064

J. W. PIERSON,
Lieutenant, Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

TO THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:

During the year ended June 30, 1918, 397 patients were admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital; readmitted of this number, 4; actual number of patients admitted, 393, showing a decrease of 93 admissions as compared with the preceding year.

Three hundred and six persons were taken into custody by the police and held for mental observation, the same as compared with the preceding year.

The following dispositions were made of the 393 patients admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital:

Tried and adjudged insane by the lunacy court and returned to the hospital.....	257
Adjudged not insane and released.....	11
Proceedings dismissed upon motion of counsel for the District of Columbia and patients released.....	7
Discharged by superintendent of hospital before trial.....	65
Died before trial.....	26
Admitted to hospital upon duplicate permit.....	4
Cases not disposed of.....	27
Total.....	397

CLASSIFICATION.

Manic depressive.....	18	Dementia:	
Melancholia.....	12	Arteriosclerotic.....	20
Dementia precox.....	83	Organic.....	7
Catatonic form.....	5	Senile.....	21
Paranoid form.....	23	Toxic psychosis.....	4
Paranoid state.....	7	Imbecility.....	14
Epilepsy.....	2	High grade.....	2
Epileptic dementia.....	6	Low grade.....	0
General paresis.....	25	Pellagra.....	5
Paretic dementia.....	3		
		Total.....	257

NATIVITY.

Austria.....	4	Peru.....	1
Bohemia.....	2	Poland.....	1
Belgium.....	1	Russia.....	5
Finland.....	1	Slavonia.....	1
France.....	1	Sweden.....	1
Greece.....	1	Switzerland.....	1
Hawaiian Islands.....	1	South Africa.....	1
Holland.....	1	Turkey.....	1
Ireland.....	2	United States.....	368
Italy.....	1		
Mexico.....	1	Total.....	397
Norway.....	1		

During the year 107 nonresidents were admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital. The following dispositions were made of these cases:

Tried and adjudged insane by lunacy court and returned to St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	62
Tried and adjudged not insane.....	4
Proceedings dismissed upon motion of the counsel for the District and patient released.....	2
Discharged before trial by superintendent of hospital.....	32
Admitted on duplicate permit.....	1
Cases not disposed of.....	6
Total.....	107

Of the 62 patients tried and adjudged insane and returned to the hospital, 60 of the number were discharged by the superintendent and transferred to other State institutions or returned to relatives or friends.

Total number of nonresident, patients left in the hospital, 2.

The following dispositions were made of the 306 persons taken into custody by the police and held for mental observation:

Certified to be insane by the visiting physicians at the Washington Asylum Hospital and transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	133
Certified to be insane by physicians other than those connected with the hospital and transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	5
Turned over to relatives or friends or discharged from hospital.....	148
Died.....	10
Patients left in hospital at close of fiscal year.....	10
Total.....	306

The following dispositions were made of the 138 cases transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital:

Tried and adjudged insane by lunacy court.....	93
Adjudged not insane.....	7
Proceedings dismissed upon motion of counsel for the District.....	1
Discharged from hospital before trial.....	29
Cases not disposed of.....	8
Total.....	138

Total number of nonresidents taken into custody by the police and held for mental observation at Washington Asylum Hospital, 179, showing an increase of 66 cases as compared with the preceding year.

Certified to be insane by the visiting physicians and transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	68
Turned over to relatives or friends, or discharged from hospital.....	105
Died.....	3
Patients left in hospital at close of year.....	3
Total.....	179

Of the total number of nonresidents taken into custody by the police, 27 of this number were taken into custody at the White House, 13 while on their way to see the President, 13 at the United States Capitol and Senate and House Office Buildings, 25 at the Union Station, 2 at the United States Treasury, 1 at the State Department, 4 at the city post office, 2 at the War Department, and 2 at the Department of Justice.

A number of patients were transferred from other hospitals to St. Elizabeths Hospital, a list of which is submitted herewith, together with the number from each hospital:

Casualty Hospital.....	2
Central Islip Hospital, Long Island, N. Y.....	1
Chevy Chase Sanitarium, Washington, D. C.....	4
Emergency Hospital.....	3
Garfield Hospital.....	1
Georgetown University Hospital.....	2
George Washington University Hospital.....	1
Laurel Sanitarium, Maryland.....	5
Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1
Providence Hospital.....	3
Sibley Hospital.....	4
Walter Reed Hospital.....	2
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	272
Washington Sanitarium.....	2
Total.....	303

CARE OF THE INSANE.

Number of patients on the hospital roll July 1, 1917:

Patients in the hospital:		
Male, white.....	590	
Female, white.....	532	
Male, colored.....	282	
Female, colored.....	300	
		1,704
Patients out on visit:		
Male, white.....	10	
Female, white.....	7	
Male, colored.....	3	
Female, colored.....	2	
		22
Number out on elopement:		
Male, white.....	6	
Male, colored.....	1	
		7
Total.....		1,733
Number of admissions:		
Male, white.....	163	
Female, white.....	111	
Male, colored.....	66	
Female, colored.....	55	
		395

Readmitted of this number:

Male, white.....	3
Female, white.....	1
Male, colored.....	1
Female, colored.....	2
	<hr/> 7

Actual number admitted..... 388

Total..... 2,121

Number of patients discharged:

Male, white.....	114
Female, white.....	72
Male, colored.....	39
Female, colored.....	26
	<hr/> 251

Readmitted of this number:

Male, white.....	3
Female, white.....	1
Male, colored.....	1
Female, colored.....	2
	<hr/> 7

258

Actual number of patients discharged..... 244

Died:

Male, white.....	64
Female, white.....	53
Male, colored.....	33
Female, colored.....	32
	<hr/> 182

Number out on visit:

Male, white.....	7
Female, white.....	11
Male, colored.....	3
Female, colored.....	2
	<hr/> 23

Number out on elopement:

Male, white.....	2
------------------	---

Number of patients in the hospital:

Male, white.....	582
Female, white.....	514
Male, colored.....	277
Female, colored.....	297

Total number on hospital roll..... 1,695

Total..... 2,121

Daily average number in the hospital during the year..... 1,669

E. L. PHILLIPS,
Detective Sergeant.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF PHARMACY.

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1918.

TO THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE:

I herewith submit my annual report, together with statistical statement of the respective professions under my supervision, for the year ended June 30, 1918.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

	1918	1917
Drug stores.....	2,504	2,467
Dental offices.....	236	243
Physicians.....	435	399
Midwives.....	24	18
Stores selling poisons.....	212	112
Attendance at court.....	175	
Total.....	3,586	3,239

INVESTIGATIONS.

	1918	1917
Suicide by poisoning.....	13	11
Attempt at suicide by poisoning.....	42	50
Accidental poisoning recovered.....	27	24
Accidental poisoning fatal.....	1	2
Dental cases.....	11	9
Veterinary cases.....	6	5
Miscellaneous cases.....	871	920
Total.....	971	1,060

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Physicians licensed during the year.....	36	42
Total number of physicians licensed.....	2,267	2,231
Midwives licensed during year.....	1	1
Total number midwives licensed.....	41	40
Druggists licensed during year.....	24	26
Total number of druggists licensed.....	873	859
Drug stores in operation.....	208	215
Dentists licensed during year.....	41	23
Total number of dentists licensed.....	1,003	962
Veterinarians licensed during year.....	21	5
Total number of veterinarians licensed.....	118	113
Total number of permits to sell poison.....	54	51

Tabular list of cases made during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Charge.	Arrests.	Collateral forfeited.	Committed to workhouse.	Personal bonds.	Dismissed.	Pending.	Suspended sentence.	Amount of collateral forfeited.	Fines paid.	Amount of fines paid.	Grand jury.	Nolle-prossed.	Returned to parents.	Local registration board.	Rockville, (Md.) registration board.	United States marshal.
Practicing medicine without a license...	5	1	1			1	1	\$50	1	\$50						
Peddling narcotic drugs.....	11										11					
Fraud to procure poison.....	5	1	1			1		10		5						
Failing to properly label poison.....	3	2				1		25								
Failing to register poisons.....	3	2				1		20								
Violation, act Feb. 9, 1909, smoking opium.....	1										1					
Peddling medicine on street.....	1						1									
Practicing pharmacy without a license.....	3	3						55								
Fraudulent prescriptions for narcotic drugs.....	14										14					
Permitting unregistered clerk to dispense drugs.....	1	1						20								
Selling poison to a minor.....	1	1						15								
Failing to record narcotic drugs dispensed.....	2								1	50	1					
Attempt to unlawfully poison a horse.....	1				1											
Giving massage to persons of the opposite sex.....	11	1					6	40	2	80		2				
Larceny from the United State Government.....	1										1					
Petit larceny.....	7		6	1												
Fugitive from justice.....	1															1
Riding bicycle on wrong side of street.....	1						1									
Vagrancy.....	1						1									
Intoxication.....	3	2						20	1	10						
Larceny by trick.....	1								1	50						
Abortion.....	2										2					
Violation of white-slave act.....	1											1				
Violation Shepherd Act peddling whisky.....	2		1				1									
Fugitive from parents.....	1												1			
Violation sec. 3, Shepherd Act, fraudulent prescription, alcohol.....	1	1						50								
Failing to register with draft board.....	3													2	1	
Failing to pay room rent.....	1						1									
Held for investigation.....	8				8											
Total.....	96	15	9	1	9	4	12	305	6	245	30	3	1	2	1	1

I have frequently found persons not licensed, practicing dentistry in advertising dental offices, who claimed that they were students of some dental college, or in bonifide pupilage of a registered dentist. Further investigation disclosed that they were regularly employed, receiving maximum salary, enjoying all the privileges of a registered dentist. They claim privilege under the proviso of section 8, of the dental law, which reads as follows: That nothing in this act shall be construed to interfere with physicians in the discharge of their professional duties, nor with students pursuing a regular uninterrupted dental college course, or in bonifide pupilage with a registered dentist. When such cases are referred to court, a registered dentist employed in the office comes forward with the statement that the defendant is being tutored by him.

I produced evidence in a case of this character that the registered dentist had not seen the work done by the defendant, and was not in the office any time the work was in progress. The court stated that under the proviso of section 8, he was not required to see the work or be present when it was being done.

The object of the dental law is to have each and every person, before beginning to practice dentistry, to pass an examination, testing his fitness and qualification for such work, thereby safeguarding the public against incompetent practitioners.

If this part of the proviso of section 8 relating to dental students remains in force, the object of the law is defeated. I therefore recommend that it be stricken from the law.

Investigations have disclosed that there are dentists practicing in this jurisdiction who have subjected young girls to indignities, while in the dental chair, of a character too base to mention in this report. The girls and their parents refused to prosecute, because of the notoriety that would follow. Only recently a girl 13 years old complained of the conduct of a revolting nature, while she was strapped in the dental chair, of a practitioner who has been accused of similar actions on other occasions.

Such degenerates should not remain in a position, covered by a cloak of the title of an honorable and respected profession. I recommend that the dental law be amended by the following section:

"That the license of any person to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia may be revoked if such person be found to have obtained such license by fraud; or be addicted to the use of any narcotic or stimulant; or to be suffering from any physical or mental disease, in such a manner and to such an extent as to render it expedient that in the interest of the public his license be canceled; or to be of an immoral character, or if such person be convicted of any offense involving moral turpitude.

"It shall be the duty of the major and superintendent of police to investigate any case in which it is discovered by him or made to appear to his satisfaction that any license issued under the provision of this act is revokable, and to report the result of such investigation to the board of dental examiners, which board shall, after full hearing, if in their judgment the facts warrant it, revoke such license."

In our investigations we find many drug addicts are using enormous amounts of paregoric and other preparations containing narcotic drugs in exempted quantities. In some cases we find that individuals have purchased several times during the year from nearly every drug store in this jurisdiction, making their purchases far apart, and frequently sending strangers to make purchases for them in order to keep the druggists from suspecting they are addicts.

Many druggists refuse to sell to persons suspected of being habitual users of such preparation, while we have good reason to believe that others do not restrict such sales but rather encourage them so long as their victims can produce the purchase price.

Many of the drug addicts who are financially able to pay physicians' fees, and purchase narcotic drugs prescribed by the physicians for them, are getting all such drugs they want, under the guise of taking treatment for the cure of drug addiction, which consists of giving the patient any quantity he desires. In the majority of cases the patient is now consuming more narcotic drugs than he was two and one-half years ago, when he began the treatment. Several addicts that have not been able to pay for the treatment mentioned above have been treated at hospitals and are completely cured of their addiction. It is the opinion of the majority of physicians that hospital treatment is the only successful way to cure drug addiction.

It is alarming to note the terrible evils of the drug habit and almost impossible to estimate its enormous proportions, as it is fostered in secrecy and is responsible for a large portion of the crimes against the community.

The provisions of the Harrison narcotic law and the local pharmacy law are not adequate for the suppression of the illegal use and traffic in narcotic drugs.

In view of these facts I vigorously renew my recommendation of the previous years that Congress be appealed to for a local law that will overcome the shortcomings of the Harrison and pharmacy laws, making a violation of the same an indictable offense.

with a maximum penalty of \$2,000 fine or five years or both, in the discretion of the court, with the following provisions transcribed into legal form:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person, by himself or by his servant or agent or as the servant or agent of any other person or of any firm or corporation, to sell, furnish, dispense, give away, distribute, or have possession or control of any coca leaves, opium, Indian hemp, loco weed, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, any compound, salts, derivative, or preparation containing any of the same or any synthetic chemical used as a substitute or a preparation containing the same, hypodermic syringes or needles, opium pipe or paraphernalia for preparing for use of smoking opium. Such possession or control shall be sufficient evidence for conviction, after which all exhibits used as evidence shall be destroyed by the property clerk of the police department.

"That the possession or control of any of the prohibitive drugs or articles shall not apply to druggists, physicians, dentists, or veterinarians in pursuit of their lawful professions, nor to patients or their attending nurses under the immediate treatment of the physician prescribing the drug, nor to certain Government employees exempted under the Harrison law in pursuit of their lawful business.

"That any of the prohibitive drugs or articles may be dispensed by druggists to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinarians or Government agents, who are lawfully engaged in making purchases for Government institutions on authorized order forms, when in pursuit of their lawful business, or on a prescription, when written in good faith by a physician, veterinarian, or dentist.

"That no physician shall sell, dispense, give away, or prescribe any of the prohibited drugs, for any purpose whatsoever, except for the cure of drug addiction, injury, disease, or deformity, and in the treatment and cure of drug addiction each dose of narcotic drugs shall be administered by the attending nurse; in no case shall any narcotic drug or drugs or compound or composition thereof be placed in the possession or control of any addict, nor in the treatment of an addict shall the amount prescribed or administered exceed 5 grains for the first 24 hours; each succeeding day the amount shall be diminished, and in no case shall the period for giving narcotic drugs exceed 10 days.

"That every physician attempting to treat or cure drug addiction shall report in writing over his signature to the major and superintendent of police within 24 hours after the first treatment the true name in full and address of the person under treatment, the name of the drug to which he is addicted, the kind and quantity of narcotic drugs used in his treatment, and at the termination of the period for giving narcotic drugs he shall report in the same manner the condition of the patient and the kind and amount of narcotic drugs used each 24 hours during the treatment.

"That every physician shall keep a complete and accurate record of all prohibited drugs used, giving the date, name, and address of every person he treats, the kind and amount of drug used, and shall ascertain from a person applying for treatment for drug addiction if he is receiving or has had treatment for the same purpose from any other physician. If he finds that he is under the care of another physician, he shall refrain from giving any of the prohibited drugs.

"The record of physicians' transactions in narcotic drugs and the treatment of drug addicts shall be open to inspection by a duly authorized officer of the law.

"That no person shall seek to procure or receive treatment for drug addiction while getting treatment for the same from any other source.

"That no person shall make any fraudulent representation so as to evade or defeat the restriction herein imposed.

"That any physician, dentist, druggist, or veterinarian convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act may be debarred from further practice by the revoking of his license."

We have experienced much trouble with persons who claim to be chiropodists, chiropractors, mechano therapists, osteopaths, and other similar occupations which are not regulated by law nor have standing in the medical profession. It is true that they do not profess to prescribe medicine, but they do practice many branches of the medical science, and we have convicted several of them for overstepping their bounds by slipping in a little medicine and surgery occasionally.

They establish on prominent avenues and streets in well-appointed offices, put up alluring signs with "Doctor" preceding their names, all of which inspires confidence, too often misplaced, on the part of the sufferer applying for treatment, as it is possible for any person, without a knowledge of medicine or any of its branches, to pursue the same course if he is able to fit up an office.

Some time ago a man who claimed to be an osteopath was treating a lady suffering from paralysis. After several months' treatment she developed pneumonia. He continued the same treatment, according to his statement before the coroner's jury. She

died in about three days under the osteopathic treatment. The osteopath called on a physician, who treated her several months previous to this time, for a death certificate, but was refused. The case was referred to the coroner, who ordered an inquest. The osteopath in giving testimony before the jury displayed little knowledge of what his well-appointed office and sign indicated.

It is apparent that this woman was deprived of professional attention at a critical time, when it might have saved her life. The husband of the deceased was much surprised when he discovered that the osteopath was not a member of the medical profession.

All of the within-mentioned practices are good in certain cases, when applied scientifically.

Every person before attempting to practice should be required to pass an examination, measuring up to an established standard by the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia. As our present law does not regulate this, I recommend that the law regulating the practice of medicine be amended, making it unlawful for any person to attempt to or treat another person in any of the branches of medicine or surgery or in any disease, injury, or deformity, for a fee, gift, or consideration of any kind or publicly professing so to do, without a license from the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation of previous years that suitable books be provided for the recording of poison sales, as the records of such sales in many instances are very poorly kept, due to the absence of a uniform poison register.

I also recommend an amendment to the pharmacy law requiring that each record of a poison sale be numbered consecutively, that the label on container of poison sold bear record number of sale, and that each purchaser of poison, except on physicians' prescriptions, of a character and quantity that would cause death if taken internally, shall be personally well known to the dispenser, and shall be accompanied by an adult, who shall also state what purpose the poison is to be used for, and who shall also be well known to the purchaser and dispenser.

Private Harry Evans has ably assisted me in my work. His attention to duty and intelligent activity being commendable and meriting his favorable consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. SANDERS,

Detective Sergeant, Metropolitan Police, Inspector of Pharmacy.

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:

The board of police and fire surgeons submits below a summary of work in the police department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Employees on sick leave, each illness for which a sick card was issued being counted as an individual.....	1,679
House visits.....	1,818
Office visits.....	6,052
Employees under treatment but not on sick leave.....	237
House visits.....	74
Office visits.....	355
Applicants examined.....	537
Applicants accepted.....	110

In addition to the above the surgeons rendered the usual services in treating members of the park police force, in testifying at meetings of the trial and pension boards, in examining applicants from the District of Columbia for the United States Military Academy and the Naval Academy, and in various other ways.

H. W. LAWSON,

Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:

I herewith submit a report of the operation of the bureau of criminal identification for the year ended June 30, 1918:

	1918	1917
Prisoners photographed, measured, and finger printed	889	691
Scenes of crime photographed and surveyed	20	16
Scenes of accidents photographed	8	11
Unknown dead photographed	6	6
Photographs of criminals copied	32	77
Photographs of missing persons copied	8	16
Fraudulent checks, signatures, etc., photographed	28	6
Miscellaneous subjects photographed	136	129
Finger prints photographed at scenes of crime	31	22
Total photographic prints made:		
Small size	3,045	2,516
Large size	252	134
Photographs from other jurisdictions added to bureau	1,601	1,424
Finger-print records added to bureau	1,724	1,490
Identification made by the finger-print system	178	162
Identification made by Bertillon system	51	101
Photographs and finger prints forwarded to National Bureau of Identification	36	48
Identification made by National Bureau of Identification	27	19
Photographs forwarded to other jurisdictions	1,364	1,197
Identification made by other jurisdictions	56	53
Records of criminals furnished other jurisdictions	60	37
Records of criminals furnished local courts	305	273

FRED SANDBERG,
Detective Sergeant.

REPORT OF CHILD LABOR INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report as private detailed as inspector of child labor for the second district, which embraces all of that territory east of Georgia Avenue and Seventh Street west, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

I have visited all places of business in the second district where child labor is employed, serving notices and explaining the law to the employers. I have frequently, at irregular intervals, visited all such places by day and by night with a view to prosecution if any were found violating the provisions of the law.

I have been constantly in touch with the authorized deputy of the superintendent of public schools, who makes a record of the name, residence, and place of employment of each person applying for a permit for a child to work. After obtaining the above information, I would visit the location named and all other places where children are likely to be employed, and I have been able to keep in touch with all places where children under 16 years of age have been employed during the past year.

The records show a total of 331 places of business employing 558 children under the age of 16 years to June 30, 1918.

Permits and badges to the number of 121 have been issued to white boys under the age of 16 years as newsboys and street venders; 42 permits and badges have been issued to colored boys for the same period, making a total of 163.

The records from the child-labor office show that age and schooling certificates have been issued to the number of 1,695 to white children and 222 to colored children, making a total of 1,917.

Records show 945 children to have been examined by Dr. Murphy for permits by the juvenile court, as provided in section 1 of an "Act to regulate the employment of child labor," approved May 28, 1908.

I have warned 76 small boys engaged in the street trades, explaining the law to them and their parents and soliciting the cooperation of their parents in regulating child labor.

Thirty-eight complaints have been examined, investigated, and adjusted.

There were 59 cases investigated and adjusted for the authorized deputy of the superintendent of public schools.

During the past year I have prosecuted 142 violations of the law, as follows:

Charge.	Dis- missed.	Nolle prossed.	Fined and paid.	Unoffi- cial pro- bation.	Total number of cases.	Total amount paid.
Violations of the child-labor law by em- ploying minors under the age of 16 years without permits.....	1	3	34	.....	38	\$155
Violations of the child-labor law by minors under the age of 16 years engaged in street trade without permits.....	.....	.....	.....	102	102	.....
Miscellaneous cases, petit larceny.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	40
Total.....	1	3	36	102	142	195

Summary of places where minors under the age of 16 years are employed on permits:

Stores.....	102
Shops.....	68
Market stands.....	45
Hucksters.....	40
Offices.....	48
Factories.....	16
Theaters.....	12
Total.....	331

In conclusion I beg leave to recommend the following amendment to section 15 of the "act to regulate child labor in the District of Columbia," approved May 28, 1908.

In section 15, in lieu of "10 o'clock p. m.," insert the words "8.30 o'clock p. m.," which would make that section read as follows:

"SEC. 15. That no child to whom a permit and badge are issued as provided for in the preceding sections shall sell or expose or offer for sale any newspapers, magazines, or periodicals or goods, wares, or merchandise of any description whatever after eight-thirty o'clock in the evening or before six o'clock in the morning."

Existing conditions compel me to recommend that the police regulations be amended so as to prohibit boys under 18 years of age from engaging in the game commonly called "pool" in any public pool room in the District of Columbia, or from loitering in or near said pool room.

I also have the honor to recommend that an amendment be inserted in the police regulations, which would prohibit any junk dealer from buying junk of any description from any child under the age of 17 years.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. PETERSON,
Private, Class 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:

I submit the following report for the first district, embracing the territory west of Georgia Avenue and Seventh Street west, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

My records show a total of 376 places of business employing 1,650 children under the age of 16 years.

I have visited the places of business in my district where children are employed frequently during the day and night, serving notices and explaining the law to such employers as did not understand the same, and have also visited these places at irregular hours and at unexpected intervals.

I have held conferences from time to time with the corporation counsel upon all matters relating to the child-labor law.

I have kept in touch with the authorized deputy of the superintendent of schools, who has kept a record of the names, residences, and places of employment of each person applying for a permit to work. This information, together with my visits to places where children are likely to be employed and information secured through complaints, has enabled me to keep in touch with all children under 16 years of age who have been employed during this fiscal year.

I have made 563 investigations for the authorized deputy of the superintendent of schools.

The records show that 945 special permits have been issued by the judge of the juvenile court under the provisions of section 1 of the statute.

One thousand nine hundred and seventeen age and schooling certificates have been issued by the authorized representative of the superintendent of schools to children

between the ages of 14 and 16 years, and 163 permits and badges have been issued by this officer to children between the ages of 10 and 16 years under the provision of section 12 of the statute, making a total of 2,080 permits, certificates, and badges issued during the year.

Thirty-two complaints were received, investigated, and adjusted to the provisions of the law.

I have prosecuted 41 cases (38 coming directly under the provisions of the child-labor law and 3 miscellaneous), as follows:

Selling on the streets without badges.....	5
Employing without permit.....	30
Petit larceny, shop lifting.....	3
Number of convictions.....	38
Dismissed.....	1
Nolle prossed.....	2
Number of children taken to parents.....	48
Amount of fines collected.....	\$225

I submit the following amendments to the child labor law:

Section 11, line 3, after the word "sale" insert the words "or distribute."

Section 12, line 3, after the word "sale" insert the words "or distribute."

These changes are recommended for the purpose of extending the law to cover those boys who are engaged by the newspapers for the purpose of distributing the papers to customers.

Section 15, line 4, strike out the word "ten" and insert in lieu thereof the words "eight-thirty."

This change is recommended for the reason that in my opinion, as well as in the opinion of the persons connected with work among the juveniles of this city, it is considered inadvisable to permit boys under 16 years of age to be on the streets alone during the late hours of the evening with the excuse that they are engaged in a legitimate trade of selling newspapers, etc., while in reality they are using this excuse to cover attempts to solicit money by means of begging.

It is also recommended that efforts be continued to secure the enactment of a penalty for violation of sections 11 and 12 of the statute.

It is recommended that proper legislation be enacted or the police regulations be amended so as to provide that no child under the age of 16 years be permitted in any room or place of business in which is kept or operated any billiard table, bagatelle table, shuffleboard, jenny lind table, pool table, or any table upon which legitimate games are played.

It is also recommended that proper legislation be enacted or the police regulations be amended so as to provide that no child under the age of 16 years shall be permitted in any theater or other place of public amusement in which burlesque performances are conducted.

I have discontinued taking children before the probation officer of the juvenile court, for the reason that the corporation counsel (Mr. Barse) ruled that they can not be prosecuted for selling newspapers without a badge, as the section of the child labor law under which they have been taken to court does not provide a penalty for selling, etc.; but I continue to take small boys to their homes and caution larger ones not to sell without the permit and badge.

I have also done all in my power to prevent children from begging on the streets. I have taken them to the juvenile court, where the cases were heard by the probation officer, and the offender sent home, except in one case, when I sent the boy to the station and required \$5 collateral. I was informed by Mr. Clark, the probation officer, that Mr. Barse, the corporation counsel, would not sustain the charge, as it was not a violation of the child labor law.

Summary of places employing child labor.

Business offices.....	91
Factories.....	8
Hotels.....	6
Lunchrooms.....	10
Market stands.....	40
Messenger companies.....	4
Stores.....	151
Theaters.....	7
Work shops.....	59
Total.....	376

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES C. ESTES,
Private, Class 3.

REPORT OF THE HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

TO THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT:

Submitting a report of persons arrested between July 1, 1917, and June 30, 1918, inclusive, charge, disposition, number of public vehicles inspected, public hack stands inspected, number of public wagon stands inspected, number of applications for a public vehicle license I assisted in acting on, concurring in the recommendations of Acting Sergeant Collins, approving or disapproving same, property recovered, etc. Also submitting a recommendation and inviting attention to several recommendations submitted July 1, 1917.

Total number of arrests.....	60
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Violations of hack regulations:

No rate card.....	4
No badge (failing to wear same).....	20
No numbers in lamps.....	5
Over 5 feet from auto for hire.....	1
Soliciting.....	4
Loitering.....	12
Unlicensed vehicle.....	1
Violation section 8, article 4 (crabbing).....	5

Total.....	52
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Miscellaneous offenses:

Drunk.....	2
Disorderly.....	1
Fornication.....	1
Petit larceny (2 for the detective office).....	3
Robbery (arrested for the Maryland authorities).....	1

Total.....	8
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Fined.....	12
Collateral forfeited.....	41
Dismissed.....	4
Committed (National Training School).....	1
Probation (1), per bonds (1).....	2

Total.....	60
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None continued.

None on bond.

No nolle prosequis.

Amount of fines.....	\$41.00
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Collateral forfeited.....	109.00
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Total.....	150.00
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INSPECTIONS.

Public vehicles.....	14,000
Public hack stands.....	5,000
Public wagon stands.....	1,000

Total number of inspections.....	20,000
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Assisted Acting Sergeant Collins in the investigation of applicants for a public vehicle drivers' license.....	931
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Concurred in his recommendation of disapproval.....	4
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Assisted Acting Sergeant Collins in the investigation of 40 complaints against hackmen.....	40
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Property recovered:

Money.....	\$7
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Property.....	75
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Total.....	82
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I recommend the following:

That every firm, corporation, or any person engaged in the business of hiring public or any passenger vehicles for hire be required to take the name and address of every person operating same, also a description of person, and the firm, corporation, or person be strictly accountable under the law in the event of any person hired failing to have at the time of his being employed a personal driver's license.

That applicants for a public vehicle drivers' license must make their application at least 10 days before any unusual event to be held in the District of Columbia, such as the inaugural ceremonies, etc.

That a circular tag 4 inches in diameter, white enameled surface, the words "Public Vehicle, District of Columbia" on same in black lettering; also the same style tag with words "Jitney, District of Columbia," for vehicles running over a designated route, to be affixed to the hood of said vehicle in order to determine at a glance the character of the vehicle.

WM. E. SMITH,
Private, class 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE:

I have the honor to submit report relative to the work of the hack inspector's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

From July 1, 1917, until January 4, 1918, Pvt. W. E. Smith and I jointly enforced (as privates of class 3) the hack regulations, at which date I was promoted to the rank of acting sergeant and put in charge of the work of the hack inspector's office. My report covers my individual work, Pvt. W. E. Smith submitting a separate report.

During the year 1,151 licenses were issued for public passenger vehicles as follows:

One horse.....	64
Automobiles for hire.....	810
Sight-seeing automobiles.....	36
Jitney licenses.....	241

During the year 1,466 applications were made for licenses to drive passenger vehicles for hire.

Applications investigated and favorable report made.....	1,425
Applications investigated and unfavorable report made.....	41
Drivers' license issued during the year.....	835
Drivers' license revoked by the honorable commissioners during the year...	6
Inspections made of public vehicles.....	8,000
Inspections made of public hack stands.....	3,000
Inspections made of wagon stands.....	1,000
Complaints against hackmen investigated.....	40
Value of property left in public vehicles and recovered.....	\$1,086
Sight-seeing stands approved during year.....	17
Sight-seeing stands disapproved during year.....	2
Jitney bus lines approved by Public Utilities Commission.....	269

During the year arrests were made as follows:

	Dis- missed.	Per- sonal bonds.	Nolle prossed	Jail sen- tence.	Grand jury.	Pend- ing.	Fined and paid.	Amount paid.	Total number of cases.
HACKING OFFENSES.									
Failing to wear badge.....		1				1	18	\$47	20
Loitering on street.....	2		1			2	57	210	62
Unlicensed vehicles.....		1					18	93	19
Unlicensed drivers.....		2				1	42	165	45
Soliciting.....							1	3	1
No number on lamps.....		1				1	16	41	18
No rate card on vehicle.....						1	7	16	8
No identification card on vehicle.....									
Charging more than legal rate.....		1					1	10	1
Over 5 feet from vehicle.....		1					1	5	2
							1	3	2
Total.....	2	7	1			6	162	593	178

	Dis- missed.	Per- sonal bonds.	Nolle prossed	Jailsen- tence.	Grand jury.	Pend- ing.	Fined and paid.	Amount paid.	Total number of cases.
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES.									
No operator's permit.....							2	\$10	2
Failing to exhibit operator's permit.....							1	3	1
Fast automobile.....							1	5	1
Robbery.....					1				1
Threats.....			1						1
Nonsupport.....						1			1
Colliding.....							1	5	1
Investigation.....	1								1
Disorderly.....							2	8	2
Attachment.....		1							1
Violating traffic regulations, sec. 9, art 12.....							13	52	13
Violating traffic regulations, sec. 15, art 12.....	1	1				1	5	17	8
Violating traffic regulations, sec. 43, art 12.....							6	14	6
Total.....	2	2	1		1	2	31	114	39

I recommend that Congress be requested to make the following amendments to the laws relating to public vehicles in the District of Columbia:

To amend paragraph 14, section 7, of the general license law of 1902 by adding thereto the following:

"Licenses issued under this paragraph shall date from July 1 of each year."

My object in making the foregoing recommendation is to prevent a duplication of vehicle numbers issued to regularly licensed passenger vehicles for hire during the months from July to October of each year.

I renew my recommendation of last year to amend paragraph 11, section 7, of the general license laws as amended January 29, 1913, by adding after the word "Police" at the end of the third section of the amendment approved January 29, 1913, the words: "Said license to expire on June 30 of each year."

The foregoing recommendations are made so that all licenses relating to public vehicles and public vehicle drivers shall expire on June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

I recommend the following police regulations be amended:

Amend section 3 of article 4 of the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Each and every hack and every other vehicle described in this article shall be equipped with lights as required by section 7 of article 12 of the Police Regulations, and shall have the number of its license plainly indicated on the glass of its lamps; and the figures of such number shall not be less than one and one-half inches nor more than two inches in height, and not less than one-fourth of an inch in width in their narrowest parts, to be painted in solid ground of black arabic numerals, the said numbers and their position on the glass to be subject to the approval of the major and superintendent of police.

"No hack, any part of which is broken, shall occupy any public hack stand, nor be offered for hire, nor be used for the conveyance of passengers until the broken part or parts shall have been repaired to the satisfaction of the police officer detailed as hack inspector."

In conclusion I recommend that the owner of every licensed public vehicle occupying the public stands for the transportation of passengers for hire be required to equip said vehicle with a taximeter. My object in making the last mentioned recommendation is to eliminate the many complaints received from people who claim to be overcharged.

Respectfully submitted.

MAURICE COLLINS,
Acting Sergeant, Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF THE PAWN INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1918.

To the MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT POLICE:

I have the honor to submit my report of work performed by the pawn inspector's office during the fiscal year 1917-18.

The absence of the licensed pawnbroker from the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia and the consequent existing, uncontrolled pawnbroking business in other

near-by jurisdictions continued to be a source of annoyance and handicap to your department. Conditions relative to such brokers have remained the same as described in my annual report of 1916-17. The same is true of conditions relative to licensed dealers in secondhand personal property in the District of Columbia. Promiscuous "buying" and "selling" is still taking the place of the former licensed pawnbroking business. Legal remedy for such evasion of the law is extremely hard to obtain, as the necessary evidence can not be secured.

The required thorough supervision of the secondhand business is placing an ever-increasing demand upon the pawn inspector's office for time to be devoted for such purpose.

Numerous visits to dealers in second hand personal property were made for inspection and also for the purpose of identifying lost property.

Biweekly trips to Alexandria, Va., were made during the year in order to copy from the records of the Alexandria police department all articles reported by Alexandria brokers and dealers. Property so reported was card indexed and placed on file in your pawn inspector's office.

The number of licensed dealers reached the total of 308 in the fiscal year 1916-17. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, 307 dealers were registered with the license clerk of the District of Columbia (see table).

During the year 12 dealers with an aggregate of 15 cases were tried and convicted for violations of the laws and regulations.

The inclosed comparative record table of recoveries from brokers and dealers continues to show the uncertain, oscillating monthly recoveries despite all efforts by the pawn inspector's office to do the utmost in this direction. In connection with this it is interesting to know that recoveries from G. D. Horning, the broker, whose location in Alexandria County, Va., exempts him from all laws and regulations requiring report of transactions, have increased. The amount of recoveries made from him during the past fiscal year is nearly 40 per cent of the total recoveries made during the same period from all local licensed dealers. Taking into consideration the fact that nearly all recoveries from G. D. Horning are made through uncertain sources, such as outside information or the finding of pawn tickets on suspects, etc., the assumption, that a like percentage of stolen property finds its way to the pawnshop of Mr. Horning, is only natural, and confirms my former assertion that the elimination of the pawnbroking business from its jurisdiction, through laws adverse to such business, is not to the best interest of the citizens of the District of Columbia.

I, therefore, again point to my recommendations as made in my last annual report in the hope that such recommendations may be embodied into a legislative measure that will give the desired control over the pawnbroking business and the consequent protection to the property of residents of the District of Columbia.

GEORGE WECH,
Detective Sergeant.

Total amounts of recoveries for past 3 years.

1915-16.....	\$14,448.85
1916-17.....	12,934.15
1917-18.....	12,504.05

Comparative table showing monthly recoveries during past 3 years.

Month.	Local dealers.			Heidenheimer (Alexandria, Va.).			Horning (South End, Va.).		
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
July.....	\$1,069.50	\$690.50	\$1,940.05			\$55.00	\$155.00	\$430.50	
August.....	570.80	536.15	1,577.00				157.00	25.00	\$150.00
September.....	547.00	450.00	394.00	\$1,300.00					25.00
October.....	1,109.00	288.50	427.80		\$1,899.00			58.50	
November.....	818.50	1,597.00	425.00	300.00				150.00	680.00
December.....	1,488.00	650.90	758.00	1,515.00		25.00	45.00	305.00	250.00
January.....	464.00	933.50	752.00	225.00					
February.....	1,041.75	1,982.00	357.00		15.00	75.00	125.00	115.00	
March.....	535.15	382.00	236.00		35.00	450.00	418.00	800.00	
April.....	786.50	818.50	247.20	50.00			167.00		
May.....	723.00	375.50	250.00	60.00	40.00		210.00	100.00	
June.....	558.60	211.60	1,405.00					35.00	2,025.00
Total.....	9,711.80	8,926.15	8,769.05	3,450.00	1,989.00	605.00	1,277.00	2,019.00	3,130.00

Table showing number of dealers making report.

	Number of dealers, 1915-16.	Number of dealers, 1916-17.	Number of dealers, 1917-18.	Increase, 1917-18.	Decrease, 1917-18.
Automobiles and bicycles.....	9	12	13	1	.....
Clothing.....	86	94	93	.....	1
Furniture.....	70	70	77	7	.....
Jewelry.....	18	18	23	5	.....
Junk.....	51	71	67	.....	4
Phonographs, typewriters, sporting goods, miscellaneous.....	22	22	12	.....	10
Total.....	256	287	285	13	15

Table showing number of dealers not reporting.

	Number of dealers, 1915-16.	Number of dealers, 1916-17.	Number of dealers, 1917-18.	Increase 1917-18.	Decrease, 1917-18.
Books.....	11	11	9	.....	2
Barrels, bags, bottles, rags, iron.....	10	10	13	3	.....
Total.....	21	21	22	3	2

ORGANIZATION OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS.

RAYMOND W. PULLMAN,
Major and Superintendent of Police.

RICHARD B. BOYLE,
Inspector and Assistant Superintendent.

Inspectors.

Francis E. Cross, Harry L. Gessford, Clifford L. Grant, *Detective Bureau.*

Captains.

C. E. E. Flather, precinct No. 1.	W. H. Harrison, precinct No. 6.
C. T. Peck, precinct No. 2.	W. F. Falvey, precinct No. 7.
Daniel Sullivan, precinct No. 3.	R. E. Doyle, precinct No. 8.
G. H. Williams, precinct No. 4.	Jas. Hartley, precinct No. 9.
J. E. Mulhall, precinct No. 5.	Thomas Judge, precinct No. 10.
W. T. Anderson, precinct No. 11.	

Traffic.

Lieut. A. J. Headley.	Acting Sergt. Buell Stanley.
Sergt. W. S. Shelby.	

Lieutenants.

J. A. Duvall, precinct No. 1.	Martin Reilly, precinct No. 7.
C. P. M. Lord, precinct No. 1.	J. L. Sprinkle, precinct No. 8.
C. H. Bremerman, precinct No. 2.	Yulee Hodges, precinct No. 9.
C. L. Plemmons, precinct No. 3.	J. W. Pierson, Hdqrs.
James Conlon, precinct No. 4.	Anthony Shilling, precinct No. 11.
E. J. Keefe, precinct No. 5.	Russell Dean, harbor.
E. W. Brown, precinct No. 6.	J. L. Giles, substation, Tenley.
L. J. Stoll (acting), precinct No. 10.	

Acting lieutenants assisting Inspector Boyle.

J. E. Wilson.	Walter Emerson.
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Sergeants.

First precinct: W. E. Sanford. T. R. Bean. J. T. Wittstatt.	Seventh precinct—Continued. W. W. Easley, mounted. J. W. Greene (acting). McGill Grove (White House, acting). G. W. Neale, mounted.
Second precinct: J. S. Johnston. Ira Sheetz. Theodore Kaucher.	Eighth precinct: W. E. Holmes. T. S. Lake. J. H. Lutton.
Third precinct: W. P. Hess. R. E. Lee. H. R. Lohman. J. A. Williams (White House).	Ninth precinct: Gustave Lauten. J. D. McQuade (White House). Samuel Murphy. J. M. Walsh. S. J. Harry, mounted. S. L. H. Russell, mounted.
Fourth precinct: J. R. Evans. W. G. Stott. J. L. Kilmartin.	Tenth precinct: J. A. Boyce. J. R. Hood. J. W. McGinniss. R. C. Yates, mounted. J. W. McCormack, motorcycle.
Fifth precinct: O. T. Davis. O. C. Ryon. C. T. Wright.	Eleventh precinct: C. A. Stevens. M. L. Raedy, mounted. F. M. Dent, mounted.
Sixth precinct: Edward Curry. Michael Lynch. J. J. Whalen.	Harbor precinct: J. E. Preston.
Seventh precinct: M. E. Furr. F. S. W. Burke. G. B. Cornwell, mounted.	

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: I submit the following report of the transactions of the fire department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

During the year 678 bell alarms of fire were received, an increase of 6 over the number received during the preceding year. The local alarms numbered 957, an increase of 130 over the number received during the preceding year. Of the 1,635 alarms received, 110 were false, an increase of 3 over the preceding year. In many cases these offenses were found to have been committed by minors, a number of them mere children. Two convictions were obtained during the year. The small relative proportion of false alarms and convictions therefor is due to the great difficulty experienced by the police and fire departments in securing sufficient evidence to convict.

During the year 8 fires of suspicious origin were investigated by this department with the cooperation of the police, and 9 fires of incendiary origin also were the subject of investigation. In but one case was sufficient evidence obtained to warrant an arrest.

The total estimated loss for the year was \$294,752, covered by insurance of \$10,277,380. This is an increase of \$89,465 over the loss for the preceding year.

Thirteen fires which necessitated the sounding of additional alarms occurred, occasioning a loss of \$151,360.

Three other large fires were encountered, with a loss amounting to \$22,635.

FIRE PREVENTION.

Under the supervision of the fire marshal, the work of fire prevention in the District has continued. While the small personnel of this branch of the fire department places great limitations upon its work, yet excellent results have been accomplished by means of inspection work and educational endeavors. The full potentialities of this force can not be developed with the present size of its personnel, and it is hoped that an increase thereof will be granted in the near future.

DISCIPLINE.

During the year 28 dismissals from the service were made, all but 2 being for desertion from the department. Minor disciplinary measures amounted to 32.

PENSIONS.

The following pensions were granted during the year:

Engineer W. H. Webb, retired from and after September 15, 1917, and granted relief in the amount of \$50 per month.

Mrs. Josephine Byrns, widow of E. J. Burns, granted relief in the amount of \$25 per month, to date from July 10, 1915.

Private R. Despeaux, retired, from and after September 15, 1917, and granted relief in the amount of \$47.50 per month.

Driver J. B. Sullivan, retired, from and after November 15, 1917, and granted relief in the amount of \$47.91 per month.

Assistant Engineer H. J. Burns, retired from and after December 31, 1917, and granted relief in the amount of \$47.50 per month.

Driver E. W. Lowe, retired from and after December 31, 1917, and granted relief in the amount of \$47.91 per month.

Nora Daly, widow of Engineer J. Daly, and her four children, granted relief aggregating \$50 per month from and after September 12, 1917.

Mrs. Mary Holohan, widow of Private S. F. Holohan, granted relief in the amount of \$30 per month from and after December 28, 1917.

Mrs. Josephine M. Cecil, widow of Private G. W. Cecil, and her three children, granted relief aggregating \$50 per month from and after June 27, 1918.

The following applications for pension were disapproved by the policemen's and firemen's retiring and relief board, and the actions of that board approved by the commissioners:

Inspector M. G. Metz, application disapproved January 16, 1918.

Private G. S. Boyd, application disapproved February 2, 1918.

NEW APPARATUS.

A statement of new apparatus received by this department during the year will be found in the report of the superintendent of machinery, Appendix 2 hereof.

BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

A detailed statement of the work of the board of police and fire surgeons will be found in Appendix 3 hereof.

DEATHS.

On September 12, 1917, the department lost by death Engineer J. Daly, of No. 11 Engine Company. He was appointed a member of the fire department on January 1, 1893. On January 1, 1901, he was promoted to fireman, and on January 1, 1904, was promoted to be an engineer. During his 24 years' service in the fire department he was on two occasions commended and advanced in his standing in recognition of conspicuous bravery. On January 21, 1902, he was advanced two numbers for bravery in averting an accident to No. 5 Engine Company; and on January 28, 1903, was advanced four numbers in recognition of his bravery and good judgment on the occasion of a collision between No. 5 engine and a street railway car. He held the position of engineer at his death.

On December 28, 1917, Pvt. S. F. Holohan was thrown from the running board of No. 2 truck while that piece of apparatus was responding to an alarm of fire. Pvt. Holohan fell beneath the rear wheels of the truck and was killed. Pvt. Holohan was appointed on December 7, 1917, and on the date of his untimely death had served but 21 days.

On June 8, 1918, Hostler Charles Iseman died, after a service in the department of nearly 12 years.

On June 27, 1918, Pvt. George W. Cecil, of the fireboat company, died very suddenly. He was appointed a member of the department July 1, 1904, and one year later was promoted to be a private, which position he held at the time of his death.

By the death of these men the District of Columbia lost faithful servants, their comrades in the department well-liked coworkers, and their removal from the scene of their daily activities was keenly felt by countless friends and acquaintances.

TWO-PLATOON SYSTEM.

The fact that the pending appropriation bill now before Congress carries with it sufficient funds for the employment of the additional men necessary to place in operation the two-platoon system in this department is a source of great gratification and pleasure to me. The change from the continuous-duty plan to the two-shift plan was one most urgently needed, and the commissioners are to be most cordially thanked and congratulated that their efforts in this regard have been so fruitful. I believe that the improvements in discipline, health, and living conditions of the men will become immediately apparent upon the establishment of the new system.

MOTORIZATION OF APPARATUS.

The department is making steady progress toward the complete motorization of its apparatus. The full benefits of motorization, of course, can not be realized with only a part of the department's apparatus so equipped. Decreased cost of maintenance and operation will result from complete installation of automobile apparatus in each and every station of the fire department, and it is hoped that Congress will soon provide the funds necessary to make the same available.

HORSES.

During the year the department purchased 10 horses; 47 were condemned and transferred to other departments, and 3 died.

SALARIES.

From January 1, 1917, to this date 30 members of the fire department were dismissed for desertion and 25 resigned. In practically every case where information was available relative to the reason of the individual for separating himself from the service, the story was found to be the same: "Insufficient pay to meet the increasing cost of the necessities of life." Most of the separations have occurred from the lower-paid grades, but frequently the ranks of the officers have not been left intact.

Wages in other walks of life have increased steadily with the increased cost of living. In many cases, in fact, the demand for man power has been such as to increase the price paid for labor in greater proportion than the living cost increased. I believe that general readjustments of salary bases in the fire department are much needed and well deserved by the incumbents of the present positions, and I so recommend.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, my thanks and congratulations are extended to the officers and men of the fire department for the able and efficient manner in which they have performed their duties during the past year.

To the commissioners my appreciation is tendered for their unfailing support of my efforts to uphold the efficiency and reputation of the the fire department.

F. J. WAGNER, *Chief Engineer.*

APPENDIX 1.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 29, 1918.*

I submit herewith the report of the transactions of the fire marshal's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

During the year there were 1,635 alarms of fire received and investigated, an increase of 136 over the preceding year. Of these alarms 678 were box alarms, an increase of six over the preceding year, and 957 local alarms, an increase of 130 over the preceding year.

The 678 box alarms caused an estimated loss of \$248,640, covered by an insurance of \$4,504,485, and the 957 local alarms caused an estimated loss of \$46,112, covered by an insurance of \$5,772,895.

The total estimated fire loss for the year is \$294,752, which is not quite 3 per cent of the total insurance of \$10,277,380. This loss is an increase of \$89,465, as compared with the loss for the preceding year.

The increase in the local alarms is accounted for and due to the fact that during the year there were 217 fires from the burning of brush, grass, and leaves alone. These fires occur in the suburban districts and in 80 per cent of them boys are responsible. These fires invariably occur on Saturdays and Sundays, when the schools are not in session. Response by the suburban companies to these fires leaves their districts unprotected, and should another fire occur therein, loss of life and property may be the result. I recommend therefore that a regulation be provided for punishment in cases of setting the underbrush in the woods on fire.

There were 13 fires for which additional alarms were sounded. They are as follows:

Oct. 7, 1917: Box 166; at 11.15 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 11.18 p. m., by a third alarm at 11.25 p. m., for fire in a four-story brick restaurant and theater at 1014 and 1016 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.; estimated loss.....	\$4,000
Oct. 23, 1917: Box 158, at 7.35 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 7.43 a. m., for fire in a two-story brick restaurant at 942 Louisiana Avenue NW.; estimated loss.....	1,750
Nov. 2, 1917: Box 158, at 9.15 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 9.18 p. m., by a third alarm at 9.22 p. m., for fire in a two-story brick commission house located at 933 Louisiana Avenue NW., estimated loss.....	1,500
Dec. 1, 1917: Box 147, at 3.45 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 3.56 a. m., for fire in the three-story brick Buckingham Hotel, at 918-920 Fifteenth Street NW.; estimated loss.....	1,700
Dec. 13, 1917: Box 173, at 1.52 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 2.02 p. m., for fire in the five-story brick Hudson Hotel, at 1329 H Street NW.; estimated loss.....	2,500
Jan. 7, 1918: Box 268, at 4.08 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 4.16 a. m., for fire in the three-story brick Stanhope Apartments at southeast corner of New Jersey Avenue and H Street NW.; estimated loss.....	1,985
Jan. 10, 1918: Box 436, at 11.46 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 12.01 a. m., for fire in the three-story brick Letterner Apartments at 210 Tenth Street SW.; estimated loss.....	5,050
Jan. 14, 1918: Box 46, at 9 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 9.06 a. m., by a third alarm at 9.10 a. m., by a fourth alarm at 9.37 a. m., for fire in a two-story brick storehouse and office building occupied by the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., in Washington Barracks, foot of Four-and-a-half Street SW.; estimated loss.....	100,000

Mar. 9, 1918: Box 853, at 5.48 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 5.53 a. m., for fire in the four-story brick Winston Apartments at 3145 Mount Pleasant Street NW.; estimated loss	\$10,950
Mar. 16, 1918: Box 823, at 3.23 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 3.40 a. m., for fire in two three-story frame flats at 2820-2822 Fifth Street NW.; estimated loss.....	3,000
Mar. 25, 1918: Box 667, at 2 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 2.06 a. m., for fire in 13 two-story brick flats at 611 to 623 Orleans Place NE., and from 636 to 646½ Morton Place NE.; estimated loss.....	11,025
Apr. 5, 1918: Box 354, at 10.19 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 10.26 p. m., for fire in a four-story brick clothing store and office building at 706 Seventeenth Street NW.; estimated loss.....	3,700
Apr. 6, 1918: Box 533, at 2.31 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 2.39 p. m., for fire in a one-story brick oil house of the Standard Oil Co., at Half and I Streets SE.; estimated loss.....	4,000

In addition to the 13 foregoing fires where additional alarms were sounded 3 fires occurred where the loss exceeded \$5,000 each, as follows:

Jan. 3, 1918: No. 22 Engine Company, on local, for the burning of two automobiles in a one-story sheet metal garage at 4817 Blagden Avenue NW.; estimated loss.....	5,925
Mar. 30, 1918: No. 5 Engine Company, on local, for a fire which destroyed a one-story frame dwelling, with toolhouse attached, with contents at 4905 Potomac Avenue NW., near Conduit Road and W Street; estimated loss..	11,000
June 13, 1918: Box 8113, at 6.50 a. m., for fire in a three-story brick office building and market at 3200 Fourteenth Street NW., known as the Arcade Building, and occupied by the Aviation Bureau of the Signal Corps, U. S. A.; estimated loss.....	5,500

The loss of the 16 foregoing fires is estimated.....	173,995
The loss for the 1,619 other fires is estimated.....	120,757

The estimated loss for the total number (1,635) fire calls..... 294,752

During the year the fire department responded to 17 fires outside the District of Columbia, located in Maryland and Virginia. Valuable assistance was rendered in each case in extinguishing fire and preventing it from spreading to adjoining buildings. In the majority of cases the fires occurred in frame buildings surrounded by other frames and located in suburbs. The total losses from these fires amounted to \$31,440. The most important of these fires were as follows:

Burning of 3 two-story frame dwellings at Queen City, Va., on December 26, 1917; No. 16 Engine Company, on local; estimated loss.....	\$2,050
Burning of 2 two-story frame dwellings and a one-story frame stable in Rosslyn, Va., January 21, 1918; No. 5 Engine Company, on local; estimated loss....	1,000
Burning of 3 one and two-story frame buildings occupied as a feed store, grocery, and dwelling, located in Berwyn, Md., May 3, 1918; No. 24 Engine Company, on local; estimated loss	15,000
Burning of the two-story frame Chevy Chase Golf Club located at Chevy Chase, Md., May 23, 1918; No. 28 Engine Company, on local; estimated loss.	9,000
Burning of a frame barn with contents at Silver Springs, Md.; estimated loss...	1,300

These losses are not charged against the fire losses of the District of Columbia.

FIRE LOSS.

The loss for the fiscal year, when compared with the loss during the preceding year, shows an increase of \$89,465. The heaviest losses during the year occurred at the following fires: Lattner Apartments; warehouse of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army; Winston Apartments; 13 two-story brick flats. The combined losses for these fires were \$127,025. The increase in the loss over last year is not excessive, when the factor of our greatly increased population due to the influx of war workers is considered. If the loss for the Government warehouse belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, and located in Washington Barracks is deducted, the loss for the year would be but \$194,752, which is less than last year's loss, despite increased population.

This showing evidences clearly the efficiency of the inspection force in causing the removal from mercantile houses, hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, public halls and theaters of all material and conditions liable to cause or promote the spread of fire.

CAUSES OF FIRES.

During the year the greatest number of fires resulted from the following causes:

Ashes thrown against woodwork or in trash.....	38
Automobiles backfiring.....	47
Automobiles, miscellaneous gasoline fires in.....	26
Boys playing with fire and matches.....	140
Children playing with matches.....	52
Chimneys, defective.....	31
Chimneys, foul.....	97
Electric plow, street-car.....	36
Dumps.....	23
Gas jets igniting lace curtains.....	18
Grease, in or on pans, ovens, stoves, etc.....	21
Matches, careless use of.....	151
Matches, rats gnawing.....	31
Matches, sparks from.....	34
Smoking, careless.....	115
Spontaneous combustion.....	25
Stoves, stovepipes, and smokestacks, overheated.....	37
Thawing frozen water pipes.....	18

FALSE ALARMS.

During the year 110 false alarms were received, an increase of 3 over the preceding year. It is extremely difficult to secure sufficient evidence to establish the guilt of persons suspected of committing the offense of sending in these alarms. The following is a summary of arrests and convictions of those who were charged with turning in such alarms. In several cases children not over six years of age were arrested for sounding false alarms, but on account of their ages were not cited to appear before the juvenile court for prosecution.

Emma Francis, aged 19 years, and Zerodeathea Briscoe, aged 17 years, both colored, were arrested for turning in a false alarm from box 714, on June 1, 1918. They also confessed to sending a false alarm from box 317 a few minutes prior to sounding box 714. They were tried in the police court, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 each or serve 60 days in jail.

INCENDIARY AND SUSPICIOUS FIRES.

During the year the fire marshal's office, with the assistance of the police department, investigated eight fires, the origin of which was regarded as suspicious. We were unable, however, to obtain sufficient evidence in these cases to justify the issue of a warrant for the arrest of the suspected persons.

In connection with the nine fires of incendiary origin, several persons were held by the police authorities, but lack of evidence caused their release.

In the case of two fires, however, which occurred in the storehouse of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Engineers, at Washington Barracks, foot of Four-and-a-half Street SW., one on January 8, 1918, and the other on January 14, 1918, the detail of enlisted men working in storehouse at the time the fire occurred was held by the officers of the post for investigation. An inquiry was instituted by the War Department, which resulted in the conclusion that the fires were caused by careless smoking; and Vencenzio Ferrio was held for smoking in storehouse in disobedience of orders. Later, seeing that an injustice was being done to an innocent man, Frederick Woodard, in charge of the detail of men working in the building at the time the fires started, confessed to one of the Army captains that he had set the storehouse on fire on both occasions and was also responsible for having started a fire in Worcester, Mass., while stopping there. In view of these circumstances, Ferrio was released and Woodard was held for the action of the military authorities.

STORAGE AND SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

Due to the safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July, the day was observed without a call for the fire department.

The regulation prohibiting the storage, sale, or setting off of fireworks in this city except by special permission of the commissioners has undoubtedly contributed extensively to the lessened number of casualties and the diminution of fire loss. Forty-six applications were received and acted upon for the storage, sale, and transportation of explosives, all of which were approved.

As a war measure, Congress enacted a law which became effective on October 6, 1917, aimed to prevent chemicals and explosives from getting into the hands of unscrupulous persons. The Bureau of Mines and Explosives, which has sole supervision over this matter, appointed the fire marshal as the only explosive licensing agent for the District of Columbia, to issue licenses for the sale, purchase, storage, or use of any explosive, and ingredients or chemicals that go into the manufacture of any explosive. This affects nearly all drug stores, hospitals, lithographers, photographers, etc., and has greatly increased the duties of the fire marshal.

INFLAMMABLE OILS.

From the beginning of the license year, November 1, 1917, to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1918, 1,299 applications for the storage and sale of kerosene were received. In no case was it necessary to reject an application, although a few cases were held in abeyance until the applicants were able to comply with the regulations.

With a view toward determining whether or not the kerosene oil stored and sold in the District of Columbia exceeded the maximum degree of inflammability, various samples were taken during the year and subjected to test. In no case was the oil found in violation of the regulations.

For the storage and sale of gasoline 560 applications were received, a decrease of 90 as compared to the number received last year. This is due to the fact that owners of automobiles have found that more economical results can be obtained by the utilization of public-service stations, which are now located in all sections of the city.

Inability of the applicants to comply with the regulations caused the rejection of several new applications.

INSPECTION OF MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of inspections of mercantile establishments, hotels, apartment houses office buildings, and their yards and cellars, etc., made by this office during the year was 19,839, a decrease of 4,185 when compared with the preceding year. This decrease is accounted for by sickness in the corps of inspectors, and also by additional duties performed by this office at the request of the Federal Government, such as special inspections of all large food warehouses, wholesale groceries, bakeries, and factories, and establishments having contracts with, and furnishing supplies to, the Government. More time was consumed in these inspections than in the ordinary inspection work, and also the places of inspection were more widely separated.

The force connected with this office has investigated 362 complaints of various sources in addition to the regular inspection work mentioned above, the majority of such complaints coming from dwelling houses, of which no regular inspections are made.

Efforts to have baling presses for waste paper installed in the larger mercantile establishments have been successful.

That the education of the general public as to the danger from fire is becoming more marked every day is evidenced by the fact that in not one case was it necessary for this department to have resort to the courts in order to secure the removal of inflammable or combustible material found stored in violation of regulations.

INSPECTION OF THEATERS.

During the theatrical season 13 theaters were in operation, licenses being issued for such operation on the basis of reports submitted by the fire department to the superintendent of licenses. No report of this character was made until after a thorough inspection and test of the fire equipment and appliances.

Regular weekly inspection of theaters, test of all scenery, etc., was maintained as in previous years.

Sixty hotels and 20 public halls were examined and reported upon.

Sixty motion-picture theaters and 10 open-air motion-picture parks were examined and the issue of licenses therefor approved. Regular inspections both day and night were made of these places of amusement.

MOTION-PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS.

The present method of licensing operators of motion-picture machines is extremely unsatisfactory and should be discontinued. The method now followed is to issue such licenses solely as the result of a written examination, the questions for which are of such a nature as to prohibit their frequent change. There is, therefore, the constant liability of the dissemination of the details of the examination among motion-picture machine operators and prospective applicants for license.

VIOLATION OF REGULATIONS GOVERNING THEATERS.

Frank Smith, an actor, was found by an inspector of this office smoking in the dressing room of the Foraker Theater, 1122 Twentieth Street NW. Warrant was obtained for his arrest for violation of section 3, article 16, of the police regulations. When the case was brought up for trial, he failed to appear and his collateral was forfeited.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. It is recommended that the personnel of this office be enlarged by the addition of six inspectors. The present limited force makes it necessary to constantly change inspectors from one branch of work to another and also to leave certain districts uninspected for varying lengths of time. Over 1,800 buildings coming under the purview of the fire-escape law were inspected by the fire marshal's force during the year, in addition to the regular mercantile inspections. In 80 per cent of these cases it is necessary for the inspectors to visit the building as many as three times before his orders are complied with. The additional inspectors are very much needed.

2. It is recommended that a stenographer and typist, at a salary of \$1,440 per annum, be provided for this office.

Under present conditions, the fire marshal himself, as well as two of his assistants, are compelled to devote considerable time to the compilation of office records, data, etc., with the resultant loss of time from inspection work.

3. It is recommended that the salary of the deputy fire marshal be increased to \$1,500 per year, to equal the compensation received by captains in the department.

4. It is recommended that the salary of the two present inspectors be increased to \$1,500 per annum each, and that the six additional inspectors, if provided, receive the same compensation.

5. It is recommended that the salary of the fire marshal be increased to \$2,500, with the rank of deputy chief.

General note relative to salary increases.—The above recommendations are made on account of the increase in the cost of living and also for the reason that when the salaries of the members of the fire department from the rank of private to that of captain were increased in 1916 the members of the fire marshal's force were omitted from the bill.

CONCLUSION.

I wish to express to you, and through you to the commissioners and the public in general, thanks for the cordial assistance and support which have been accorded me in my efforts to maintain the standing and reputation which this office has gained. To my assistants, the deputy fire marshal and the corps of inspectors, my thanks are hereby extended for their cooperation and support.

P. W. NICHOLSON, *Fire Marshal.*

APPENDIX 2.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

TO CHIEF ENGINEER, FIRE DEPARTMENT:

I submit the following report, showing work done at the fire department repair shop for the year ending June 30, 1918:

During the year I have inspected and tested all new apparatus, appliances, and hose received by the department and recorded such inspections. I have made inspections and tests of all apparatus, hose, and boilers in service and have made recommendation for condemnation of such as were unfit for further service, which were condemned as follows—one hose carriage and one chief's buggy.

The following apparatus was given a general overhauling: Engines 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, and 23; hose wagons 15, 16, and 26; trucks 1, 10, and 12; commissioner's automobile; superintendent of machinery's auto; and one motorcycle.

During the year 1,012 new and repair jobs, including appliances and equipment made at the repair shop, have been completed under my supervision, and I have also supervised 43 repair jobs in the local shops.

Efficiency in work has been greatly improved by the installation of skilled mechanics at the repair shop upon a per diem salary, as follows: Two machinists, one blacksmith, one coach painter, and one laborer. This has been a saving to the department by reducing the number of jobs which had to be done in the local shops. An increase of 162 jobs was done at the repair shop over the preceding year.

I have attended all special calls for fire during the year, and all members of the repair shop under my supervision were called during a conflagration and when needed.

On September 5, 1917, the department received one Christie front-drive tractor, which was installed under No. 6 engine, and on August 2, 1917, one White combination chemical and hose wagon, which was placed in service at No. 6 Engine Company November 20, 1917. On September 25, 1917, the department received one Christie front-drive tractor, which was installed under No. 11 engine, and on August 4, 1917, one White combination chemical and hose wagon, which were placed in service at No. 11 Engine Company November 18, 1917. On September 25, 1917, the department received one Christie front-drive tractor, which was installed under No. 23 engine, and on August 2, 1917, one White combination chemical and hose wagon, which were installed in service at No. 23 Engine Company December 5, 1917. On August 17, 1917, the department received one White combination chemical and hose wagon, which was installed in service at No. 28 Engine Company October 5, 1917, to replace hose wagon received for No. 20 Engine Company. On November 23, 1917, the department received one Christie front-drive motor aerial truck, which was installed in service at No. 4 Truck Company May 7, 1918.

On January 24, 1918, the department received one Christie front-drive tractor, which was installed under No. 7 engine; one on January 24, 1918, which was installed under No. 14 engine; one on February 4, 1918, which was installed under No. 1 engine; and one on February 4, 1918, which was installed under No. 10 truck. No. 1 engine was placed in service May 14, 1918; No. 10 truck was placed in service May 28, 1918. Nos. 7 and 14 engines are located at the repair shop and men are being instructed for their installation in service.

The department has ordered the following apparatus, which is now being built and which will be delivered in the near future to replace horse-drawn apparatus: One motor fire engine, four motor combination chemical and hose wagons, with booster pumps, and one motor aerial hook and ladder truck.

On August 4, 1917, the department received one four-cylinder gasoline engine, which is now being used to construct a motor-driven combination chemical and hose wagon, which will be used to replace apparatus damaged while responding to alarms of fire, which will greatly improve its efficiency for quick service changes. On May 4, 1918, the department received one gasoline engine, Christie front-drive, to be installed under No. 3 truck.

On May 14, 1918, the department received one super-six, seven-passenger automobile, which is being used for special service by the department.

Thirty-one pieces of apparatus were damaged while responding to alarms of fire during the year, and wrecking apparatus was necessary to convey same to the fire department repair shop for repairs.

The fire boat was damaged while breaking ice on the Potomac during the extremely cold weather, and a special appropriation of \$5,000 was necessary for repairs to same, which will be completed in the near future.

Life guns have been purchased and installed in six truck companies with life-saving apparatus, so that life lines may be thrown over the high buildings to facilitate the work of saving lives.

An Oxweld cutting outfit has been installed at No. 3 Truck Company, to be used for cutting steel and iron doors, which will be efficient in saving lives trapped in buildings and assist in the work of admission to buildings equipped with steel and iron doors or metal grating and other metals which resist the firemen's ax.

Owing to the enlargement of the storeroom in the repair shop, many appliances and accessories have been purchased and made for the immediate use of the department and stored in the storeroom for emergency.

I recommend that the available ground adjoining the repair shop on the east side be utilized for the enlargement of the present shop and that a proper building be constructed, so that the fine machines in use at the repair shop may be properly housed and located on the ground floor; also that more available space may be had for repairs to apparatus, which is insufficient at the present time, owing to the additional motor apparatus purchased, which requires more housing space for necessary repairs.

I recommend that a fore-and-aft compound engine of not less than 350 indicated horsepower, with surface condenser, be purchased and installed on the fire boat to replace the present single-cylinder, high-pressure engine. The present engine develops but 300 indicated horsepower, and in breaking solid ice does not give power enough to force the boat to the top of the ice. I further recommend that the feed lines be changed, so that the power engine and the large fire pumps can be fed by independent feed lines.

I further recommend that the appropriation for repairs to apparatus be increased to \$21,000, which is made necessary by the constant increase of cost of material and labor, and that more machinery be purchased for the proper repairing of motor apparatus of the department, and so that a school may be maintained at the repair shop

for instructions on operating and care of apparatus, which is necessary in prolonging the life of motor apparatus.

I recommend that the salary of the assistant superintendent of machinery be increased to \$1,500 per annum.

Accompanying this report are tables showing the number of feet of hose in each company, all apparatus, and work done in the department, showing cost of repairs to each piece of apparatus during the year.

I desire to take this opportunity to thank you for the cooperation and assistance rendered me and highly commend the members of the fire department repair shop for their assistance rendered me in connection with my work.

T. M. ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Machinery, Fire Department, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX 3.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

SIR: The board of police and fire surgeons submits below a summary of work in the fire department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Employees on sick leave, each illness for which a sick card was issued being counted as an individual.....	266
House visits.....	689
Office visits.....	1,542
Employees under treatment but not on sick leave.....	258
House visits.....	97
Office visits.....	455
Applicants examined.....	215
Applicants accepted.....	69

In addition to the above the surgeons rendered the usual services in attendance at important fires, in testifying at meetings of the trial and pension boards, and in various other ways.

H. W. LAWSON,
Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

FRANK J. WAGNER,
*Chief Engineer, Fire Department,
District of Columbia.*

APPENDIX 4.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

TO CHIEF ENGINEER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT:

I submit the following report relative to the horses of the fire department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

There have been purchased 10 head; 47 head have been condemned and transferred to other departments of the District service; 3 died from natural causes. There are at present 159 horses in the department.

The general health of the animals has been good and only the usual amount of sickness and injury has been incurred during the year.

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

APPENDIX 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1918.

TO CHIEF ENGINEER, FIRE DEPARTMENT:

The uniform-inspection board in submitting its report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, reports that bids were submitted for furnishing members of the fire department with uniforms, parts of uniforms, caps, shirts, and fire hats, which were recommended rejected for the reason that the price was considered excessive.

The board communicated with all manufacturers of uniforms in efforts to procure uniforms and parts thereof at reasonable prices, so that the members of the department would have a designated place to purchase uniforms individually. This could not be obtained owing to the increased cost of labor and material and the demand caused by the war.

The usual inspections were not made for the reason that if uniforms, or parts thereof, were condemned, which could not be obtained under the present conditions without great sacrifice to the members financially, no good would result.

The board in considering the personnel of the members of the department feel that the uniform is and should be a part of the fire department, and it is recommended that a clothing fund be adopted for the purchase of same.

In concluding its report the board wishes to extend to the chief engineer and the honorable commissioners its appreciation for the assistance rendered the board to perform its duties.

Capt. J. H. VIRNSTINE,
Sergt. C. W. GILL,
Uniform-Inspection Board, Fire Department, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX 6.

STATISTICS.

TABLE 1.—*Pension roll.*

Name.	Per month.	Name.	Per Month.
Albin, J. A.....	\$50.00	Lowe, E. W.....	\$47.91
Arth, F. A.....	50.00	Luskey, W.....	65.00
Auffort, Chas. F.....	50.00	Maguire, M. R.....	30.00
Baxter, W. D.....	50.00	Mahorney, G.....	30.00
Beall, A. V.....	40.00	Mastin, L. A.....	30.00
Beall, Hettie P.....	35.00	McGee, G. R.....	40.00
Belt, K.....	50.00	McKeever, Bessie R.....	60.00
Berryman, G. C.....	25.00	McLane, N. A.....	50.00
Bieber, Sidney.....	1.00	Moncrief, J.....	40.00
Birch, C. G.....	45.00	Moriarty, B. K.....	40.00
Boss, C. S.....	65.00	Mosheuvel, A. J.....	58.33
Bradekamp, W. H. J.....	50.00	Mulhall, Francis.....	50.00
Brown, C. E.....	60.00	Mulhall, M. T.....	40.00
Burke, Chas. F.....	50.00	Ohle, S. M.....	50.00
Burns, H. J.....	47.50	Offutt, I. J.....	35.00
Byrnes, Josephine.....	25.00	O'Leary, Mary.....	25.00
Cady, W. P.....	50.00	Oliver, M.....	35.00
Carter, A. N.....	12.50	Pickral, G. M.....	50.00
Carter, E. W.....	35.00	Raitz, F. W.....	50.00
Caton, M. E.....	45.00	Robertson, W. E.....	65.00
Cecil, Josephine M.....	50.00	Rock, M. A.....	50.00
Clark, W. A.....	65.00	Savoy, G.....	40.00
Collins, E. P.....	40.00	Shaffer, C. E.....	1.00
Covington, J. W.....	50.00	Shea, D. F.....	50.00
Daly, Nora.....	50.00	Shedd, M. E.....	40.00
Davis, M. W.....	50.00	Shipley, S. P.....	30.00
Despaux, R.....	47.50	Smith, C. A.....	40.00
Dodge, E. S.....	50.00	Smith, E. H.....	60.00
Doleman, W.....	25.00	Smith, M. K.....	50.00
Donaldson, L. D.....	40.00	Sullivan, A. L.....	30.00
Donaldson, M. E.....	35.00	Sullivan, D. B.....	40.00
Frazier, James.....	50.00	Sullivan, J. B.....	47.91
Gaghan, C. B.....	35.00	Sweeney, Annie.....	30.00
Gibbons, A. C.....	40.00	Sweeney, J. A.....	50.00
Griffin, Jane E.....	30.00	Sydnor, A. H.....	50.00
Grimm, A. L.....	65.00	Taylor, G. W.....	50.00
Guy, J. O.....	50.00	Thomas, H.....	50.00
Handy, W. B.....	25.00	Utterback, J. A.....	50.00
Holohan, Mary.....	30.00	Virnstine, T. W.....	50.00
Hopkins, A. L.....	50.00	Ward, J. H.....	50.00
Hughes, E. B.....	45.00	Warren, J. H.....	50.00
Hyland, J. T.....	50.00	Webb, W. H.....	50.00
Jacobs, H.....	35.00	Wiles, M. T.....	40.00
Kane, John.....	50.00	Williams, D.....	50.00
Keefe, Williemia.....	50.00	Williams, M. G.....	30.00
Kober, J. M.....	45.00	Willig, John F.....	50.00
Koch, Evelyn.....	45.00	Willson, J. G.....	50.00
Kurtz, Annie E.....	35.00	Young, Bertha.....	50.00
Leavelle, J. B.....	45.00	Young, S. A.....	40.00
Lenman, B. M.....	30.00	Watt, Pearl.....	45.00
Lewis, M. V.....	30.00		
Lowe, M. R.....	40.00		
		Total.....	4,418.65

TABLE 2.—Salaries of officers and employees.

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salaries per annum.	Officers and employees.	Number.	Salaries per annum.
Chief engineer.....	1	\$3,500	Sergeants.....	40	\$1,200
Deputy chief engineer.....	1	2,500	Engineers.....	27	1,200
Battalion chief engineers.....	4	2,000	Assistant engineers.....	27	1,140
Fire marshal.....	1	2,000	Pilots.....	2	1,150
Deputy fire marshal.....	1	1,400	Marine engineers.....	2	1,200
Inspectors.....	2	1,080	Assistant marine engineers.....	2	1,140
Chief clerk.....	1	2,000	Marine firemen.....	2	720
Clerk.....	1	1,400	Drivers.....	40	1,150
Superintendent of machinery.....	1	2,000	Assistant drivers.....	40	1,140
Assistant superintendent of machinery.....	1	1,200	Privates, class 2.....	183	1,140
Captains.....	38	1,500	Privates, class 1.....	44	960
Lieutenants.....	40	1,320	Hostler.....	1	600
			Laborer.....	1	600

TABLE 3.—Number of alarms responded to by companies.

	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Third alarms.	Fourth alarms.	Fifth alarms.	Sixth alarms.	Local alarms.	Time worked engine.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Extinguishers used.	Chemical tanks dumped.	Hand pumps used.	Transfers.	Special alarms.
Engine Company:								<i>H. m.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>					
No. 1.....	128	4					71	33 23	11,800		862	22	12	10		
No. 2.....	119	2	1				44	27 45	25,000		192	12	17	9	3	
No. 3.....	125	7					35	25 40	12,900		132	18	11	13	1	
No. 4.....	155	1					19	47 30	17,450		48	18	15	15		
No. 5.....	49						36	17 50	5,100	200	80	26	8	22		
No. 6.....	148	8	1				34	21 35	13,400		32	22	24	2		
No. 7.....	138	8	2				44	15 15	12,900		176	31	26	31		
No. 8.....	114	1					22	20 00	10,150		48	10	3	8		
No. 9.....	115	5	1				64	21 25	14,600			23	28	27	2	
No. 10.....	91				4		30	57 00	14,550		32	29	11	5		
No. 11.....	68						52	46 00	11,300	200	12	15	11	6		
No. 12.....	99				1		35	14 00	6,200			9	3		1	
No. 13.....	83	5					12	22 25	7,850			12	11	1		
No. 14.....	130	5					32	26 45	15,600	50	112	29	34	7		
No. 15.....	26		1				9	11 47	6,850		32	6		1		
No. 16.....	126		1				40	37 30	12,950	50	80	24	12	12		2
No. 17.....	13						23	2 45	1,750	50	44	9	3	6		
No. 18.....	121						20	22 45	10,300		48	12	4	8		
No. 19 ¹	18						3	3 25	1,950			3				
No. 20.....	14						55	17 12	13,320	300		21	8	3		
No. 21.....	51	1					14	8 20	3,700	50		3	3	3		
No. 22.....	13						23	1 15	1,100		81	10	6	2		
No. 23.....	72	2	2				18	13 30	10,050		82	12	9	7		
No. 24.....	60						35	19 45	8,450		96	8	1	7	1	1
No. 25.....	15						21	6 45	4,000	250		8	3	2		
No. 26.....	11						10	1 10	550	50	48	1	1	1		
No. 27.....	19						12	6 45	1,950			5		3		
No. 28.....	14						47	11 00	3,550		54	6	1			
Truck Company:																
No. 1.....	81	6									1,070			1	1	
No. 2.....	96	2	1	1			6				974	12		1		1
No. 3.....	120		1				8				2,300	26		1	2	
No. 4.....	177	4					14				1,161	18		6		
No. 5.....	23						18				200	7		9		
No. 6.....	63						2				479	3				
No. 7.....	71	2					4				601	9		5		
No. 8.....	14						25					2				
No. 9.....	37	3					1				182				1	
No. 10.....	103	4					5				1,296	25		2		
No. 11.....	8						8									
No. 12.....	14						18				300					8
Chemical Company No. 2.....	6						15		200		42	1		1		
Water tower.....	81															
No. 5 Truck Company hose wagon.....	5						12		950						1	

¹ Fire boat made 36 trips, breaking ice.

TABLE 4.—Description of engines, horse-drawn.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Size.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Cylinders.	Pumps.	Displacement of water in gallons per minute.
No. 4, Clapp & Jones ¹	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Second.....	Clapp & Jones.....	8,300	Oct. 30, 1888	8½ by 7	5 by 7	Gallons. 700
No. 5, Amoskeag ²	do.....	do.....	Manchester Locomotive Works.....	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6½ by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 8, La France ³	do.....	Third.....	La France.....	7,800	May 7, 1895	7½ by 8	4½ by 8	600
No. 10, Clapp & Jones ⁴	do.....	do.....	Clapp & Jones.....	8,000	Nov. 16, 1886	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 12, Metropolitan.....	do.....	do.....	American La France.....	7,900	Nov. 9, 1896	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 13, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Second.....	do.....	8,600	Nov. 6, 1904	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 15, La France ⁵	do.....	Third.....	La France.....	7,750	Jan. 1, 1898	7½ by 8	4½ by 8	600
No. 17, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Fourth.....	American La France.....	7,200	Nov. 6, 1904	6½ by 7	4 by 7	500
No. 18, Metropolitan ⁶	do.....	Third.....	do.....	7,800	Aug. 28, 1905	7½ by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 21, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Second.....	do.....	8,600	Aug. 30, 1907	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 22, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Fourth.....	do.....	7,200	Oct. 2, 1908	6½ by 7	4 by 7	500
No. 26, Clapp & Jones.....	do.....	Third.....	Clapp & Jones.....	8,000	Sept. 6, 1893	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 27, Metropolitan.....	do.....	Fourth.....	American La France.....	7,200	Dec. 13, 1905	6½ by 7	4 by 7	500
Reserve engines:								
No. 1, Clapp & Jones ⁷	do.....	First.....	Clapp & Jones.....	9,100	Dec. 11, 1891	9 by 8	5½ by 8	900
No. 2, Clapp & Jones ⁸	do.....	Second.....	do.....	8,100	Nov. 16, 1889	5½ by 7	5 by 7	700
No. 3, Clapp & Jones ⁹	do.....	Third.....	do.....	8,000	Nov. 9, 1896	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 4, Clapp & Jones ¹⁰	do.....	do.....	American La France.....	8,300	Feb. 4, 1898	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600

¹ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, July 26, 1909.
² Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Oct. 16, 1911.
³ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Sept. 10, 1913.
⁴ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Jan. 28, 1913.
⁵ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Sept. 12, 1912.
⁶ Engine boiler reconstructed, June 2, 1916.
⁷ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, June 8, 1912.
⁸ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Dec. 29, 1903.
⁹ Engine rebuilt, including new boiler, Mar. 3, 1910.
¹⁰ Engine, new boiler installed May 23, 1916.

TABLE 5.—Description of combination and chemical hose wagons, horse drawn, 1918.

Location.	Style.	Class.	Number of feet 2½-inch hose.	By whom built.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Capacity of tanks.
					<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Engine company:							
No. 1.....	Double tank.	First..	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Sept. 23, 1905	70
No. 4.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Oct. 29, 1908	70
No. 5.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Oct. 24, 1903	70
No. 7.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	United States Fire Apparatus Co.	7,200	Jan. 24, 1911	70
No. 8.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Jas. Boyd & Bros.....	7,200	Nov. 13, 1909	70
No. 10.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Jan. 23, 1905	70
No. 12.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Sept. 4, 1906	70
No. 13.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Oct. 13, 1909	70
No. 14.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Oct. 21, 1907	70
No. 15.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	United States Fire Apparatus Co.	7,200	Sept. 7, 1910	70
No. 17.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	C. T. Holloway.....	6,200	Apr. 1, 1901	70
No. 18.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Oct. 21, 1907	70
No. 21.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Oct. 29, 1908	70
No. 22.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	C. T. Holloway.....	6,200	Apr. 1, 1901	70
No. 26.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Jan. 10, 1907	70
No. 27.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Oct. 24, 1903	70
Reserve wagon, No. 1.	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Oct. 29, 1903	70

TABLE 6.—Description of hose carriages, horse drawn, 1918.

Location.	Style.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Capacity of hose spools.
			<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
No. 2 Chemical Co.....	4-wheel, crane-neck...	McDermott Bros..	4,700	— — —, 1876	1,200
No. 5 Truck Co.....	do.....	do.....	4,700	— — —, 1875	1,200
Reserve:					
No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	4,700	May 18, 1879	1,200
No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	4,800	Dec. 2, 1893	1,200
No. 3.....	do.....	do.....	4,750	May 18, 1879	1,200
No. 4.....	do.....	do.....	5,700	Jan. 22, 1883	1,400

Reserve hose carriages Nos. 3 and 4 are located at American University Camp in use by the United States Army.

TABLE 7.—Description of hose reels, 1918.

Location.	Style.	By whom built.	Capacity 2-inch hose.	When received by the department.
			<i>Feet.</i>	
Pinehurst, D. C.....	2-wheel.	United States Fire Apparatus Co.....	500	Dec. 19, 1910

TABLE 8.—Description of trucks, horse drawn, 1918.

Location.	Ladders.	Style.	By whom built.	When received by the department.	Weight drawn to fire.	Length of aerial ladders.
					<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Truck Company:	<i>Feet.</i>					
No. 2.....	372	Hayes.....	La France Fire Engine Co.	Nov. 19, 1900	9,000	75
No. 5.....	301	do.....	do.....	Oct. 17, 1903	8,500	65
No. 6.....	347	do.....	American La France.	Mar. 13, 1901	9,000	75
No. 8.....	275	do.....	do.....	Nov. 22, 1904	8,000	55
No. 9.....	343	do.....	La France.	Sept. 6, 1891	9,350	85
No. 11 ¹	193	Robinson.	American La France.	do.....	8,350	40
Reserve trucks:						
No. 1.....	332	Hayes.....	do.....	Nov. 12, 1891	9,000	75
No. 2.....	361	do.....	do.....	Nov. 8, 1900	9,000	75
No. 3.....	347	do.....	La France Fire Engine Co.	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000	75

¹ This truck is equipped with chemical tanks having a capacity of 100 gallons, and was designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia Fire Department.

TABLE 9.—Description of water tower, horse drawn, 1918.

Location.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Elevation.
No. 3 truck house...	Champion.	First..	National Fire Extinguisher Co.	<i>Pounds.</i> 9,800	Apr. 15, 1901	<i>Feet.</i> 75

Water tower was rebuilt at the fire-department repair shop.

TABLE 10.—Description of chemical engines, horse drawn, 1918.

Engine.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Capacity of tanks.
				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 2, Seagrave	Double tank.	First....	Seagrave Co.....	8,200	Jan. 11, 1911	170
No. 5, Holloway .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,700	Jan. 23, 1903	170
Extra No. 1 chemical, at No. 25 Engine Company.	.....do.....	.....do.....	C. T. Holloway...	7,200	June 22, 1901	170
Extra No. 2 chemical, at No. 2 Chemical Company.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7,719	May 21, 1901	170
Extra No. 3 chemical, air-pressure engine at No. 20 Engine Company, Robinson ¹	.....do.....	Second..	Built at the fire-department repair shop	4,700	Feb. 15, 1911	100

¹ Air-pressure chemical engine stationed at No. 20 Engine Company was built at the fire-department repair shop, District of Columbia.

TABLE 11.—Description of wreck and windlass wagon, horse drawn, 1918.

Location.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight.	Placed in service.
Department machine shop....	Robinson ¹ .	First..	Rock Creek Auto & Wagon Works.	<i>Pounds.</i> 4,500	Jan. 14, 1907

¹ Designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia fire department.

TABLE 12.—Description of fuel wagons, horse drawn, 1918.

Location	Style.	By whom built.	Placed in service.	Capacity.
				<i>Tons.</i>
No. 1 at No. 7 Truck Company	4-wheel..	McDermott.....	July 1, 1886	1
No. 2 at No. 2 .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 20, 1886	1
No. 3 at No. 3 .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 1, 1890	1
No. 4 at No. 4 .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1
No. 5 at No. 6 .....	.....do.....	Kane & Casper.....	Nov. 3, 1908	1½

NOTE.—The fuel wagons Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were designed by McDermott Bros. Fuel wagon No. 5 was designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia fire department.

TABLE 13.—*Number of feet of serviceable hose in the department and how distributed, 1918.*

Location.	Paragon brand 2½- inch cotton rubber- lined hose.	Keystone brand 2½- inch cotton rubber- lined hose.	Manhattan brand 2½- inch cotton rubber- lined hose.	Nobby Jacket brand 2½- inch cotton rubber- lined hose.	Cotton rubber- lined 2½- inch hose, tested and found serviceable.
Engine Company:					
No. 1.....				3,450	3,450
No. 2.....			3,650		3,650
No. 3.....			3,400		3,400
No. 4.....				3,450	3,450
No. 5.....	1,150	450		3,350	4,950
No. 6.....			3,350		3,350
No. 7.....				3,500	3,500
No. 8.....	2,500			1,000	3,500
No. 9.....				3,450	3,450
No. 10.....				3,550	3,550
No. 11.....	2,050		1,000		3,050
No. 12.....	1,850			1,000	2,850
No. 13.....				3,450	3,450
No. 14.....	500		2,950		3,450
No. 15.....	2,500			1,000	3,500
No. 16.....			3,800		3,800
No. 17.....	2,700			1,000	3,700
No. 18.....	2,150			1,000	3,150
No. 19 Fire boat.....	1,000	5,200	1,000		7,200
Engine Company:					
No. 20.....	2,700		1,000		3,700
No. 21.....	3,350				3,350
No. 22.....	3,600	750			4,350
No. 23.....				3,500	3,500
No. 24.....	3,300				3,300
No. 25.....	3,750		1,000		4,750
No. 26.....	3,800				3,800
No. 27.....	1,650		2,000		3,650
No. 28.....	4,000				4,000
No. 2 Chemical Company.....	750	1,600			2,350
No. 1 extra hose carriage.....	1,000				1,000
2-wheel reel at Pinehurst.....	500				500
Total.....	44,800	8,000	23,150	32,700	108,650

New hose received during the year—Manhattan brand, 10,000 feet; Nobby Jacket brand, 5,000 feet.

TABLE 14.—*Number of feet of hose condemned during the year 1918.*

Location.	Paragon brand 2½-inch cotton, rubber- lined hose.	Keystone brand 2½-inch cotton, rubber- lined hose.	Manhattan brand 2½-inch cotton, rubber- lined hose.	Nobby Jacket brand 2½-inch cotton, rubber- lined hose.	Total cot- ton rubber- lined 2½- inch hose con- demned.
Engine Company:					
No. 1.....					
No. 2.....					
No. 3.....	150		250		250
No. 4.....			700		850
No. 5.....	150				
No. 6.....		100		50	300
No. 7.....			150		150
No. 8.....	400				
No. 9.....					400
No. 10.....					
No. 11.....	1,050				1,050
No. 12.....	900	200			1,100
No. 13.....					
No. 14.....					
No. 15.....	150		50		50
No. 16.....		1,000			1,150
No. 17.....			50		50
No. 18.....	100	1,450			1,550
No. 19, fireboat.....	50	1,050			1,100
		100			100

TABLE 14.—*Number of feet of hose condemned during the year 1918—Continued.*

Location.	Paragon brand 2½-inch cotton, rubber- lined hose.	Keystone brand 2½-inch cotton, rubber- lined hose.	Manhattan brand 2½-inch cotton, rubber- lined hose.	Nobby Jacket brand 2½-inch cotton, rubber- lined hose.	Total cotton rubber- lined 2½- inch hose con- demned.
Engine Company:					
No. 20.....	600	950			1,550
No. 21.....	50				50
No. 22.....	100				100
No. 23.....					
No. 24.....	150				150
No. 25.....	850				850
No. 26.....	150				150
No. 27.....		1,050			1,050
No. 28.....					
No. 2 Chemical Company.....	100				100
No. 2 extra-hose carriage.....	1,000				1,000
No. 3 extra hose carriage.....	1,000				1,000
Fire department repair shop.....	1,750				1,750
2-wheel reel at Pinehurst.....					
Total.....	8,700	5,900	1,200	50	15,850

TABLE 15.—*Description of supply wagons, horse drawn, 1918.*

Location.	Designed by—	Built by—	Placed in service.
No. 1 at No. 2 Truck Company.....	McDermott.....	McDermott.....	July 1, 1890
No. 2 at No. 6 Truck Company.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
No. 3 at No. 8 Engine Company.....	Robinson.....	Kane & Casper.....	Nov. 6, 1907

NOTE.—No. 3 wagon was designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia Fire Department.

TABLE 16.—*Description of buggies, 1918.*

Location.	Style.	By whom built.	When received by the department.	Weight.
				Pounds.
Reserve No. 1 at No. 2 Engine Company.....	Corning...	Robinson Fire Apparatus Co.	Sept. 23, 1909	700
Reserve No. 2 at No. 6 Truck Company.....	.....do.....	McDermott Bros.....	June 1, 1898	725

TABLE 17.—*Description of motor vehicles, 1918.*

By whom used.	Location.	Style.	By whom built.	When received by the department.	Horse-power.
Chief engineer.....	No. 2 Engine Company.	Touring...	Stutz Manufacturing Co.	Aug. 15, 1913	50
Deputy chief engineer..	No. 14 Engine Company.	Roadster..	Warren Manufacturing Co.	Aug. 26, 1912	40
First battalion chief....	No. 4 Truck Company.	...do.....	Jeffery Motor Co....	Jan. 1, 1916	40
Second battalion chief..	No. 2 Truck Company.	...do.....	Chevrolet Motor Co.	Dec. 14, 1914	23
Third battalion chief...	No. 1 Truck Company.	...do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	23
Fourth battalion chief..	No. 6 Truck Company.	...do.....	Carter Motor Co.....	Sept. 21, 1910	40
Fire marshal.....	No. 4 Truck Company.	...do.....	Chevrolet Motor Co..	Dec. 14, 1914	23
Superintendent of machinery.	Fire department repair shop.	...do.....	Jeffrey Motor Co....	Jan. 1, 1916	40
For special service.....	No. 2 Engine Company.	Touring...	Hudson Motor Co...	May 14, 1918	30
Reserve No. 1.....	Fire department repair shop.	Roadster..	Carter Motor Co.....	July 25, 1911	40

TABLE 18.—Location of engine houses.

Company.	Location.
Engine Company:	
No. 1.....	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets NW.
No. 2.....	Twelfth, between G and H Streets NW.
No. 3.....	New Jersey Avenue, between D and E Streets NW.
No. 4.....	Virginia Avenue, between Four and One-half and Sixth Streets SW.
No. 5.....	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac Streets NW.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets NW.
No. 7.....	R, between Ninth and Tenth Streets NW.
No. 8.....	North Carolina Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets SE.
No. 9.....	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets NW.
No. 10.....	Maryland Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets NE.
No. 11.....	Fourteenth, between Irving and Kenyon Streets NW.
No. 12.....	North Capitol and Quincy Streets NW.
No. 13.....	Tenth and G Streets SW.
No. 14.....	Eighth, between D and E Streets NW.
No. 15.....	Fourteenth and V Streets SE.
No. 16.....	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets NW.
No. 17.....	Monroe, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, Brookland, D. C.
No. 18.....	Ninth and K Streets SE.
No. 19 (fireboat).....	Seventh and Water Streets SW.
No. 20.....	Wisconsin Avenue and Warren Street NW.
No. 21.....	Lanier Place, between Adams Mill Road and Ontario Avenue NW.
No. 22.....	Georgia Avenue, between Madison Street and Shepherd Road NW.
No. 23.....	G, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets NW.
No. 24.....	Georgia Avenue and Rock Creek Church Road NW.
No. 25.....	254 Stanton Place, Congress Heights, D. C.
No. 26.....	Twenty-second, between Franklin and Evarts Streets NE.
No. 27.....	Minnesota Avenue and Hunt Place, Benning, D. C.
No. 28.....	Connecticut Avenue, between Ordway and Porter Streets NW.
Truck Company:	
No. 1.....	New Jersey Avenue, between D and E Streets NW.
No. 2.....	New Hampshire Avenue and M Streets NW.
No. 3.....	Ohio Avenue and Fourteenth Street NW.
No. 4.....	M Street near New Jersey Avenue NW.
No. 5.....	Dent Place, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets NW.
No. 6.....	Park Road, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets NW.
No. 7.....	Eighth, between D and E Streets SE.
No. 8.....	254 Stanton Place, Congress Heights.
No. 9.....	Lanier Place, between Adams Mill Road and Ontario Avenue NW.
No. 10.....	K, between Third and Four and one-half Streets SW.
No. 11.....	Georgia Avenue, between Madison Street and Shepherd Road NW.
No. 12.....	Wisconsin Avenue and Warren Street NW.
Chemical Company No. 2.....	Pennsylvania Avenue and Twenty-eighth Place SE. (Randall Highlands).
Water tower No. 1.....	Ohio Avenue and Fourteenth Street NW.
Fire department repair shop.....	North Carolina Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets SE.
Fire department headquarters.....	Room 5, District Building.

TABLE 19.—Description of tractor-drawn steam fire engines (1918).

Engine.	Style of engine.	Style of tractor.	Class.	Engine built by—	Cylinders and horsepower of tractors.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Cylinders, in inches.	Pumps, in inches.	Displacement of water per minute.
No. 1, Continental ¹ .	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Christie front-wheel drive.	Second.	Ahrens-Fox.	4-cylinder, 70-horsepower.	Pounds. 13, 100	Oct. 30, 1911	8 by 8.	4½ by 8.	Gallons. 700
No. 2, Metropolitan ² .	do.	do.	Ex-first.	American La France.	do.	14, 500	Jan. 3, 1903	9½ by 9.	5½ by 9.	1, 100
No. 3 ³ .	do.	do.	Second.	do.	do.	13, 100	Oct. 10, 1908	8 by 8.	4½ by 8.	700
No. 6 ⁴ .	do.	do.	Ex-first.	do.	do.	14, 500	Jan. 3, 1903	9½ by 9.	5½ by 9.	1, 100
No. 7 ⁵ .	do.	do.	Second.	do.	do.	13, 100	Aug. 28, 1905	8 by 8.	4½ by 8.	700
No. 9, Amoskeag ⁶ .	do.	do.	do.	Manchester Locomotive Works.	do.	12, 800	Dec. 9, 1888	6½ by 8.	4½ by 8.	700
No. 11, Metropolitan ⁷ .	do.	do.	do.	American La France.	do.	13, 100	Aug. 30, 1907	8 by 8.	4½ by 8.	700
No. 14 ⁸ .	do.	do.	Ex-first.	do.	do.	14, 500	Jan. 3, 1903	9½ by 9.	5½ by 9.	1, 100
No. 23 ⁹ .	do.	do.	Second.	do.	do.	13, 100	Oct. 18, 1909	8 by 8.	4½ by 8.	700

¹ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Feb. 4, 1918.
² The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Jan. 25, 1914.
³ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Jan. 11, 1916.
⁴ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Sept. 5, 1917.
⁵ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Jan. 24, 1917.

⁶ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Jan. 11, 1916.
⁷ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Sept. 25, 1917.
⁸ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Jan. 24, 1918.
⁹ The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department Sept. 25, 1917.

TABLE 20.—Description of motor-propelled, motor-pumping engines (1918).

Engine.	Style of engine.	Size.	Number of cylinders.	Size of cylinders.	Built by—	Horsepower of motor.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Pumps, in inches.	Displacement, in gallons.	Style of pump.
No. 16, Continental.	Motor-driven.	Second.	6	Inches. 5½ by 6½.	Ahrens-Fox.	92.3	Pounds. 15, 000	Dec. 10, 1913	6½ by 4½.	700	Reciprocating.
No. 20, American La France.	do.	Third.	4	5½ by 7.	American La France.	75	7, 800	Dec. 7, 1915	9½ by 4½.	600	Rotary.
No. 24, Ahrens-Fox.	do.	Second.	6	5½ by 6½.	Ahrens-Fox.	92.3	15, 000	June 7, 1912	6½ by 4½.	700	Reciprocating.
No. 25, Ahrens-Fox.	do.	do.	6	5½ by 6½.	do.	92.3	15, 000	May 2, 1913	6½ by 4½.	700	Do.
No. 28, Ahrens-Fox.	do.	do.	4	5½ by 6½.	do.	80	10, 500	Aug. 4, 1917	Minor bore, 3½.	700	Multiplex-p ton.
Reserve. No. 1, Waterous ¹ .	do.	Fourth.	6	5½ by 6½.	Waterous Engine Co.	79.3	13, 500	May 16, 1911	Major bore, 4 by 7½.	500	Rotary.

¹ This engine was rebuilt, including new motor, May 18, 1917, at the fire department repair shop.

TABLE 21.—Description of motor-propelled hook-and-ladder truck, 1918.

Location.	Ladders.	Style.	By whom built.	When received by the department.	Weight drawn to fire.	Length of aerial ladders.	Make of tractor.
Truck Co.:					Pounds.	Feet.	
No. 1 ¹ .	305	Automatic..	Seagrave Co.....	Dec. 16, 1902	13,500	75	Christie front-drive tractor.
No. 3..	313	.....do.....	American La France Co.	Sept. 28, 1907	13,500	75	Do.
No. 4..	354	.....do.....	Front Drive Motor Co.	Nov. 23, 1917	22,500	85	Do.
No. 7..	314	.....do.....	American La France Co.	Nov. 20, 1908	13,000	65	Do.
No. 10.	327	.....do.....	Seagrave Co.....	Oct. 7, 1907	8,400	65	Do.
No. 12.	311	.....do.....	Webb Motor Co...	May 5, 1913	15,000	55	Gas electric couple gear.

¹ No. 1 truck was rebuilt and placed back in service Nov. 8, 1910.

TABLE 22.—Description of motor wagon, 1918.

Location.	Style.	By whom built.	When received by the department.	Horse-power.
Department machine shop.....	Truck...	Thomas B. Jeffery Motor Co....	June 2, 1915	40

TABLE 23.—Description of motor-driven combination and chemical hose wagons, 1918.

Location.	Style.	Class.	Number of feet 2½-inch hose.	By whom built.	Number of cylinders.
Engine Company:					
No. 2.....	Single tank....	First.....	1,200	Seagrave Co.....	6
No. 3.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	American La France Co.	4
No. 6.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	White Motor Co.....	4
No. 9.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	American La France Co.	4
No. 11.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	White Motor Co.....	4
No. 16.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	Ahrens-Fox Co.....	6
No. 20.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	American La France Co.	4
No. 23.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	White Motor Co.....	4
No. 24.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	James Boyd & Bros...	4
No. 28.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	1,200	White Motor Co.....	4

Location.	Size of cylinders.	Horse-power.	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Capacity of tanks.
Engine Company:	Inches.		Pounds.		Gallons.
No. 2.....	5½ by 6½....	80	12,500	Nov. 24, 1913	50
No. 3.....	5½ by 7.....	75	7,800	Jan. 26, 1916	50
No. 6.....	4½ by 6¾....	45	9,500	Aug. 2, 1917	50
No. 9.....	5½ by 7.....	75	7,800	Jan. 26, 1916	50
No. 11.....	4½ by 6¾....	45	9,500	Aug. 4, 1917	50
No. 16.....	4½ by 5½....	60	9,300	Nov. 23, 1913	50
No. 20.....	5½ by 7.....	75	7,800	Dec. 7, 1915	50
No. 23.....	4½ by 6¾....	45	9,500	Aug. 2, 1917	50
No. 24.....	4½ by 5½....	40	9,300	Sept. 25, 1912	50
No. 28.....	4½ by 6¾....	45	9,500	Aug. 17, 1917	50

TABLE 24.—Table showing cost of repairs to each apparatus in the department during the year, 1918.

Engines.	Amount.	Hose wagons.	Amount.
No. 1.....	\$4,265.80	No. 1.....	\$1.43
No. 2.....	38.58	No. 2.....	179.31
No. 3.....	378.99	No. 3.....	139.98
No. 4.....	6.58	No. 4.....	6.29
No. 5.....	1.01	No. 5.....	.....
No. 6.....	4,719.79	No. 6.....	25.50
No. 7.....	4,264.27	No. 7.....	4.81
No. 8.....	7.21	No. 8.....	48.15
No. 9.....	626.60	No. 9.....	55.49

TABLE 24.—Table showing cost of repairs to each apparatus in the department during the year, 1918—Continued.

Engines.	Amount.	Hose wagons.	Amount.
No. 10.....	\$3.85	No. 10.....	.....
No. 11.....	4,611.53	No. 11.....	\$47.88
No. 12.....	.....	No. 12.....	.....
No. 13.....	23.74	No. 13.....	4.89
No. 14.....	4,394.71	No. 14.....	4.29
No. 15.....	7.37	No. 15.....	145.12
No. 16.....	101.10	No. 16.....	286.41
No. 17.....	2.31	No. 17.....	9.09
No. 18.....	.....	No. 18.....	35.16
No. 20.....	24.34	No. 20.....	166.37
No. 21.....	.....	No. 21.....	.....
No. 22.....	.....	No. 22.....	30.91
No. 23.....	4,459.07	No. 23.....	34.56
No. 24.....	389.71	No. 24.....	44.42
No. 25.....	162.69	Combination.....	.....
No. 26.....	.....	No. 26 wagon.....	131.79
No. 27.....	.....	No. 27.....	.....
No. 28.....	1.84	No. 28.....	177.77
Reserve:	.....	No. 1 extra hose wagon.....	191.08
No. 1.....	8.36	No 5 truck hose carriage.....	10.24
No. 2.....	.....	ReserveNo. 2 hose carriage.....	21.49
No. 3.....	11.33		
No. 4.....	2.86		
Waterous motor engine.....	52.66		

NOTE.—Engines Nos. 1, 6, 7, 11, 14, and 23 were equipped with front-drive tractors.

TABLE 25.—Miscellaneous work, repair shop (1918).

Work.	Amount.	Work.	Amount.
Axles, automobile.....	\$5.54	Pipes, torrent, new.....	\$89.07
Bars, fly-cutter.....	7.28	Pipes, torrent, old.....	24.19
Batteries.....	406.50	Pincers, blacksmith.....	1.14
Benches, wheel.....	4.84	Pit, shop.....	.66
Cans, oil.....	.48	Pots, melting.....	5.22
Chains, drive, tractor.....	2.61	Poker, stove.....	1.11
Chains, skid.....	14.70	Pull-U-out.....	.99
Chisels, cold.....	5.04	Pullers, clutch.....	1.79
Clips, spring.....	1.25	Pullers, gear.....	.73
Coal, storing.....	1.02	Pullers, wheel.....	1.51
Couplings, hose.....	4.51	Pullies, fan-belt.....	75.34
Crankshafts, tractor.....	2.69	Pull bar.....	1.76
Cribs, auto.....	1.15	Pumps, auto.....	2.60
Drills, portable.....	.92	Pumps, gasoline.....	2.02
Drills, radial.....	28.57	Pumps, steam.....	2.77
Expanders, hose.....	.48	Punches, blacksmith.....	8.13
Flatters, blacksmith.....	2.47	Pushrods.....	54.21
Forge, blacksmith.....	7.41	Rack, wheel.....	2.79
Fullers, blacksmith.....	2.50	Reamers, mantle.....	1.28
Handles, acid jar.....	18.23	Reducers, chemical, 2½ to ¾ inch.....	22.66
Handles, crank.....	6.39	Saws, filed.....	1.14
Hardies, blacksmith.....	3.70	Scraper, bearing.....	1.14
Heater connections.....	4.95	Searchlights.....	68.13
Heaters.....	361.10	Screw drivers.....	2.94
Helper, blacksmith.....	4.62	Screw eyes.....	2.60
Hose, old.....	3.82	Shipments, apparatus.....	28.05
Hose, new.....	7.12	Sizers, 2 and 4 inch.....	1.30
Hose, recoupling.....	16.35	Slugs, life gun.....	10.02
Hoists, chain.....	3.35	Springs, auto, Chevrolet.....	11.64
Holders, clutch.....	4.55	Starters, air.....	2.77
Instructions, apparatus.....	360.93	Swedges, blacksmith.....	26.40
Irons, tire.....	4.50	Tanks, air.....	1.45
Jacks, auto.....	1.64	Tests, hose.....	22.04
Keys, bracket, ladder.....	2.35	Tests, boiler.....	22.04
Keys, drift.....	1.91	Tools, repaired.....	56.56
Keys, valve, tractor.....	1.33	Tools, special.....	32.51
Ladle, melting.....	3.06	Transfers, apparatus.....	20.51
Lamps, Grether.....	4.17	Transfers, condemned property.....	4.76
Latches, door.....	1.52	Transfers, coal.....	1.45
Lifters, valve.....	2.25	Trolleys, shop.....	15.09
Links, open.....	1.19	Transfers, hose.....	4.79
Machines, shop.....	.81	Valves, drop.....	109.13
Monuments, blacksmith.....	1.23	Valve lifters.....	10.52
Motors, shop.....	29.44	Wheels, old, repaired.....	63.06
Motors, charging.....	101.08	Windows, oil house.....	2.33
Motorcycle.....	100.83	Wrenches, special.....	79.95
Nozzles.....	3.03		

TABLE 26.—Casualties occurring to members of the fire department during the year ending with June 30, 1918.

Name.	Company.	Date.	Box.	Injury.
Driver J. G. B. Key.....	Engine No. 25.....	July 14, 1917	.....	Bruised right arm in exercising horses.
Assistant Engineer J. W. Haliday.	Engine No. 4.....	Aug. 2, 1917	413	Scalded on legs, engine pulling out of house.
Deputy Chief A. J. Sullivan.	Engine No. 14.....	Aug. 12, 1917	134	Overcome by smoke.
Pvt. W. L. McMahon...	Truck No. 4.....	.....do.....	134	Do.
Pvt. Carl F. Lewis.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	134	Do.
Sergt. B. J. Moore.....	Engine No. 4.....	Aug. 23, 1917	437	Cut on left hand.
Driver R. D. Crompton.	Truck No. 5.....	Aug. 30, 1917	.....	Injured left leg above knee: kicked by horse.
Assistant Driver C. H. Bailey.	Engine No. 10.....	Sept. 26, 1917	.....	Injured right hand in hooking up horses.
Sergt. C. C. Flng.....	Truck No. 6.....	Sept. 27, 1917	.....	Bruised on right side in a collision on practice run.
Driver J. L. Glasscock..	Engine No. 10.....	Oct. 20, 1917	.....	Injured right hand in cranking an automobile.
Sergt. B. W. Reid.....	Engine No. 25.....	Nov. 10, 1917	Local.	Cut lips and wrenched left knee falling from seat.
Pvt. K. S. Cussler.....	Truck No. 2.....	Nov. 12, 1917	327	Cut on left foot by an ax.
Pvt. A. J. Wernig.....	Truck No. 1.....	Nov. 27, 1917	613	Slightly burned on face.
Pvt. E. B. Rollins.....	Chemical Engine No. 2.	Nov. 12, 1917	.....	Wrenched left foot in attending to furnace.
Assistant Engineer W. H. Melchoir.	Engine No. 6.....	Dec. 10, 1917	13	Injured left leg in cranking engine.
Pvt. M. J. Fanning.....	Engine No. 7.....	Dec. 12, 1918	284	Cut over right eye by slipping on icy pavement.
Pvt. S. F. Holohan.....	Truck No. 2.....	Dec. 28, 1917	244	Fell off running board of truck and crushed to death, wheels passing over chest.
Pvt. F. R. Hagar.....	Engine No. 2.....	Dec. 29, 1917	135	Cut on back of right hand by falling glass.
Pvt. C. B. Ward.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	135	Cut on left finger by falling glass.
Lieut. O. Leaman.....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1917	236	Right foot was injured by being run over by hose wagon.
Pvt. H. F. Chezum.....	Truck No. 5.....	Jan. 4, 1918	715	Ran a nail in left foot.
Capt. J. H. Virnstein...	Engine No. 16.....	Jan. 3, 1918	Local.	Injured right knee in slipping on ice and falling on nail.
Capt. W. F. Lanahan...	Truck No. 4.....	Jan. 4, 1918	214	Bruised on right hand, trap door falling on hand.
Driver D. O'Connor.....	Engine No. 5.....	Jan. 10, 1918	436	Broke bone in right foot in descending sliding pole.
Sergt. H. A. Chapman..	Engine No. 6.....	Jan. 12, 1918	623	Injured right knee in slipping off hose wagon.
Pvt. R. A. Pavis.....	Truck No. 1.....	.....do.....	623	Sprained right shoulder in jumping from truck while truck was skidding.
Capt. J. Carrington.....	Engine No. 14.....	Jan. 14, 1918	46	Sprained both ankles while working at fire.
Pvt. A. J. Wernig.....	Truck No. 1.....	Jan. 20, 1918	15	Sprained right ankle while working at fire.
Assistant Driver A. H. Chase.	Engine No. 15.....	Jan. 22, 1918	.....	Injured right leg while removing snow from in front of house.
Driver E. Fipple.....	Chemical Engine No. 2.	Jan. 28, 1918	.....	Injured left knee by being kicked by a horse.
Lieut. E. L. Moffett.....	Engine No. 25.....	Feb. 10, 1918	96	Ran a nail in left foot while working at fire.
Pvt. R. V. Brownell....	Engine No. 16.....	Feb. 5, 1918	Local.	Ears were frozen.
Pvt. F. E. Frere.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Local.	Do.
Driver C. H. Bailey.....	Truck No. 3.....	Feb. 12, 1918	.....	Right arm was injured by being struck by a motor truck.
Pvt. J. B. Klein.....	Truck No. 5.....	Mar. 4, 1918	Local.	Ran splinter in fore finger of left hand at fire.
Sergt. E. C. Waters.....	Engine No. 9.....	Mar. 9, 1918	853	Overcome by smoke and gas at fire.
Pvt. M. Gallagher.....	Truck No. 2.....	Mar. 29, 1918	148	Right hand cut by falling glass while working at fire.
Pvt. G. G. Fletcher.....	Truck No. 5.....	Apr. 30, 1918	78	Cut and bruised left arm while working at fire.
Engineer W. J. McElwee	Engine No. 6.....	May 1, 1918	Local.	Injured back by falling down pole hole.
Driver J. G. Kinsinger...	Truck No. 5.....	May 10, 1918	.....	Cut right hand and fingers while exercising horses.
Pvt. G. A. Juenemann...	Engine No. 7.....	June 11, 1918	275	Cut finger on left hand while working at fire.
Lieut. T. Buckley.....	Engine No. 4.....	.....do.....	.....	Injured back by falling on stairs in engine house.
Pvt. A. L. Warner.....	Engine No. 11.....	June 12, 1918	847	Sprained right wrist and cut right knee in laying out hose.

TABLE 27.—Causes for which alarms of fire were sounded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

	Number.		Number.
Alarm sent in by mistake by operator at switchboard.....	1	Electric cable short circuiting on a crane.....	1
Alcohol spilt in street and igniting by the dropping of a match.....	1	Electric cables short circuiting in conduits.....	3
Alcohol stove, filling while lighted.....	1	Electric controllers short-circuiting on street cars.....	5
Ashes, hot, thrown in metal can which ignited flooring.....	1	Electric irons overheated.....	4
Ashes, hot, thrown against woodwork and in trash.....	38	Electric irons left burning on ironing boards.....	2
Automatic fire-alarm system, boys tampering with.....	1	Electric motor overheated.....	1
Automatic fire-alarm systems, short circuiting.....	2	Electric motors short-circuiting.....	2
Automobiles upsetting.....	2	Electric motor attached to elevator short-circuiting.....	1
Auxiliary fire alarm sounded by mistake by a new watchman.....	1	Electric motors, sparks from.....	2
Back-firing on automobiles.....	47	Electric plows short-circuiting on street cars.....	2
Back fire of coal gas in furnace.....	1	Electric plow leads short-circuiting on street cars.....	34
Back fire on stationary gasoline engine.....	1	Electric resistance coil overheated on automobile.....	1
Benzol fumes igniting from a pilot light on gas heater.....	1	Electric resistance coil overheated in laboratory.....	1
Blow torch overheated.....	1	Electric switch short-circuiting.....	1
Boys playing with fire.....	125	Electric switch block short-circuiting.....	1
Boys playing with matches.....	15	Electric switchboard short-circuiting.....	1
Box 21 sounded for same fire that box 62 was sounded for.....	1	Electric trolley wires short-circuiting.....	3
Brake band on automobile smoking from heat caused by friction.....	1	Electric wires short-circuiting.....	14
Broom placed against hot stovepipe.....	1	Electric wires short-circuiting on automobiles.....	10
Burning brush and rubbish to clear fields.....	5	Electric wire short-circuiting under freight car on electric line.....	1
Burning carbon out of auto cylinders, sparks igniting oil in drip pan.....	1	Electric wire short-circuiting on street car.....	1
Burning chaff straw on lot.....	1	Electric wire short-circuiting on top of pole.....	1
Burning leaves on streets.....	3	Electric wire short-circuiting in signal tower on steam railroad.....	1
Burning paper dropped in trash.....	1	Engine overheated.....	1
Burning rubbish.....	12	Engine on automobile overheated.....	1
Burning trash in chute.....	1	Engine on automobile overheated and igniting some greasy waste placed on engine.....	1
Burning trash in furnace, some dropping and igniting paper on floor.....	1	Engine Company No. 15 responded to same fire that box 533 was sounded for.....	1
Burning trash in furnace, causing smoke in house.....	1	Engine Company No. 28 responded on local to same fire for which box 895 was sounded for.....	1
Burning wood falling out of stove and dropping on floor.....	1	Engine company responded to same fire that box 475 was sounded for.....	1
Call for police mistaken for fire call.....	1	Engine company turning out on a light, but finding that fire was some distance in Maryland, turned back.....	1
Call given during fire drill mistaken for fire.....	1	False alarms.....	110
Candles, careless use of.....	6	Films breaking or buckling in motion picture machine and igniting from arc lamps.....	2
Candle, flash from trench candle ignited in yard.....	1	Film igniting by coming in contact with rheostat.....	1
Candle, fumigating with sulphur.....	4	Film igniting by coming in contact with hot metal.....	1
Chemicals in tank exploding.....	1	Fire bells being tested and mistaken for fire calls.....	2
Chicken brooder overheated.....	1	Fires built on dumps.....	23
Children playing with fire.....	6	Fire built at foot of tree and setting tree on fire.....	1
Chimneys, defective.....	31	Fire built by workmen to keep warm.....	1
Chimneys, overheated.....	3	Firecracker thrown on roof.....	1
Chimneys, smoky.....	13	Fireless cooker overheated.....	2
Chimneys, sparks from.....	27	Fireplace, defective.....	1
Chimneys, sparks from holes in.....	3	Fireplaces, overheated.....	9
Chimneys, soot in.....	97	Furnace, defective.....	1
Chocolate boiling over on gas stoves.....	2	Furnace igniting coal piled around it.....	1
Christmas trees, candles igniting.....	2	Furnaces overheated.....	8
Christmas trees, sparks from matches.....	2	Furnace pipe overheated.....	1
Clothing igniting from fire built to burn leaves.....	1	Furnaces, smoky.....	17
Clothing igniting from stoves.....	2	Gas igniting from blower in gas manufacturing plant.....	1
Clothing placed in pan or in boiler in water on stoves, water boiling out and clothes igniting.....	2	Gas brackets, connections, fixtures, jets, and pipes defective.....	10
Clothing on line coming in contact with a hot stovepipe.....	1	Gas in chemical tank igniting, caused by the clogging of heating coils.....	1
Coffee roaster overheated and igniting chaff.....	3	Gas, coal, escaping from furnace.....	1
Collapse of roof and walls of a theater in course of construction.....	1		
Company sent to the scene of a fire to recover the bodies of two persons buried under debris.....	1		
Companies sent to wrong location.....	5		
Couch placed too near gas stove.....	1		
Electric board short circuiting in elevator shaft.....	1		
Electric cable short circuiting.....	1		

TABLE 27.—*Causes for which alarms of fire were sounded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918—Continued.*

	Number.		Number.
Gas explosion in lamp-post with fire-alarm box attached.....	1	Meat placed on stove and burning.....	7
Gas heater, defective.....	1	Oil-fuel pipes connected to furnaces bursting and oil igniting.....	2
Gas heater placed too near bed.....	1	Oil heater, defective.....	1
Gas irons overheated.....	2	Oil heater, explosion of.....	1
Gas jets igniting lace curtains.....	18	Oil heater igniting clothing blown against it.....	1
Gas jet igniting clothes rack.....	1	Oil heaters overheated.....	11
Gas jet igniting celluloid comb placed over jet to dry.....	1	Oil heaters placed too near beds.....	3
Gas jet igniting woodwork.....	1	Oil heaters, smoky.....	2
Gas lamp igniting an awning.....	1	Oil heaters, upset.....	6
Gas lamp igniting a tent.....	1	Oil, kerosene, placed in pan on stove and igniting.....	1
Gas logs placed too near woodwork.....	2	Oil, kerosene, overflowing on pilot light on steamer automobile.....	1
Gas meter, leaky, searching for leak with lighted paper.....	1	Oil lamps, kerosene.....	2
Gas meter igniting from a rifle shot while shooting at rats.....	1	Oil lamps, defective.....	2
Gas range, explosion of.....	1	Oil lamps, explosion of.....	2
Gas range, leaky.....	1	Oil lamp igniting lace curtain.....	1
Gas range igniting box on which it stood.....	1	Oil lamp igniting wood ceiling.....	1
Gas ranges overheated.....	2	Oil lamp overheated.....	1
Gas stoves igniting lace curtains.....	3	Oil lamp, upset.....	1
Gas stoves igniting loose paper on walls.....	2	Oil lamp thrown during a quarrel.....	1
Gas stove placed too near woodwork.....	1	Oil lantern, explosion.....	1
Gas tank, chemicals, exploding.....	1	Oil lantern, upset.....	1
Gasoline fires originating from various causes on automobiles.....	26	Oil stoves igniting curtains.....	2
Gasoline fumes igniting.....	14	Oil stove, overflowing.....	1
Gasoline fumes igniting while cleaning beds.....	2	Oil stove, overheated.....	1
Gasoline fumes igniting from sparks caused by friction.....	2	Pan containing towels on gas stove, water boiling out, and towels igniting.....	1
Gasoline igniting while filling cigar lighter.....	1	Pan of sulphur placed on stove and igniting.....	1
Gasoline lamp overheated in baggage car.....	1	Paper thrown in ash chute and igniting.....	1
Gasoline overflowing on stove.....	1	Paraffin placed on stove to melt and igniting.....	1
Gasoline stoves, defective.....	2	Prestolite tank, explosion of.....	1
Gasoline stove, water boiling over on burner, extinguishing light, thereby allowing gasoline to escape and gasoline igniting when match was struck to relight stove.....	1	Radiator overheated.....	1
Gasoline stove overheated.....	1	Rekindling of former fires, mostly on dumps.....	17
Gasoline tank on motor cycle leaky.....	1	Reflection of a fire built by workmen to keep warm.....	1
Generator short circuiting on automobile.....	1	Reflection of light from fire in furnace when door was opened.....	1
Grease on or placed in pans, in ovens, stoves, and ranges, and igniting.....	21	Reflection of light from salamanders.....	4
Grease on vent stack over kitchen range igniting.....	1	Rescue, two companies responded to rescue a man caught between elevator and shaft, no fire.....	1
Hot cinders and coal dropping from locomotives.....	2	Rescue, three men rescued from a tug by a truck company, boat was carried down river by ice floes, no fire.....	1
Hot coals from furnaces dropping in paper.....	3	Rubber burning in furnace.....	1
Hot coal dropping from a salamander and igniting fuel oil at pump.....	1	Rubbish burning in yards or on lots.....	4
Hot coal dropping from a salamander and igniting debris in the falling of a roof of a theater.....	1	Salamander.....	1
Hot iron igniting ironing board.....	1	Shed collapsing, no fire.....	1
Hot-water heater becoming overheated.....	1	Smoke from automobiles while testing.....	2
Hot-water pipe igniting rags placed on pipe.....	1	Smoke from burning trash.....	1
Hot-water plant bursting and scattering hot coals.....	1	Smoke from fire built by soldiers in trenches while drilling.....	1
Incendiary fires.....	9	Smoke in house.....	7
Kerosene being used to kindle a fire.....	1	Smokehouses overheated.....	3
Latobes, overheated.....	5	Smoke from smokehouse.....	1
Latobes, smoky.....	3	Smoke coming through register.....	1
Lighted paper coming in contact with covering on ironing board.....	1	Smoking, careless.....	115
Lighted paper thrown from porch for the purpose of giving light.....	1	Smoky stoves and heating plants.....	10
Lightning, struck by.....	1	Snow shoe or break carried down by sliding snow and removed by a truck company, no fire.....	1
Locomotives, hot coal dropping from and igniting bridges.....	1	Sparks from boiler.....	1
Magnetor dropped in pail of gasoline.....	2	Sparks from burning rubbish.....	1
Magnetors short circuiting.....	1	Sparks from carding and pressing machine igniting belt.....	1
Matches, careless use of.....	151	Sparks from cotton pickers in mattress factories.....	3
Matches, children playing with.....	52	Sparks from fires.....	2
Matches, rats gnawing.....	31	Sparks from fire built on dump.....	1
Matches, sparks from.....	34	Sparks from fires built in yards.....	2
		Sparks from fireplace.....	1
		Sparks from forge.....	1
		Sparks from furnace.....	1
		Sparks from incinerator igniting trash.....	1

TABLE 27.—Causes for which alarms of fire were sounded during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Number.		Number.
Sparks from locomotives.....	15	Tar kettle upset in wagon.....	1
Sparks from magnet origniting gasoline from leaky carburetor of automobile....	1	Tar oil fumes igniting from a fire built close by.....	1
Sparks from motor igniting greasy rags and shavings.....	1	Thawing out frozen coal on coal dump..	1
Sparks from an open grate.....	1	Thawing out frozen gas meters.....	6
Sparks from spreading brush fire.....	1	Thawing out frozen water pipes and igniting woodwork.....	18
Sparks from stoves.....	2	Tinner's furnace igniting tar.....	1
Sparks from trash burning in yards....	3	Trash burning.....	1
Sparkler, fireworks, thrown on roof.....	1	Unknown.....	3
Spontaneous combustion.....	25	Varnish placed on stove, boiling over and igniting.....	1
Steam escaping, no fires.....	8	Vulcanizer, explosion of.....	1
Steam pipes overheated.....	4	Vulcanizer overheated.....	1
Stoves, stovepipes and smokestacks overheated.....	37	Water backs bursting in furnaces and stoves, no fires.....	12
Stoves and stovepipes smoky.....	4	Water backs, explosion of.....	7
Stove overheated and igniting woodwork in passenger coach on steam railroad....	1	Water pipe connected to sprinkler sys- tem freezing and bursting, no fire.....	1
Stovepipe disconnected.....	1	Wax placed in pan boiling over on gas stove and igniting.....	1
Stovepipes placed in false flues.....	2		
Street cars colliding, no fire.....	1		
Suspicious fires.....	9		
Tar in kettles overheated or boiling over.	6	Total.....	1,635

TABLE 28.—Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

	Bell alarms.			Loss.			Insurance.		
	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Bell alarms	Local alarms.	Total.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
1917.									
July.....	23	27	50	\$3,225	\$881	\$4,106	\$36,750	\$965,613	\$1,002,363
August.....	30	41	71	4,260	1,622	5,882	75,785	283,200	358,985
September.....	35	25	60	1,345	1,155	2,500	182,700	733,500	916,200
October.....	51	56	107	9,275	775	10,050	117,100	583,700	700,800
November.....	55	147	202	7,172	3,170	10,342	390,175	96,400	486,575
December.....	86	108	194	16,978	6,870	23,848	423,225	1,147,800	1,571,025
1918.									
January.....	73	123	196	120,818	11,727	132,545	171,995	232,077	404,072
February.....	47	65	112	5,831	809	6,640	116,780	34,250	151,030
March.....	62	143	205	33,607	12,762	46,369	339,630	884,300	1,223,930
April.....	69	84	153	16,832	2,326	19,158	215,360	122,600	337,960
May.....	76	76	152	10,612	1,830	12,442	1,450,300	434,645	1,884,945
June.....	71	62	133	18,685	2,185	20,870	984,685	254,810	1,239,495
Total.....	678	957	1,635	248,640	46,112	294,752	4,504,485	5,772,895	10,277,380

TABLE 29.—Number and style of buildings for which alarms were sounded and where fires originated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Style.	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Iron.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Alcohol spilt in alley.....					1	1
Apartments.....	77	3	2			82
Apartments and clothing store.....	1					1
Apartments and sheds.....	1					1
Army equipment store.....	1					1
Asbestos supplies and pipe coverings.....	1					1
Automobiles.....					92	92
Automobile accessories.....	3	1				4
Automobile repair shops.....	2					2
Automobile tank wagon.....					1	1
Awning, tent, flag shop, and dwelling.....	1					1
Baggage car.....					1	1
Bank and office building.....			1			1
Barber shops and dwellings.....	3					3
Barns.....		2				2
Barn and dwelling.....		1				1

TABLE 29.—Number and style of buildings for which alarms were sounded and where fires originated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918—Continued.

Style.	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Iron.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Barracks, United States Army camp.....	1	1				2
Bicycle repair shop and apartments.....	1					1
Billboard.....					1	1
Blacksmith shop and wheelwright shop.....	1					1
Boarding houses.....	10					10
Boats.....					2	2
Boathouse.....		1				1
Boiler houses.....	2					2
Boiler house and shaving pit.....	2					2
Book store and dwelling.....	1					1
Box 21 pulled for same fire as box 62 was sounded.....					1	1
Bridges.....					3	3
Brush, grass, and leaves.....					217	217
Building being wrecked.....	1					1
Car barn.....	1					1
Casket warehouse.....	1					1
Chemical tank.....					1	1
Chicken brooders.....		2				2
Chicken houses.....		2				2
Children's colored home.....	1					1
Children's Methodist Home.....		2				2
Churches.....	3	1	1			5
Christmas tree in alley.....					1	1
Cleaning establishment and dwelling.....	1					1
Cleaning and pressing establishment.....		1				1
Clothing store.....	1					1
Clothing store and dwelling.....	1					1
Clothing store and office building.....	1					1
Clothing on fire in yard.....					1	1
Clubhouses.....	2	1				3
Coal dump.....					1	1
Coal dump and trestles.....					4	4
Coal piles.....					3	3
Coffee-roasting establishments.....	2					2
Coffee and tea store and dwelling.....	1					1
College.....	1					1
Commission houses.....	3					3
Confectionery store, catering establishment, and hall.....	1					1
Delicatessen store.....	3					3
Delicatessen store and dwelling.....	1					1
Dentist's office and apartments.....	1					1
Dentist's office and barber shop.....		1				1
Department store.....	1					1
Drug stores.....	2					2
Drug stores and apartments.....	3					3
Drug store and dwellings.....	5					5
Drug store and hotel.....	1					1
Dry goods store and dwelling.....	3					3
Dry goods store and apartments.....	2					2
Dumps.....					31	31
Dwellings.....	286	170	11			467
Dwelling and bakery.....	1					1
Dwelling and printing office.....	1					1
Dwelling and newspaper office.....	1					1
Dwellings, sheds, and fences.....		1				1
Dwelling and stable.....		1				1
Dwelling and warehouse.....		1				1
Dyeing and cleaning establishment.....	1					1
Egg crates in street.....					1	1
Electric boosting station.....	1					1
Electric conduits.....					4	4
Electric-light poles.....					2	2
Electric transforming station.....	1					1
Engine companies sent to wrong locations.....					5	5
Engine companies responding on locals to fires for which boxes were sounded.....					3	3
Engine Company No. 22 responded on a light, but finding fire was far in Maryland turned back.....					1	1
Experimental station, United States Army camps.....		3				3
False alarms.....					110	110
Feed store.....	1					1
Feed store and dwelling.....		1				1
Feed store, grocery, and dwelling.....		1				1
Fences.....					6	6
Fence and show case.....					1	1
Film exchange.....	1					1
Five and ten cent stores.....	2					2
Forge shops.....	1					1
Freight cars.....				1		1
Freight office.....					4	4
Freight office and cars.....	1					1

TABLE 29.—Number and style of buildings for which alarms were sounded and where fires originated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918—Continued.

Style.	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Iron.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Furniture store.....	1					1
Furniture store and dwelling.....	2					2
Furniture wagon.....					1	1
Fruit store and dwelling.....	1					1
Garages.....	19	4		2		25
Garage and gas meter repair shop.....	1					1
Garage and hall.....	1					1
Garage, office, coal dump, and railroad trestle.....		1				1
Garage and storage shed.....		1				1
Garbage dump.....					1	1
Gas-manufacturing plant.....	1					1
Gasoline tank car.....					1	1
Gents' furnishings and dwellings.....	2					2
Gents' furnishings, lunch room, and dwelling.....	1					1
Grocery store.....	1					1
Grocery store and apartments.....	3					3
Grocery store and dwellings.....	13	2				15
Guardhouse, United States Army camp.....		1				1
Hair-dressing establishment and dwelling.....	1					1
Hall and confectionery store.....	1					1
Hall, Elks'.....	1					1
Hardware store and dwelling.....		1				1
Home for hospital nurses.....	1					1
Home, Volunteers of America.....	1					1
Honey, purifying.....		1				1
House of detention, police department.....	1					1
Hospital.....	1					1
Hotels.....	15		1			16
Hotel and drug store.....	1					1
Hotel and lunch room.....	1					1
Ice factory.....	1					1
Ice house.....		1				1
Jewelry store and office buildings.....	3					3
Junk shop.....		1				1
Kindling wood placed in yard.....					1	1
Laboratory.....		1				1
Laboratory and office buildings.....	2					2
Ladies' and gents' furnishings and dwellings.....	2					2
Lamp house.....					1	1
Lamp post and fire-alarm box.....					1	1
Launch, gasoline.....					1	1
Laundries.....	4					4
Laundry and cleaning establishment.....		1				1
Laundry and dwellings.....	2					2
Lumber piles.....					4	4
Lunch rooms.....	12	1				13
Lunch room and bowling alley.....	1					1
Lunch room and dwellings.....	6	1				7
Lunch room and film exchanges.....	2					2
Lunch room and flat.....	2					2
Lunch room and hotel.....	1					1
Lunch room, office building, and hall.....			1			1
Lunch room and photo gallery.....	1					1
Machine shops.....	2					2
Manure pile.....					1	1
Mattress factories.....	4					4
Meat-packing and provision houses.....	4					4
Medical college.....	1					1
Mess hall, United States Army camp.....		1				1
Motorcycles.....					3	3
Music store and dwelling.....	1					1
News stand and dwelling.....	2					2
Notion store and dwelling.....	1					1
Office buildings.....	27	4	1			32
Office buildings and apartments.....	1					1
Office building and club.....	1					1
Office buildings and dwellings.....	2					2
Office buildings and drug stores.....	2					2
Office building and garage.....	1					1
Office building and gents' furnishing store.....	1					1
Office building and lunch room.....	1					1
Office building and market.....	1					1
Office building and store.....	1					1
Office furniture and supply store.....	1					1
Officers' quarters, United States Army camp.....		1				1
Oil house.....	1					1
Paint shop.....	1					1
Paint shop and dwelling.....	1					1
Paperhanger's store and dwelling.....	1					1
Passenger coach on steam railroad.....					1	1
Photo studio and dwelling.....	1					1

TABLE 29.—*Number and style of buildings for which alarms were sounded and where fires originated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918—Continued.*

Style.	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Iron.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Photographer's supplies and jewelry store.....	1					1
Pressing club and trash room.....	1					1
Printing office and flat.....	1					1
Railroad ties and grass.....					1	1
Restaurants.....	5					5
Restaurant and office building.....	1					1
Restaurant and theater.....	1					1
Rooming houses.....	5					5
Rubbish.....					31	31
Saloon and dwelling.....	1	1				2
Sawmills.....		2				2
Schools.....	7					7
Sculptor's studio.....	1					1
Sheds.....		10				10
Sheds, fuel.....		40				40
Sheds, fuel, storage, garage, and dwellings.....		1				1
Shed, lumber.....		1				1
Sheds, storage.....		4				4
Shell treating, pumping, and blower shops.....	1					1
Shipping room and bowling alley.....	1					1
Shoe store.....	1					1
Shooting gallery and sign shop.....	1					1
Signal box.....	1					1
Smokehouses.....	1	1				2
Spool for electric cables.....					1	1
Spring house.....		1				1
Stables.....	4	8				12
Stable and barn.....		1				1
Stable and dwelling.....	1					1
Stables and sheds.....		3				3
Stable and warehouse.....	1					1
Stationery and cigar store.....	1					1
Store and dwellings.....	3					3
Store and flats.....	2					2
Straw and hay on canal bank and on lots.....					3	3
Street cars.....					43	43
Street cars colliding.....					1	1
Supplies post, United States Army camp.....		1				1
Surgical-bandage factory and dwelling.....	1					1
Tailor shops.....	2					2
Tailor shops and dwellings.....	1		1			2
Tailor shop and office building.....	1					1
Tar kettles.....					5	5
Tea and coffee store and apartments.....	2					2
Tea and coffee store and dwelling.....	1					1
Tenement and laundry.....	1					1
Tents.....					2	2
Theaters.....	3					3
Theaters, motion pictures.....	7					7
Theaters, picture parks.....					1	1
Theater, booth in picture park.....		1				1
Tool box.....		1				1
Tool shops.....	1	1				2
Trash wagon.....					1	1
Trees.....					6	6
Trench candle in yard.....					1	1
Trench fire built by soldiers while drilling.....					1	1
Trestle and coal pile.....					1	1
Trolley wires.....					3	3
Wagon shed and dwelling.....		1				1
Warehouses.....	6	3	1			10
Warehouse and hall.....	1					1
Warehouse and office.....		1				1
Water-closets.....		2				2
Well filled with tar oil in gas plant.....					1	1
Wind tunnel, United States navy yard.....		1				1
Wood and coal offices.....		2				2
Yeast and alcohol factory.....	1					1
Y. M. C. A., colored.....	1					1
Total.....	688	306	20	3	618	1,635
Brick buildings.....						688
Frame buildings.....						306
Stone buildings.....						20
Iron buildings.....						3
Miscellaneous.....						618
Total.....						1,635

TABLE 30.—Boxes for which extra alarms were sounded.

Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarm.	Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarm.
Oct. 7, 1917.....	166	11.15 p. m. 11.18 p. m. 11.25 p. m. 1.04 a. m., Oct. 8.	First. Second. Third. Out.	Jan. 14, 1918.....	46	9.00 a. m.. 9.06 a. m.. 9.10 a. m.. 9.37 a. m.. 6.46 p. m.. 5.48 a. m.. 5.53 a. m.. 11.42 a. m.. 3.23 a. m.. 3.40 a. m.. 8.07 a. m.. 2.00 a. m.. 2.06 a. m.. 8.24 a. m.. 10.19 p. m.. 10.26 p. m.. 1.32 a. m., Apr. 6. 2.31 p. m.. 2.39 p. m.. 6.19 p. m..	First. Second. Third. Fourth. Out. First. Second. Out. First. Second. Out. First. Second. Out. First. Second. Out. First. Second. Out.
Oct. 23, 1917.....	158	7.35 a. m.. 7.43 a. m.. 10.15 a. m.	First. Second. Out.	Mar. 9, 1918.....	853		
Nov. 2, 1917.....	158	9.15 p. m.. 9.18 p. m.. 9.22 p. m.. 12.00 p. m.	First. Second. Third. Out.	Mar. 16, 1918.....	823		
Dec. 1, 1917.....	147	3.45 a. m.. 3.56 a. m.. 7.19 a. m..	First. Second. Out.	Mar. 25, 1918.....	667		
Dec. 13, 1917.....	173	1.52 p. m.. 2.02 p. m.. 5.37 p. m.. 4.08 a. m.. 4.16 a. m.. 7.38 a. m.. 11.46 p. m.. 12.01 a. m., Jan. 11. 4.03 a. m., Jan. 11.	First. Second. Out. First. Second. Out. First. Second. Out.	Apr. 5, 1918.....	354		
Jan. 7, 1918.....	268			Apr. 6, 1918.....	533		
Jan. 10, 1918.....	436						

Second alarms.....	13
Third alarms.....	3
Fourth alarms.....	1
Fifth alarms.....	0
Sixth alarms.....	0

Total number of additional alarms..... 17

TABLE 31.—Box, local, extra alarms and assists during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Month.	Boxes.		Locals.		Specials.	Assists.	Remarks.
	Total.	False.	Total.	False.			
1917.							
July.....	23	3	27	1	0	1	
August.....	30	1	41	1	0	0	
September.....	35	6	25	0	0	1	
October.....	51	12	56	0	0	1	
November.....	55	1	147	3	0	12	Nov. 28, 1917. No. 25 Engine Company assisted No. 15 Engine Company for fire in 3 two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 424-428 Sheridan Road SE.
December.....	86	5	108	2	0	2	
1918.							
January.....	73	3	123	4	0	5	
February.....	47	3	65	1	0	2	
March.....	62	4	143	2	0	6	
April.....	69	18	84	4	0	5	
May.....	76	18	76	2	0	5	May 23, 1918, No. 20 Engine Company and No. 12 Truck Company assisted No. 28 Engine Company at fire in Chevy Chase Golf Club, Chevy Chase, Md. May 30, 1918, No. 10 Truck Company assisted No. 4 Engine Company at the burning of a freight car at Sixth and C Streets SW.
June.....	71	14	62	2	0	7	
Total.....	678	88	957	22	0	47	

TABLE 32.—*Bell and local alarms to which companies responded to assist.*

Date.	Companies.
July 14, 1917	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 4.51 p. m.
Sept. 24, 1917	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 5.05 p. m.
Oct. 30, 1917	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 6.07 p. m.
Nov. 1, 1917	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 12.50 p. m.
Nov. 8, 1917	No. 2 Truck Company responded to assist No. 1 Engine Company at 9.32 a. m.
Nov. 10, 1917	No. 5 Engine Company's hose wagon responded to assist No. 5 Truck Company at 12.08 a. m.
Do.....	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 12.36 p. m.
Nov. 11, 1917	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 6.24 a. m.
Nov. 15, 1917	No. 17 Engine Company responded to assist No. 26 Engine Company at 2.11 p. m.
Do.....	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 9.16 p. m.
Nov. 17, 1917	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 1.20 p. m.
Nov. 20, 1917	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 4.44 p. m.
Nov. 26, 1917	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 1.43 p. m.
Nov. 27, 1917	No. 5 Truck Company's hose wagon responded to assist No. 5 Truck Company at 1.10 p. m.
Nov. 28, 1917	No. 25 Engine Company responded to assist No. 15 Engine Company at 3.20 p. m.
Dec. 1, 1917	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 5.33 a. m.
Dec. 30, 1917	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 9.07 a. m.
Jan. 1, 1918	No. 6 Engine Company responded to assist No. 4 Truck Company at 12.54 p. m.
Jan. 8, 1918	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 7.59 a. m.
Jan. 11, 1918	No. 6 Engine Company responded to assist No. 4 Truck Company at 6.50 a. m.
Jan. 19, 1918	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 9.39 p. m.
Jan. 21, 1918	No. 5 Truck Company's hose wagon responded to assist No. 5 Engine Company at 11.56 p. m.
Feb. 17, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 4.59 a. m.
Feb. 21, 1918	No. 5 Truck Company's hose wagon responded to assist No. 5 Truck Company at 7.01 p. m.
Mar. 6, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 3.39 p. m.
Mar. 14, 1918	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 9.48 p. m.
Mar. 15, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 10.24 p. m.
Mar. 20, 1918	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 2.18 p. m.
Mar. 24, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 11.14 a. m.
Mar. 26, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 6.12 p. m.
Apr. 6, 1918	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 6.55 a. m.
Do.....	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 8.36 p. m.
Apr. 7, 1918	No. 6 Truck Company responded to assist No. 11 Engine Company at 1.20 p. m.
Do.....	No. 3 Engine Company responded to assist No. 10 Engine Company at 5.23 p. m.
Apr. 29, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 12.48 p. m.
May 2, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 9.46 p. m.
May 8, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 5.33 a. m.
May 23, 1918	No. 20 Engine Company and No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 28 Engine Company at 4.15 a. m.
May 26, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 3.12 p. m.
May 30, 1918	No. 10 Truck Company responded to assist No. 4 Engine Company at 7.03 p. m.
June 7, 1918	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 8.16 a. m.
June 9, 1918	No. 9 Truck Company responded to assist No. 21 Engine Company at 12.40 p. m.
June 10, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 7.46 p. m.
June 13, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 2.07 p. m.
June 14, 1918	No. 2 Truck Company responded to assist No. 1 Engine Company at 9 a. m.
June 18, 1918	No. 6 Truck Company responded to assist No. 11 Engine Company at 3.45 p. m.
June 24, 1918	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 4.04 p. m.

The following casualties occurring to civilians were reported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

July, 1917.—Mrs. Annie M. Jones, white, age 49 years, wrenched left arm, neck, and back.

William T. Richter, white, age 47 years, injured about right shoulder and left knee

Mrs. Martha A. Richter, white, age 37 years, injured about right shoulder and left knee.

The three foregoing were injured when an automobile in which they were occupants went over an embankment and was upset and was destroyed by fire in the Soldiers' Home Grounds, July 7, 1917, No. 17 Engine Company on local.

Joseph Stoddard, white, age 50 years, was slightly burned on hands while attempting to remove a burning automobile from garage in rear of No. 1126 Eighteenth Street NW., July 26, 1917, No. 1 Engine Company on local.

Maggie Bruno, white, age 3 months, was slightly burned on face and neck at fire in one and two story frame dwelling and barn on Takoma Avenue. Silver Springs, Md., July 28, 1917, box 895.

August, 1917.—William Posey, colored, age 34 years, was burned about arms at fire in an automobile truck on Upshur Street west of Georgia Avenue NW., August 6, 1917, No. 24 Engine Company on local.

A. M. Goldstein, white, age 27 years, was slightly burned on face at fire in two-story brick dwelling No. 425 Irving Street NW., August 11, 1917, box 8125.

Martha Fitch, white, age 18 months, was burned on right side of face and body at fire in three-story brick Wagar Apartment House, located at No. 1814 G Street NW., August 27, 1917, No. 23 Engine Company on local.

September, 1917.—Aaron Philips, colored, age 46 years, was slightly burned about face while trying to extinguish a fire on an automobile caused by back-firing, located on Rock Creek Church Road NW., near the Eagle Gate, Soldiers' Home, No. 24 Engine Company on local, September 5, 1917.

Mrs. Paul Kelly, white, age 35 years, was overcome by smoke and was rescued from third floor at fire in No. 1428 L Street NW., No. 1 Engine Company on local, September 7, 1917.

William Hettinger, white, age 21 years, was injured on right arm and left leg in a collision between two automobiles at Fourth and E Streets NW., one automobile ran against a post holding fire-alarm box and broke it off and caused an alarm of fire to be sounded from box 159, September 22, 1917.

October, 1917.—Fred Moore, colored, age 34 years, was injured about the head in jumping from a second-story window at fire in a two-story brick dwelling located at 651 Mades Court NW., between Six-and-a-half and Seventh and M and N Streets, box 212, October 3, 1917.

Clarence Masterson, colored, age 38 years, was burned on right hand and arm at fire in a two-story frame dwelling, No. 4714 Belt Road NW., Tennallytown, D. C., October 28, 1917, box 782.

November, 1917.—Mary Colbert, colored, age 51 years, was seriously burned about neck, arms, and legs, caused by her clothing catching on fire by the explosion of a kerosene lamp while filling a lighted lamp in a two-story frame dwelling located at 417 Washington Street NW., November 22, 1917, No. 6 Engine Company on local.

Miss Annie Nugent, white, age 78 years, was suffocated.

Miss Mary Nugent, white, age 57 years, was fatally burned all over body.

The two foregoing were injured at fire in three three-story frame dwellings located at 601-605 Maryland Avenue SW., on November 29, 1917, box 48. Both died the following day from injuries received.

December, 1917.—H. T. Lea, white, age 36 years, was injured on left thigh, right ankle and foot injured by being struck with No. 11 engine while responding to a fire in a two-story frame flat at 1497 Meridian Street NW., box 816, December 13, 1917.

Edward Thornton, colored, age 45 years, was found burned to death at fire in a two-story brick stable partly used as a dwelling and located in rear of No. 310 D Street SW., box 451, December 24, 1917.

George Butler, colored, age 27 years, was cut on head at fire in a three-story stone dwelling, No. 1422 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 1 Engine Company on local, December 17, 1917.

Mary Lomax, age 29 years; Mary Elizabeth Lomax, age 4 years; William Lomax, age 2 years; and Mary Henrietta Lomax, age 7 weeks; all colored, mother and three children, were found burned to death in a one-story frame bungalow located at 4419 Polk Street NE., Kenilworth, D. C., box 983, December 26, 1917.

Irene Ouden, colored, age 14 years, a cripple, was found burned to death in ruins of a fire which destroyed three two-story frame dwellings and partly damaged another at Queen City, Va., No. 16 Engine Company on local, December 26, 1917.

Sarah Billups, colored, age 36 years, had her left leg at ankle and also right arm fractured and chin cut by fragments of iron from a stove caused by the explosion of a water back in a stove in a two-story brick dwelling located at 431 P Street NW., box 232, December 30, 1917.

January, 1918.—Mrs. Elizabeth Feusahrens, white, age 29 years, was rendered unconscious by the shock caused by the explosion of a water back in a kitchen range in a two-story brick dwelling, No. 610 E Street NE., January 1, 1918, No. 10 Engine Company on local.

Robert Birchett, white, age 31 years, was burned on hands and face in trying to extinguish a fire of a motion-picture film in operator's booth in the four-story brick Strand Motion Picture Theater, located on northeast corner Ninth and D Streets NW., January 21, 1918, box 129.

Thaddeus Ricker, white, age 55 years, and his son, Hugo Ricker, age 32 years, were found burned to death in fire ruins.

Washington Shanklin, colored, age 24 years, was fatally burned on face, hands, body, and lower limbs and died 11 days after from burns received.

Arthur Farmer, colored, age 33 years, was badly burned on face, head, and arms and had left leg fractured.

The four foregoing were burned at fire which caused the building, a one-story brick, to collapse. It was occupied as a boiler house and shaving pit by Thomas W. Smith's lumber and planing mill located at First and Francis Streets SE., January 22, 1918, box 531.

Thomas A. Timberlake, white, age 46 years, freight agent, was burned on left ear in trying to extinguish a fire which destroyed a one-story frame freight office and spread to freight cars located in Benning freight yards, Benning Road, near Anacostia Road NE., January 27, 1918, box 986.

February, 1918.—Alfred Johns, colored, age 53 years, was burned on left hand and knee in endeavoring to extinguish a fire in a two-story brick lunch room located at No. 5 F Street NW., February 25, 1918, box 623.

John Brooks, colored, age 39 years, was found burned to death at fire in two one-story frame dwellings located in Arlington, Va., February 5, 1918, No. 16 Engine Company on local.

Charles Jackson, colored, age 40 years, was cut on chin while passing through a window at fire in a three-story brick apartment house, No. 1058 Potomac Street NW., February 12, 1918, No. 2 Engine Company on local.

March, 1918.—Miss Frances E. O'Brien, white, age 63 years, was fatally burned all over body, caused by her clothing coming in contact with a gas stove in a two-story brick dwelling at 939 O Street NW., was removed to Emergency Hospital and died from burns received about 1 hour after arrival at hospital, No. 7 Engine Company on local, March 1, 1918.

Hattie Johnson, colored, age 59 years, was fatally burned all over body by her dress catching on fire from a stove, was removed to Emergency Hospital and died several hours later on same day, was burned in a two-story brick flat at 224-A Q Street NW., March 16, 1918, box 234.

Mrs. Sallie E. Ray, white, age 56 years, was fatally burned all over body, caused by her clothing catching on fire while burning leaves and trash in yard at premises No. 3103 Monroe Street NE., Woodridge, D. C.; died at Emergency Hospital several hours later, No. 17 Engine Company on local, March 19, 1918.

George Bell, white, aged 36 years, was badly burned on hands and feet, caused by dropping a magnet-rod into a pail of gasoline and igniting gasoline in a three-story brick garage and gas meter shops in rear of the Washington Gas Light Co. at No. 413, Tenth Street NW., No. 16 Engine Company on local, March 22, 1918.

John Moore, white, age 53 years, was burned on right leg and right arm while sleeping in bed in a one-story frame dwelling located in rear of Wisconsin Avenue NW., opposite J. R. McLean's estate, Highland Manor, No. 20 Engine Company on local, March 24, 1918.

April, 1918.—James A. Stoutenberg, white, age 35 years, was cut on hands by glass.

James Hughes, colored, age 30 years, was cut on hands by glass.

Both of the foregoing cut their hands in climbing through a door with a broken glass panel (the door being locked) to extinguish a fire in a room of the four-story brick Rochester Apartments, No. 1438 Meridian Street NW., April 7, 1918, No. 11 Engine Company on local.

Jacob Levine, white, age 38 years, was burned on right hand.

Annie Levine, white, age 36 years, was burned on hands.

Both were burned in trying to extinguish a fire in a two-story brick grocery store and dwelling at 800 Sixth Street SW., April 9, 1918, No. 13 Engine Company on local.

George W. Weeks, white, age 43 years, motorman, fractured right leg and was injured about the body.

Henry Barak, white, age 23 years, conductor, was badly cut about head and body.

I. W. Luttrell, white, age 25 years, passenger, was cut on head and body.

The three foregoing were injured in a street car collision on the Brookland branch of the Washington Railway & Electric Co. at Twelfth and Quincy Streets NE., on April 24, 1918, No. 17 Engine Company on local.

Harry Guinn, white, age 16 years, was overcome by smoke in endeavoring to extinguish a fire in a four-story brick private school located at 1906 Florida Avenue NW., April 27, 1918, No. 9 Engine Company on local.

Mrs. F. Cohen, white, age 30 years, was slightly burned on right arm at fire in a three-story brick dwelling, No. 1209, Twenty-first Street NW., April 27, 1918, No. 23 Engine Company on local.

May, 1918.—George Grimes, colored, age 70 years, was overcome by smoke at fire in a two-story brick dwelling located at 725 Navy Place SE., May 3, 1918, box 518.

Joseph Charnowitz, white, age 31 years, was burned on hands and face at fire in a two-story brick dyeing and cleaning establishment at No. 721, M Street NW., May 4, 1918, box 212.

George J. McConnell, white, age 37 years, was burned on left hand.

S. S. Sharp, white, age 54 years, was slightly cut on head.

Both of the foregoing were injured during a fire in the booth of the Circle Motion Picture Theater at 2105 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., caused by film coming in contact with a rheostat and igniting, May 13, 1918, No. 23 Engine Company on local.

Primo V. Quemetrio, white, age 33 years, was slightly burned on left hand at fire which partly destroyed the two-story frame Chevy Chase Golf Club, located in Chevy Chase, Md., May 23, 1918, No. 28 Engine Company on local.

J. W. Halstock, colored, age 51 years, was slightly burned on left hand and right ankle at fire in a one-story brick laboratory and office building at foot of Twenty-fifth and H Streets, NW., May 25, 1918, box 322.

Joseph Noel, white, age 31 years, went to bed smoking a cigarette and fell asleep and cigarette set bed on fire and seriously burned his back and when he awoke he attempted to extinguish fire and burned left hand. Fire occurred in a two-story frame dwelling, located at 710 Lawrence Street NE., May 30, 1918, box 672.

June, 1918.—H. M. Jones, white, age 30 years, while looking for a gasoline leak on an automobile with a light in a one-story brick garage in rear No. 159 U Street NE., was burned on left arm by gasoline igniting June 9, 1918, box 6123.

M. A. Purcell, white, age 50 years, fractured both legs by being caught between elevator and shaft in a three-story brick hall and confectionery store located at 1036 Connecticut Avenue NW., was rescued by members of No. 1 Engine and No. 2 Truck Companies on local, died from injuries received about six hours later, June 14, 1918.

Margaret Dreslin, white, age 31 years, was slightly burned on right hand in extinguishing fire in a two-story brick dwelling at 205 V Street NE., No. 12 Engine Company on local, June 18, 1918.

James W. Patten, white, age 48 years, operator, was badly burned on hands, arms, and face.

George F. Stenz, white, age 61 years, owner and assistant operator, was burned on hands and face and sprained right leg in jumping from booth.

Both of the foregoing were burned at fire in the one-story brick Hippodrome Motion Picture Theater located at 808 K Street NW., caused by film breaking and lodging in machine and igniting from an arc lamp, June 19, 1918, box 1221.

— Loud, white, age 31 years, was slightly burned on hands in a one-story frame building used as an experimental station by the Bureau of Mines, located at Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues NW., No. 20 Engine Company on local, June 24, 1918.

Euphenia Johnson, colored, age 34 years, was slightly burned on hands at fire in a two-story brick dwelling located at 1322 Harrison Avenue SE., June 24, 1918, box 524.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To the CONGRESS

(Through the Commissioners of the District of Columbia):

In accordance with the provisions of act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, the Board of Charities has the honor to submit its eighteenth annual report, the same being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

The membership of the board remains the same as it was last year. John Joy Edson and George M. Kober, whose terms of office expired June 30, 1918, were reappointed by the President to succeed themselves.

The present membership of the board is as follows:

	Term expires June 30—
John Joy Edson.....	1921
George M. Kober.....	1921
George E. Hamilton.....	1920
John Van Schaick, jr.....	1920
D. J. Kaufman.....	1919

Officers.

John Joy Edson.....	President.
George M. Kober.....	Vice president.
George S. Wilson.....	Secretary.

Standing committees.

On medical charities.....	George M. Kober, <i>Chairman</i> . John Van Schaick, jr.
On child-caring work.....	John Van Schaick, jr., <i>Chairman</i> . George E. Hamilton.
On reformatories and correctional institutions.....	George E. Hamilton, <i>Chairman</i> . D. J. Kaufman.
On miscellaneous institutions.....	D. J. Kaufman, <i>Chairman</i> . George M. Kober.

The president of the board is ex officio a member of all standing committees.

WAR CONDITIONS.

In our report last year attention was called to the fact that conditions incident to the war had, in a marked degree and adversely, affected our charitable institutions. The effect of war conditions has, however, unfortunately been greater during the past year than in the year preceding. The report a year ago called attention to the abnormally high prices incident to the war, a condition resulting in a marked increase in the cost of maintenance.

During the past year these high prices have obtained and been further increased; but in the last year the most serious effect of war conditions has been the depletion of efficient personnel. It has not been possible to secure and retain officers and employees sufficient in number and of the necessary degree of efficiency to maintain the

service in our institutions up to the desired standards. The young men eligible for military service have, of course, entered that service; but in much larger numbers women employees and men ineligible to military service have been drawn into various forms of war work or, attracted by higher compensation, have entered private employment. The prevailing rates of compensation authorized by law in our public institutions—including the \$10 per month war bonus for the current year—are far below the rate of salaries and wages paid in private employment or in other branches of the Government service. An earnest effort, however, has been made by the officials of our institutions to maintain the service in the highest degree of efficiency possible under the circumstances, and we desire to record the fact that many employees have remained in our institutions because of their interest in the work and because of a sense of duty, and have thus made it possible to continue a service that in numerous instances would otherwise have broken down. Vacancies have, however, from time to time occurred, and it has frequently been impossible to secure new employees of the desired degree of efficiency, and thus, as stated, the standard of upkeep in our institutions has been seriously interfered with.

CONDITIONS GENERAL THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

These conditions relative to personnel and labor supply have been felt throughout the country, but have probably been more marked in Washington because of the presence here of the General Government, with its abnormal demand for services of all kinds, resulting in a large and sudden increase in the population of the city, which condition has itself tended to still further advance prices and wages.

FALLING OFF IN NUMBER OF INMATES.

One encouraging fact to be noted is that on the whole there has been a slight falling off in the population of our charitable and correctional institutions, notwithstanding the very marked increase in the population of the city. The only striking exception to this is in the Home for the Aged and Infirm, where what might be called a "normal" increase occurred. The daily average population at that institution last year was 339, as compared with 326 the year before. This slight falling off in the population of our charitable institutions, more especially in the hospitals, is doubtless to be attributed in a large degree to economic conditions incident to the war, which have resulted in a constant demand for labor and have greatly enhanced rates of compensation, thus enabling families to care for their sick at home, when in other circumstances they might have become public dependents in our institutions.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

We submit herewith the annual reports of the various institutions subject to our supervision. We present also compiled statistics covering the activities of the year, thus insuring a continuity of the record. We have not discussed in the customary detail the work of the individual institutions, because, as already explained, the experience of the past year has not been normal or typical, but has been marked by essentially abnormal conditions.

The service in our institutions, as heretofore stated, has not been and is not at the present time on as high a plane as it ought to be, and it will not be possible to secure the desired degree of efficiency so long as the existing limitations of labor and materials obtain, combined with the present statutory limitations of compensation.

NO NEW BUILDINGS OR EXTENSIONS.

As in all other departments of civic direction, in our institutions practically nothing in the way of extension or new construction has been permitted, except such as was necessary to meet the most pressing and immediate demands.

WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY.

Progress has been made during the year in the development of the reformatory and the workhouse at Occoquan, Va., although war conditions have prevented the full realization of plans. A considerable decrease in the number of prisoners at the workhouse reduced the labor supply to such a degree that most of the prisoners were occupied in the necessary activities of the operation of the institution and farm, and little labor was available for new work. The daily average number of male prisoners during the past year was 313 as compared with 536 the preceding year, a decrease of over 40 per cent. This decrease in the population of the workhouse was doubtless due in part to prohibition, which became effective November 1, 1917. It was also doubtless due in part to economic conditions incident to the war, which afforded ready employment at good wages for practically every grade of labor. In fact the demand for labor was so great that in numerous instances employers would pay the fines imposed upon men at the police court on condition that these men would accept employment. What the conditions may be in this respect after the war it is difficult to foretell. Experience would suggest, however, that a probably lessening opportunity for employment after the war may to some extent affect the population of institutions similar to that at Occoquan.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE WORKHOUSE.

Report was made last year of the fact that charges concerning the management of the workhouse had been made by certain female prisoners confined therein. Following these charges, on official order of the commissioners, a thorough investigation of every department of the institution was made by the Board of Charities and a report thereof returned to the commissioners. Most of the charges were not sustained by proof, and conditions were found to be as satisfactory as the character of the institution and its population would permit.

CHANGE OF SUPERINTENDENT.

In March, 1918, W. H. Whittaker, superintendent of the workhouse, resigned. Mr. Whittaker had been superintendent from the beginning of the institution in July, 1910. Under the direction of the commissioners and the Penal Commission he organized the institution and developed it to a high degree of effectiveness. When Mr. Whittaker took charge he began with a small group of prisoners who were taken to Occoquan and lived in tents, because at that time

there were no buildings on the grounds except some old farm buildings which were obtained with the land. He began in a wilderness, and with unusual energy and enthusiasm through a period of seven years he did a pioneer work that resulted in the creation of a penal institution unique in its character and exemplifying the most advanced ideas in modern penology. Mr. Whittaker suffered in health as the result of his work at Occoquan. He gave of his physical and mental strength in unusual degree and retired from the service broken in health. Following the retirement of Mr. Whittaker, the commissioners appointed as superintendent, Mr. Charles C. Foster, a man who had formerly been superintendent of the jail at Louisville, Ky. The new superintendent is rapidly acquainting himself with the duties of the position. He has entered upon his work with an enthusiasm that warrants an expectation of success.

INVESTIGATION OF THE DISTRICT JAIL.

Following the concerted escape of 15 prisoners on March 17, 1918, from the jail, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia ordered an investigation of conditions at the institution by the Board of Charities. A full investigation was made and a report was submitted to the commissioners. Some conditions were found that were not satisfactory—defects in some measure due to the insufficient force and lack of appropriation for the employment of fully qualified officers and guards. The physical conditions imposed by the plan of the building itself are in some respects below standard. Certain recommendations looking to improvement were made in the report, which recommendations were promptly acted upon by the commissioners and conditions improved so far as practicable under the law and the physical limitations of the plant.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

One of the unfortunate circumstances due to war conditions that we have to report is the fact that thus far the actual work of construction of the municipal hospital has not been begun. The very great need for this hospital has been urged by the board from year to year but for one reason and another its erection had been delayed. Finally, an appropriation to begin construction was made in the District appropriation bill approved March 3, 1917. A change of site from that originally designated necessitated a change of plans and consequent delay. Now that the money is available and the plans completed, there is grave danger that the project may be still further delayed because of war conditions. The board believes the need for this institution to be so great as to amply justify its construction as a necessary measure even in war times. So strongly are we convinced of the pressing necessity for immediate action that under date of September 30, 1918, we addressed to the commissioners the following communication:

GENTLEMEN:

1. The Board of Charities is informed of the policy of the Government to discourage if not to prohibit all building operations outside of Government buildings needed in war work. This board is in perfect sympathy with this policy for general application; but in the interest of humanity and to avert a calamity in this city for lack of hospital accommodations, the board deems it a duty to point out the vital importance of this building project, for which the Government has appropriated \$503,590, which sum is immediately available.

2. The board believes that in no city of the United States has the population increased in the same ratio as in the National Capital, and this increase is continuing. The housing and hospital accommodations have been taxed to the utmost. No additional hospital facilities for the civil population have been provided since the influx of about 120,000 residents in the last two years, an increase from 359,997 in 1916 to 479,997 in 1918.

3. Accommodations in private hospitals, heretofore utilized for the civil population and also indigent District patients, are being used by the Government for war workers. At least one of our hospitals has already been unable to longer care for any of our indigent patients.

4. In order to relieve these hospitals from congestion, which is inevitably to increase in the immediate future, and to provide hospital accommodations necessitated by the increase in population, the board deems it of vital importance that steps be taken for the prompt erection and completion of the Gallinger Hospital.

5. As an immediate emergency measure, the board recommends that the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor be authorized to convert two very substantial structures known as the south and east wings of the workhouse, each 49 by 125 feet and 40 feet and 32 feet high, respectively, into hospital wards.

6. It is estimated that these buildings will furnish seven floors, each floor containing about 6,000 square feet—quite ample for 250 patients—and that this number of indigent ward patients would make room for a corresponding number of pay patients in private hospitals. It is also believed that these alterations can be made more expeditiously and economically than the erection of even the cheapest temporary buildings suitable for hospital buildings.

7. The urgent need of this hospital has existed for years, and this need is, as before stated, increased and impressed by the actual conditions in Washington due to the war and governmental requirements: and it should be borne in mind that, notwithstanding the needs of the city under normal conditions, it has never had a municipal hospital like other cities, and that now for the first time Congress has given its consent, induced by the urgent situation, to the building of this hospital, and this, especially in view of wartime conditions, should not be longer postponed.

Respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN JOY EDSON,
President.

AUTHORIZED BUILDINGS NOT ERECTED.

An additional cottage authorized last year for the Industrial Home School for Colored Children has not been built because of war conditions. Even if permission could be obtained from the War Industries Board for the erection of the building, it would be impossible to proceed because of inadequate appropriation, the cost of building being nearly double what it was when the estimate and appropriation were made.

This school for colored children is rendering an important service, and the results in recent years have been most encouraging. There is a large number of boys under the guardianship of the Board of Children's Guardians who must be cared for at public expense; and if the capacity of this school were increased, it could be used to great advantage for the training of these wards that are now provided for by the payment of board in private homes. If such boys were in this school, they would be under better discipline and training and at the same time the cost to the Government would be less.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

Another building authorized by Congress, which has not been erected because of war conditions is the new building for the municipal lodging house. It is true that the demands upon this institution have been less during the past year because of economic conditions that have insured a constant demand for every grade of labor.

It has rendered a useful service, however, in providing temporary care for nonresident men incapacitated for labor. It is the only place in the city where a homeless man not a criminal can be furnished temporary quarters. There are many strangers who drift to Washington in the course of the year, and it is the policy of the Board of Charities to send such persons to their homes or the places of their legal residence as soon as possible. Frequently, however, several days, or even weeks, must elapse during which inquiry is being made to ascertain the residence of such persons. Pending the result of such investigations, these men are housed at the Municipal Lodging House. All men picked up in the street by the police who are not actually charged with crime are lodged at this institution. It was to be expected that during the war the demands upon this lodging house because of lack of employment would practically disappear. It is more than probable, however, that the period of readjustment inevitably following the war will be accompanied with such temporary displacement of men in industry as will emphasize the need of an adequate institution of this character. Even in so-called "normal times" a considerable number of homeless men without funds are found in every large city, and practically all of the larger cities of the country have provided suitable lodging houses under municipal control. The alternative is the sleeping of homeless men in police stations, a system that was condemned and abandoned by all enlightened communities 25 years ago.

NEW WING AT THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The additional wing authorized at this institution by appropriation made two years ago, and which it was found impossible to erect by contract because of insufficient appropriation, is now being built by day labor under the immediate direction of the superintendent of the institution. By the utilization of his own organization at such times as it can be spared from the usual routine of institution work, it will be possible to complete the wing within the available appropriation of \$26,000. The demand for additional accommodation at this institution is still more pressing than it was a year ago, the daily average number of inmates for the year being increased from 326 to 339. The fact of this increase of population, notwithstanding the unusual demand for labor, is conclusive evidence of the fact that persons housed at this institution are actually "aged and infirm," as the name indicates. It has never been a refuge for the able-bodied, but a comfortable retreat for those without means who are incapacitated either because of age or infirmity.

INSANE.

The daily average number of insane in the hospital was 1,669 as compared with 1,682 the year previous, a decrease of 13. This is the first time in several years that a slight increase in numbers has not been shown. The decrease is not so large, however, as to indicate any marked change in conditions.

The agents of the board have continued active in the work of investigation of the residence of persons committed to St. Elizabeths and in the return of nonresident persons to the places of their legal residence as provided by law. In the past year a total of 126 such per-

sons were taken from the roll of those chargeable to the District of Columbia as the result of the investigations made by our inspectors. Of this number 121 were returned to their friends or the places of their legal residence, 1 was transferred to the Soldiers' Home roll, 2 to the Army roll, and 2 were deported to foreign countries.

The number of persons taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia as the result of our investigations since 1901 is as follows:

1901.....	16	1911.....	90
1902.....	33	1912.....	83
1903.....	96	1913.....	92
1904.....	78	1914.....	103
1905.....	84	1915.....	100
1906.....	71	1916.....	89
1907.....	66	1917.....	107
1908.....	67	1918.....	126
1909.....	58		
1910.....	92	Total.....	1,451

The number of persons deported as compared with the number admitted since 1905 is as follows:

	Ad- mitted.	De- ported.		Ad- mitted.	De- ported.
1905.....	384	60	1913.....	375	66
1906.....	347	54	1914.....	432	95
1907.....	327	65	1915.....	389	93
1908.....	316	63	1916.....	443	86
1909.....	309	55	1917.....	486	99
1910.....	317	83	1918.....	388	121
1911.....	330	82			
1912.....	391	70	Total.....	5,234	1,092

Number of deportations 20.86 per cent of number of admissions.

The estimates for the fiscal year 1920 are herewith submitted. In submitting these estimates the board has requested numerous increases in compensation, especially among the lower-paid employees. These increases have been limited to what we believe to be the lowest amount necessary to secure the required grade of employees for the respective positions. We urge earnestly, therefore, that appropriations be made in accordance with the estimates submitted.

We submit also herewith the report of the secretary containing sundry information, together with the separate reports of the various institutions subject to our supervision.

The board acknowledges the courtesy and cooperation of the officers and representatives of the various institutions and organizations subject to our supervision and expresses its appreciation of the hearty cooperation and support it has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN JOY EDSON,
GEO. M. KOBER,
GEORGE E. HAMILTON,
D. J. KAUFMAN,

Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

NOTE.—John Van Schaick, jr., the fifth member of the Board of Charities, is absent on war duty in Europe.

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.		Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
Board of Charities:			
Secretary.....		\$3,500	\$3,500
Assistant secretary and stenographer.....		1,600	
Assistant secretary.....			2,500
Stenographer and clerk.....			1,400
Clerk.....		1,400	
Chief inspector.....			1,500
Messenger.....		600	900
Inspectors—			
2, at \$1,200 each.....		2,400	
2, at \$1,400 each.....			2,800
3, at \$1,000 each.....		3,000	
2, at \$1,200 each.....			2,400
2, at \$900 each.....		1,800	
2, at \$1,100 each.....			2,200
2, at \$840 each.....		1,680	
2, at \$1,000 each.....			2,000
Drivers—			
One (who shall act as foreman of stables).....		900	1,000
3, at \$720 each.....		2,160	
3, at \$900 each.....			2,700
Hostler.....		540	750
Traveling expenses, including attendance on conventions.....		400	400
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
Traveling expenses.....	\$400.00	\$152.79	
Balance.....		247.21	
For purchase and equipment of motor ambulance.....			1,550
For the maintenance of 1 motor ambulance.....		600	
For the maintenance of 2 motor ambulances.....			1,200
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
For purchase and equipment of motor ambulance.....	\$1,550.00	\$1,545.40	
Balance.....		4.60	
For maintenance of 1 motor ambulance.....		\$377.87	
Balance.....		222.13	
For maintenance of 2 motor ambulances.....		1,200.00	
Total for Board of Charities.....		20,580	26,800
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			
Washington Asylum and Jail:			
Superintendent.....		1,800	
Superintendent of hospital.....			1,800
Visiting physician.....		1,200	1,200
Resident physician.....		480	600
2 assistant resident physicians, at \$120 each.....		240	240
Clerk.....		900	900
Engineer.....		900	900
3 assistant engineers, at \$600 each.....		1,800	1,800
Night watchman.....		480	480
Blacksmith and woodworker.....		500	720
Driver for dead wagon.....		365	400
Hostler.....		240	300
Driver for supply and laundry wagon.....		240	300
Hospital cook.....		650	650

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Washington Asylum and Jail—Continued.		
Assistant cooks—		
2, at \$300 each.....	\$600	\$600
1, at.....	180	240
Trained nurse who shall act as superintendent of nursing.....	1,200	1,200
2 graduate nurses, at \$180 each.....	960	
2 graduate nurses, at \$540 each.....		1,080
Graduate nurse for receiving ward.....	480	540
2 nurses for annex wards, at \$540 each.....	1,080	1,080
Nurse for operating room.....	540	540
8 orderlies and 2 orderlies for annex wards, at \$400 each.....	4,000	4,000
Pupil nurses not less than 21 in number (nurses to be paid not to exceed \$200 per annum during first year of service, and not to exceed \$225 per annum during second year of service).....	4,450	4,450
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk.....	720	1,000
Stenographer and typewriter.....		1,000
Gardener.....	540	540
Seamstress.....	300	500
Housekeeper.....	420	600
Laundryman.....	720	840
Assistant laundryman.....	450	500
3 laundresses, at \$360 each.....	1,080	
3 laundresses, at \$420 each.....		1,260
2 chambermaids, 3 waiters, and 7 ward maids, at \$180 each.....	2,160	
2 chambermaids, 3 waiters, and 7 ward maids, at \$300 each.....		3,600
Temporary labor, not to exceed.....	1,200	1,200
Operator of X-ray machine.....	600	600
Pathologist.....	600	600
Assistant for laboratory.....		600
Anesthetist.....	300	300
	32,375	37,160

	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.
Temporary labor—		
Salaries: Nurse and dietitian.....	Number.	Number.
Wages: Laborers, at \$1 and \$1.25 per day.....	2	2
Salaries.....	\$300.00	\$110.00
Wages.....	900.00	864.84
Total.....	1,200.00	974.84
Balance.....		225.16

Hospital: For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repair to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items, including an allowance to the superintendent of not exceeding \$360 per annum for maintenance of vehicle for use in discharge of his official duties.....

70,000 82,000

	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.
Food supplies.....	\$46,000	\$35,087.35
Fuel, gas, and electric current.....	11,000	7,248.22
Dry goods and clothing.....	4,500	2,948.10
Medical supplies.....	8,000	4,234.37
Hardware and kitchen utensils.....	1,000	668.46
Forage and flour.....	3,000	2,256.95
Furniture.....	1,000	509.79
Miscellaneous.....	7,500	5,080.13
Total.....	82,000	58,033.37
Balance.....		6,465.63

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Washington Asylum and Jail—Continued.				
For repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, tools, cars, tracks, steam heating and cooking apparatus.....			\$2,750	\$3,500
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Wages: Painters, at \$2 and \$3 per day.....	\$1,000	\$535.50		
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.				
Inspection and repairs to boilers.....		18.50		
Paint.....	400	283.27		
Lumber.....	1,300	789.05		
Hardware.....	800	1,016.28		
Total.....	3,500	2,642.60		
Balance.....		107.40		
For purchase of apparatus for operating room, including Lumbar's airway, gas oxygen apparatus, and electric ether suction apparatus.....				304
Payments to destitute women and children: For payment to beneficiaries named in section 3 of "An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances," approved Mar. 23, 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on itemized vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of said District..			6,500	6,500
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Labor of prisoners, at 50 cents per day.....	\$6,500	\$4,194		
Balance.....		2,306		
Support of prisoners: For maintenance of jail prisoners of the District of Columbia at the Washington Asylum and Jail, including pay of guards and all other necessary personal services, and for support of prisoners therein, expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped prisoners, and rewards for their recapture, repair and improvements to buildings, cells, and locking devices, and for the support of prisoners.....			65,000	90,000
	Rate per annum.	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
EMPLOYEES.		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	
Superintendent.....	\$2,500	1		
Deputy superintendent.....	1,400	1	1	
Superintendent of building.....	1,200	1	1	
Clerk.....	1,200	1	1	
Captains of the watch.....	1,080	3	3	
Guards.....	1,020	18	15	
Chief engineer.....	1,200	1		
Engineers.....	1,020	1	2	
Matrons.....	900	2	2	
Steward.....	720	1	1	
Salaries.....		\$33,000	\$26,420.24	
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.				
Food.....		36,500	29,993.49	
Ice.....		500	414.02	
Clothing and shoes.....		3,800	2,680.68	
Dry goods.....		1,800	1,180.27	
Fuel.....		6,500	3,791.73	
Electric current and gas.....		2,500	1,998.17	
Repairs.....		1,000	353.50	
Miscellaneous.....		4,400	3,112.90	
Total.....		90,000	69,945.00	

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Washington Asylum and Jail—Continued.				
Transportation of prisoners: For conveying prisoners to Washington Asylum and Jail, including salary of driver, not to exceed \$840, and purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness.....			\$2,000	\$3,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Driver.....	\$840.00	\$840.00		
Forage.....	1,205.34	1,205.34		
Fuel.....	13.41	13.41		
Horseshoeing.....	424.75	424.75		
Miscellaneous.....	516.50	516.50		
	3,000.00	3,000.00		
Total Washington Asylum and Jail.....			178,625	222,464
Home for Aged and Infirm:				
Superintendent.....			1,200	2,000
Clerk.....			900	1,200
Matron.....			600	720
Chief cook.....			720	720
Baker.....			540	600
Laundryman.....			540	600
Chief engineer.....			1,000	1,500
Assistant engineer.....			720	1,000
Steamfitter and plumber.....				1,000
Physician and pharmacist.....			480	600
Second assistant engineer.....			480	720
2 male attendants, at \$360 each.....			720	
2 male attendants, at \$420 each.....				840
2 nurses, at \$360 each.....			720	
2 nurses, at \$420 each.....				840
2 female attendants, at \$300 each.....			600	
2 female attendants, at \$360 each.....				720
3 firemen, at \$360 each.....			1,080	
3 firemen, at \$600 each.....				1,800
Assistant cook.....			360	480
Do.....			180	240
Foreman of construction and repair.....			840	900
Blacksmith and woodworker.....			540	720
Farmer.....			720	900
Truck gardener.....				600
4 farm hands, at \$360 each.....			1,440	
4 farm hands, at \$400 each.....				1,600
Dairyman.....			360	900
Tailor.....			360	500
Seamstress.....			240	300
Laundress.....			240	420
Hostler and driver.....			240	400
3 servants, at \$144 each.....			432	
3 servants, at \$240 each.....				720
Night watchman.....			240	480
Temporary labor.....			1,000	3,000
			17,492	27,020
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
TEMPORARY LABOR.				
Laborers, \$20 to \$30 per month, and mechanics \$2.50 to \$4 per day.....				\$1,000
Laborers, \$40 to \$60 per month, and mechanics \$5 to \$6 per day.....	\$3,000			

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
Home for Aged and Infirm—Continued.				
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repairs to same, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items, including maintenance of motor truck.....			\$40,000	\$60,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Food.....	\$28,812.78	\$20,986.02		
Dry goods and clothing.....	2,989.51	2,430.50		
Fuel and engineers' supplies.....	11,305.37	9,191.36		
House furnishings.....	1,011.89	822.89		
Drugs and medicine.....	416.70	338.96		
Stable, farm, and garden.....	13,600.70	11,056.67		
Miscellaneous.....	1,863.05	1,163.51		
Total.....	60,000.00	45,989.91		
Balance.....		10.09		
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....			3,000	5,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
For laborers, at \$20 to \$30 per month, and mechanics, at \$4 to \$6 per day.....		\$1,743.94		
For laborers, at \$40 to \$60 per month, and mechanics, at \$5 to \$6 per day.....	\$2,800.00			
For paint, cement, and other materials.....	2,200.00	1,245.92		
Total.....	5,000.00	2,989.86		
Balance.....		10.14		
For purchase of material for permanent roads.....			300	500
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
For purchase of crushed stone.....	\$500.00	\$300.00		
For renewal of roofs.....			1,000	
For renewal of floors.....			1,500	
Total for Home for Aged and Infirm.....			63,292	92,520
The commissioners are authorized, under such regulations as they may prescribe, to sell the surplus products of the Home for the Aged and Infirm, and all moneys derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.				
National Training School for Boys:				
For the care and maintenance of boys committed to the National Training School for Boys by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the Board of Charities with the authorities of said National Training School for Boys, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....			65,000	70,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
RATES.				
Actual per capita cost to school for care of boys.....	\$70,000.00	\$62,914.19		
Balance.....		2,085.81		

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
National Training School for Girls:		
Superintendent.....	\$1,200	\$1,500
Treasurer.....	600	800
Resident clerk.....	600	800
Matron.....	2,400	2,800
4 teachers, at \$600 each.....	720	900
4 teachers, at \$700 each.....	1,200	1,600
Overseer.....	3,360	4,200
2 parole officers, at \$600 each.....	720	1,200
2 parole officers, at \$800 each.....	600	900
7 teachers of industries, at \$480 each.....	480	600
7 teachers of industries, at \$600 each.....	600	960
Engineer.....		
Assistant engineer.....		
Night watchman.....		
2 laborers, at \$300 each.....		
2 laborers, at \$480 each.....		
	12,480	16,260
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, typewriting, stenography, and other necessary items, including compensation not exceeding \$500 for additional labor or services, for identifying and pursuing escaped inmates and for rewards for their capture, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged girls, not exceeding \$150..	22,500	25,000
Total for National Training School for Girls.....	34,980	41,260

Provide &, That on and after July 1, 1919, appropriations made for the National Training School for Girls shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, in the manner now provided by law for expenditures from appropriations for general expenses of the government of said District.

	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.
EMPLOYEES.		
Laborers, at \$1.50 per day.....	\$100 00	\$91.50
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		
Food.....	7,500.00	6,729.81
Clothing.....	2,500.00	2,144.49
Medical and dental services and supplies.....	1,000.00	606.97
Stable and garden supplies.....	3,000.00	2,633.45
Fuel, light, and power.....	6,500.00	5,881.72
Furniture, etc.....	1,500.00	1,065.40
Repairs.....	1,000.00	636.99
Miscellaneous.....	1,900.00	1,649.37
Total.....	25,000.00	21,439.70
Balance.....		34.63
From appropriation.....	25,000.00	20,000.00
From Department of Justice.....		1,474.33
Total.....	25,000.00	21,474.33

MEDICAL CHARITIES.

For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Freedmen's Hospital by the Board of Charities or so much thereof as may be necessary..

	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.
Adults at \$1.10 per day.....		\$31,427.00
Adults at \$1.40 per day.....	\$41,700.00	2,919.80
Children at 65 cents per day.....	2,600.00	700.00
Children at 75 cents per day.....	700.00	653.20
Infants at 40 cents per day.....		
Total.....	45,000.00	35,000.00

40,000

45,000

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.				
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....			\$25,000	\$25,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Women at \$1.50 per day.....	\$22,500.00	\$15,411.00		
Infants at 40 cents per day.....	2,500.00	1,925.20		
Total.....	25,000.00	17,336.20		
Balance.....		7,663.80		
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Children's Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....			17,000	17,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Children at 75 cents per day.....	\$17,000.00	\$15,474.75		
Balance.....		1,525.25		
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with National Homeopathic Hospital Association by the Board of Charities, not to exceed..... <i>Provided, That in case the National Homeopathic Hospital, with its present facilities, is unable to enter into a contract with the Board of Charities for the care of indigent patients said board is authorized to spend so much of the amount in this paragraph appropriated as may be necessary to provide for the care of indigent patients in other existing hospitals in the District of Columbia.</i>			10,000	10,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Adults at \$1.40 per day.....		\$4,435.20		
Infants at 40 cents per day.....		402.00		
Total.....	\$10,000.00	4,837.20		
Balance.....		3,662.80		
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Garfield Memorial Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			19,000	22,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Adults at \$1.40 per day.....	\$21,400.00	\$18,460.40		
Infants at 40 cents per day.....	600.00	539.60		
Total.....	22,000.00	19,000.00		
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with Providence Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			19,000	19,000
For repairs and improvements of heating, lighting, and power plant.....			19,500	
NOTE.—The items for Garfield and Providence Hospitals, while new items in this bill, are not new appropriations. These items have been carried in the sundry civil bill, and the appropriations were formerly paid wholly from the United States Treasury. Now these appropriations are paid on the half and half basis, and these institutions are by law placed under the supervision of the District authorities. Hence these items are inserted in the estimates for the District bill.				

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.				
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			\$26,000	\$26,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Ward cases at \$1.50 per day.....	\$17,000.00	\$14,835.00		
Emergency cases at 65 cents each.....	4,000.00	3,456.05		
Prescriptions at 10 cents each.....	200.00	171.20		
Redressings at 20 cents each.....	100.00	4.80		
Ambulance runs at 50 cents each.....	2,500.00	2,014.00		
Radiographs at \$1.40 each.....	2,200.00	1,852.20		
Total.....	26,000.00	22,333.25		
Balance.....		3,666.75		
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			25,000	25,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Ward cases at \$1.50 per day.....	\$19,000.00	\$17,229.00		
Emergency cases at 65 cents each.....	2,000.00	1,472.25		
Prescriptions at 10 cents each.....	300.00	161.90		
Redressings at 20 cents each.....	200.00	146.00		
Ambulance runs at 50 cents each.....	2,000.00	1,818.50		
Radiographs at \$1.40 each.....	1,500.00	996.80		
Total.....	25,000.00	21,824.45		
Balance.....		1,675.55		
Toward the payment on obligations heretofore incurred in the rebuilding, remodeling, and refitting the buildings of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital..			10,000	.....
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Washington Home for Incurables by the Board of Charities.....			5,000	5,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
For indigent patients at \$5 per week.....	\$5,000.00	\$4,899.25		
Balance.....		100.75		
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Georgetown University Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			6,000	7,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Adults at \$1.25 per day.....	\$6,800.00	\$4,890.00		
Infants at 40 cents per day.....	200.00	110.00		
Total.....	7,000.00	5,000.00		
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with George Washington University Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			6,000	7,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Adults at \$1.25 per day.....	\$6,900.00	\$4,821.25		
Infants at 40 cents per day.....	100.00	33.60		
Total.....	7,000.00	4,854.85		
Balance.....		145.15		

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.		Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.			
Tuberculosis Hospital:			
Superintendent.....		\$1,800	\$1,800
Resident physician.....		600	600
Assistant resident physician.....		300	300
Roentgenologist.....		600	600
Pharmacist and clerk.....		780	900
Superintendent of nurses.....		720	720
Engineer.....		720	900
Pathologist.....		300	300
Matron.....		600	600
Dietician.....		600	600
Chief cook.....		600	600
Assistant engineer.....		600	600
Laundryman.....		600	720
8 graduate nurses, at \$600 each.....		4,800	4,800
Assistant cook.....		360	360
2 assistant cooks, at \$240 each.....		480	480
Assistant engineer.....		600	600
Elevator conductor.....		300	360
3 laundresses, at \$240 each.....		720	.....
3 laundresses, at \$420 each.....		.....	1,260
Farmer.....		360	480
Laborer.....		360	400
Night watchman.....		360	480
4 orderlies, at \$360 each.....		1,440	1,440
Assistant laundryman.....		360	480
3 ward maids, at \$240 each.....		720	.....
3 ward maids, at \$300 each.....		.....	900
4 servants, at \$240 each.....		960	.....
4 servants, at \$300 each.....		.....	1,200
		20,640	22,480
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, books and periodicals not to exceed \$50, temporary services not to exceed \$1,000, and other necessary items.....		45,000	55,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
Laborers, \$1 to \$2 per day.....	\$500.00	\$321.28	
Food, including ice.....	40,000.00	32,535.98	
Fuel, light, and power.....	7,000.00	5,763.44	
Dry goods.....	1,000.00	712.38	
House furnishings.....	500.00	498.85	
Drugs.....	2,000.00	1,751.70	
Miscellaneous, including telephone, books, etc.....	4,000.00	3,236.37	
Total.....	55,000.00	44,820.00	
Balance.....		180.00	
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, including roads and sidewalks.....			2,000 3,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
Laborers, \$1 to \$2 per day.....	\$600.00	\$374.00	
Allotment to superintendent of repairs.....	1,800.00	900.00	
Lumber, paint, plumbing supplies.....	600.00	430.31	
Total.....	3,000.00	1,704.31	
Balance.....		295.69	
Total for Tuberculosis Hospital.....			67,640 80,480
Gallinger Municipal Hospital:			
For continuing the construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital in accordance with the provision for that purpose in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1918.....			353,590

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.				
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			\$26,000	\$26,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Ward cases at \$1.50 per day.....	\$17,000.00	\$14,835.00		
Emergency cases at 65 cents each.....	4,000.00	3,456.05		
Prescriptions at 10 cents each.....	200.00	171.20		
Redressings at 20 cents each.....	100.00	4.80		
Ambulance runs at 50 cents each.....	2,500.00	2,014.00		
Radiographs at \$1.40 each.....	2,200.00	1,852.20		
Total.....	26,000.00	22,333.25		
Balance.....		3,666.75		
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			25,000	25,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Ward cases at \$1.50 per day.....	\$19,000.00	\$17,229.00		
Emergency cases at 65 cents each.....	2,000.00	1,472.25		
Prescriptions at 10 cents each.....	300.00	161.90		
Redressings at 20 cents each.....	200.00	146.00		
Ambulance runs at 50 cents each.....	2,000.00	1,818.50		
Radiographs at \$1.40 each.....	1,500.00	996.80		
Total.....	25,000.00	21,824.45		
Balance.....		1,675.55		
Toward the payment on obligations heretofore incurred in the rebuilding, remodeling, and refitting the buildings of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital..			10,000	.....
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Washington Home for Incurables by the Board of Charities.....			5,000	5,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
For indigent patients at \$5 per week.....	\$5,000.00	\$4,899.25		
Balance.....		100.75		
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Georgetown University Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			6,000	7,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Adults at \$1.25 per day.....	\$6,800.00	\$4,890.00		
Infants at 40 cents per day.....	200.00	110.00		
Total.....	7,000.00	5,000.00		
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with George Washington University Hospital by the Board of Charities.....			6,000	7,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Adults at \$1.25 per day.....	\$6,900.00	\$4,821.25		
Infants at 40 cents per day.....	100.00	33.60		
Total.....	7,000.00	4,854.85		
Balance.....		145.15		

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.		Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.			
Tuberculosis Hospital:			
Superintendent.....		\$1,300	\$1,800
Resident physician.....		600	600
Assistant resident physician.....		300	300
Roentgenologist.....		600	600
Pharmacist and clerk.....		780	900
Superintendent of nurses.....		720	720
Engineer.....		720	900
Pathologist.....		300	300
Matron.....		600	600
Dietician.....		600	600
Chief cook.....		600	600
Assistant engineer.....		600	600
Laundryman.....		600	720
8 graduate nurses, at \$600 each.....		4,800	4,800
Assistant cook.....		360	360
2 assistant cooks, at \$240 each.....		480	480
Assistant engineer.....		600	600
Elevator conductor.....		300	360
3 laundresses, at \$240 each.....		720	.....
3 laundresses, at \$420 each.....		.....	1,260
Farmer.....		360	480
Laborer.....		360	400
Night watchman.....		360	480
4 orderlies, at \$360 each.....		1,440	1,440
Assistant laundryman.....		360	480
3 ward maids, at \$240 each.....		720	.....
3 ward maids, at \$300 each.....		.....	900
4 servants, at \$240 each.....		960	.....
4 servants, at \$300 each.....		.....	1,200
		20,640	22,480
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, books and periodicals not to exceed \$50, temporary services not to exceed \$1,000, and other necessary items.....		45,000	55,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
Laborers, \$1 to \$2 per day.....	\$500.00	\$321.28	
Food, including ice.....	40,000.00	32,535.98	
Fuel, light, and power.....	7,000.00	5,763.44	
Dry goods.....	1,000.00	712.38	
House furnishings.....	500.00	498.85	
Drugs.....	2,000.00	1,751.70	
Miscellaneous, including telephone, books, etc.....	4,000.00	3,236.37	
Total.....	55,000.00	44,820.00	
Balance.....		180.00	
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, including roads and sidewalks.....			2,000 3,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
Laborers, \$1 to \$2 per day.....	\$600.00	\$374.00	
Allotment to superintendent of repairs.....	1,800.00	900.00	
Lumber, paint, plumbing supplies.....	600.00	430.31	
Total.....	3,000.00	1,704.31	
Balance.....		295.69	
Total for Tuberculosis Hospital.....			67,640 80,480
Gallinger Municipal Hospital:			
For continuing the construction of the Gallinger Municipal Hospital in accordance with the provision for that purpose in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1918.....			353,590

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.				
Board of Children's Guardians:				
For administrative expenses, including placing and visiting children, city directory, purchase of books of reference and periodicals not exceeding \$25, and all office and sundry expenses.....			\$3,500	\$4,500
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Furniture and equipment.....	\$550.00	\$295.50		
Printing and stationery.....	600.00	576.72		
Telegrams.....	20.00	14.97		
Telephone.....	30.00	12.50		
Travel and transportation.....	3,300.00	2,281.48		
Total.....	4,500.00	3,181.17		
Balance.....		318.83		
Salaries—				
Agent.....			1,800	
Executive officer.....				2,500
Clerk.....			1,200	
Assistant officer.....				1,500
Clerk.....			900	1,200
Stenographer.....			900	1,200
Bookkeeper and stenographer.....				1,200
Placing and investigating officers—				
2 at \$1,200 each.....			2,400	
1 at \$1,000.....			1,000	
9 at \$900 each.....			8,100	
7 at \$1,400 each.....				9,800
4 at \$1,300 each.....				5,200
2 at \$1,200 each.....				2,400
Record clerk.....			900	
Compiling clerk.....				1,200
Messenger.....			500	900
Laborer.....			500	780
Total.....			18,200	27,880
For maintenance of feeble-minded children (white and colored).....			30,000	40,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Appropriation.....		\$27,000.00		
Deficiency appropriation.....		4,100.00		
Payments by relatives.....		620.75		
Estimated appropriation.....	\$40,000.00			
Estimated payments by relatives.....	550.00			
Total.....	40,550.00	31,720.75		
In institutions at \$216, \$250, \$300, and \$400 per annum..	28,550.00	21,293.79		
In boarding homes.....	12,000.00	8,958.54		
Total.....	40,550.00	30,252.33		
Balance.....		1,468.42		

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Board of Children's Guardians—Continued.				
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than \$400 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board....			\$120,000	\$190,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Appropriation.....		\$80,000.00		
Deficiency appropriation.....		50,000.00		
Payments by relatives.....		5,504.64		
Estimated appropriation.....	\$190,000.00			
Estimated payments by relatives.....	5,000.00			
Total.....	195,000.00	135,504.64		
Care in institutions.....	14,000.00	8,105.05		
Care in boarding homes.....	155,000.00	105,376.95		
Burial of wards.....	400.00	20.00		
Clothing.....	16,300.00	10,328.48		
Dentistry.....	6,000.00	4,180.35		
Drugs and medicines.....	800.00	597.37		
Medical attendance.....	2,500.00	2,180.20		
Total.....	195,000.00	130,788.40		
Balance.....		4,716.24		
For temporary shelter—				
Maintenance, including rent.....				7,000
Resident superintendent.....				1,200
Resident trained nurse.....				800
Resident matron.....				900
Clerk.....				1,000
Janitor.....				720
				11,620
The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners, sums of money not to exceed \$400 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within 1 month on itemized vouchers properly approved.....			171,700	274,000
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:				
Superintendent.....	1,200	1,500		
Clerk.....		900		
Supervisor of boys.....	780	780		
Matron of school.....	480	680		
3 caretakers, at \$360 each.....	1,080			
3 caretakers, at \$580 each.....		1,740		
2 assistant caretakers, at \$360 each.....	720			
2 assistant caretakers, at \$480 each.....		960		
Nurse.....	360	480		
Sewing teacher.....	360	480		
3 teachers, at \$480 each.....	1,440			
3 teachers, at \$600 each.....		1,800		
Manual-training teacher.....	600	780		
Farmer.....	480	750		
Blacksmith and wheelwright.....	480	750		
Farm laborer.....	360	480		
Stableman.....	300	400		
Watchman.....	300	480		
Cook.....	240	420		
Laundress.....	240	420		
Temporary labor not to exceed.....	500	800		
			9,920	14,600
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Laborers, at \$1, \$2, and \$3 per day.....	\$800	\$300		

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children—Continued.		
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness, maintenance of automobile.....	\$18,000	\$22,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.
Food.....	\$8,682.25	\$7,119.94
Clothing and shoes.....	4,127.97	3,627.97
Fuel.....	2,526.78	526.78
Furniture, etc.....	1,056.66	1,056.66
Farm, garden, etc.....	4,271.56	4,271.56
Miscellaneous.....	1,334.78	963.02
	22,000.00	17,565.93
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	1,500	2,500
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.
Laborers, \$1, \$2, and \$3 per day.....	\$1,000.00	\$297.00
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		
Lumber, paint, plumbing supplies, etc.....	1,500.00	1,202.95
Balance.....	2,500.00	1,499.95
		.05
For manual-training equipment.....	1,800	
For manual-training equipment and supplies.....		1,000
<i>Manual-training equipment.</i>		
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.
Lumber, tools, wagon materials, etc.....	\$1,000	\$299.16
Balance.....		.84
For materials for construction of roads and sidewalks.....	500	500
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.
For purchase of crushed stone.....	\$500	\$500
For materials for permanent fence.....	500	
For purchase of automobile.....		700
<i>Provided, That all moneys received at said school, as income from sale of products and from payment of board of instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the commissioners to be expended by them in the support of the school during the fiscal year 1920.</i>		
	32,220	41,300
Industrial Home School:		
Superintendent.....	1,500	1,500
Supervisor of boys.....	780	900
Matron.....	480	680
3 matrons, at \$360 each.....	1,080	
3 matrons, at \$580 each.....		1,740
Housekeeper.....	360	480

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Industrial Home School—Continued.				
Sewing teacher.....			\$360	\$480
2 assistant matrons, at \$300 each.....			600	
2 assistant matrons, at \$480 each.....				960
Nurse.....			360	480
Manual-training teacher.....			660	780
Florist.....			840	840
Engineer.....			720	900
Farmer.....			540	720
Cook.....			300	420
Laundress.....			300	420
2 housemaids, at \$180 each.....			360	
2 housemaids, at \$300 each.....				600
Clerk.....			900	900
Temporary labor, not to exceed.....			400	600
			10,540	13,400
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Substitutes for officers on leave.....	\$250.00	\$171.80		
Night watchman.....	250.00	181.96		
Skilled labor.....	100.00	45.51		
	600.00	399.27		
Balance.....		.73		
For maintenance, including care of horses, purchase and care of wagon and harness, and maintenance of automobile.....			24,000	30,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Food.....	\$16,000.00	\$13,235.21		
Laundry and cleaning.....	600.00	551.28		
Clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	6,000.00	5,127.22		
Fuel, light, etc.....	5,400.00	5,482.19		
Furniture and household furnishings.....	1,600.00	1,639.15		
Medical attendance and supplies.....	700.00	514.04		
Farm, garden, and stable.....	1,500.00	1,413.79		
Miscellaneous.....	200.00	196.31		
	32,000.00	28,159.19		
Balance.....		289.91		
Earnings.....	2,000.00	4,449.10		
Appropriations.....	30,000.00	24,000.00		
	32,000.00	28,449.10		
For repairs and improvement to buildings and grounds.....			2,000	4,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Lumber.....	\$600.00	\$279.59		
Paints and oils.....	400.00	263.00		
Glass.....	300.00	170.17		
Cement.....	100.00	48.75		
Hardware.....	300.00	182.14		
Papering.....	100.00	45.50		
Skilled labor.....		3.00		
Allotment to repair department.....	2,200.00	1,006.00		
	4,000.00	1,998.15		
Balance.....		1.85		
For new steam boiler and appliances.....				3,000
For purchase of automobile.....				700
For purchase of new site.....				50,000
Total for Industrial Home School.....			36,540	101,100

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Industrial Home School for Colored Children—Continued.				
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness, maintenance of automobile.....			\$18,000	\$22,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Food.....	\$8,682.25	\$7,119.94		
Clothing and shoes.....	4,127.97	3,627.97		
Fuel.....	2,526.78	526.78		
Furniture, etc.....	1,056.66	1,056.66		
Farm, garden, etc.....	4,271.56	4,271.56		
Miscellaneous.....	1,334.78	963.02		
	22,000.00	17,565.93		
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....			1,500	2,500
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Laborers, \$1, \$2, and \$3 per day.....	\$1,000.00	\$297.00		
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.				
Lumber, paint, plumbing supplies, etc.....	1,500.00	1,202.95		
	2,500.00	1,499.95		
Balance.....		.05		
For manual-training equipment.....			1,800	
For manual-training equipment and supplies.....				1,000
Manual-training equipment.				
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Lumber, tools, wagon materials, etc.....	\$1,000	\$299.16		
Balance.....		.84		
For materials for construction of roads and sidewalks.....			500	500
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
For purchase of crushed stone.....	\$500	\$500		
For materials for permanent fence.....			500	
For purchase of automobile.....				700
Provided, That all moneys received at said school, as income from sale of products and from payment of board of instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the commissioners to be expended by them in the support of the school during the fiscal year 1920.				
			32,220	41,300
Industrial Home School:				
Superintendent.....			1,500	1,500
Supervisor of boys.....			780	900
Matron.....			480	680
3 matrons, at \$360 each.....			1,080	
3 matrons, at \$580 each.....				1,740
Housekeeper.....			360	480

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Industrial Home School—Continued.				
Sewing teacher.....			\$360	\$480
2 assistant matrons, at \$300 each.....			600	
2 assistant matrons, at \$480 each.....				960
Nurse.....			360	480
Manual-training teacher.....			660	780
Florist.....			840	840
Engineer.....			720	900
Farmer.....			540	720
Cook.....			300	420
Laundress.....			300	420
2 housemaids, at \$180 each.....			360	
2 housemaids, at \$300 each.....				600
Clerk.....			900	900
Temporary labor, not to exceed.....			400	600
			10,540	13,400
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Substitutes for officers on leave.....	\$250.00	\$171.80		
Night watchman.....	250.00	181.96		
Skilled labor.....	100.00	45.51		
	600.00	399.27		
Balance.....		.73		
For maintenance, including care of horses, purchase and care of wagon and harness, and maintenance of automobile.....			24,000	30,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Food.....	\$16,000.00	\$13,235.21		
Laundry and cleaning.....	600.00	551.28		
Clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	6,000.00	5,127.22		
Fuel, light, etc.....	5,400.00	5,482.19		
Furniture and household furnishings.....	1,600.00	1,639.15		
Medical attendance and supplies.....	700.00	514.04		
Farm, garden, and stable.....	1,500.00	1,413.79		
Miscellaneous.....	200.00	196.31		
	32,000.00	28,159.19		
Balance.....		289.91		
Earnings.....	2,000.00	4,449.10		
Appropriations.....	30,000.00	24,000.00		
	32,000.00	28,449.10		
For repairs and improvement to buildings and grounds.....			2,000	4,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Lumber.....	\$600.00	\$279.59		
Paints and oils.....	400.00	263.00		
Glass.....	300.00	170.17		
Cement.....	100.00	48.75		
Hardware.....	300.00	182.14		
Papering.....	100.00	45.50		
Skilled labor.....		3.00		
Allotment to repair department.....	2,200.00	1,006.00		
	4,000.00	1,998.15		
Balance.....		1.85		
For new steam boiler and appliances.....				3,000
For purchase of automobile.....				700
For purchase of new site.....				50,000
Total for Industrial Home School.....			36,540	101,100

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Board of Children's Guardians, not to exceed.....			\$9,900	\$9,900
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Children, at \$13 per month.....	\$9,900.00	\$9,287.77		
Balance.....		612.23		
For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with Washington Home for Foundlings by the Board of Children's Guardians.....			6,000	6,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Children, at \$25 per month.....	\$1,470.00	\$1,470.00		
Children, at \$17.50 per month.....	4,530.00	4,530.00		
	6,000.00	6,000.00		
For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with St. Ann's Infant Asylum by the Board of Children's Guardians.....			6,000	6,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Children, at \$25 per month.....	\$1,650.00	\$1,437.44		
Children, at \$17.50 per month.....	4,350.00	3,692.24		
	6,000.00	5,129.68		
Balance.....		870.32		
TEMPORARY HOMES.				
Municipal lodging house and wood yard:				
Superintendent.....			1,200	1,200
Foreman.....			480	480
Cook.....			360	480
Night watchman for 6 months at \$25 per month.....			150	150
Maintenance.....			2,000	2,000
			4,190	4,310
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Food and ice.....	\$950.00	\$866.10		
Laundry.....	70.00	80.43		
Fuel and light.....	390.00	144.46		
Furniture and household furnishings.....	100.00	78.54		
Repairs.....	400.00	154.62		
Miscellaneous.....	90.00	28.46		
	2,000.00	1,352.61		
Balance.....		647.39		

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.				
Temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, Grand Army of the Republic:				
Superintendent.....			\$1,200	\$1,200
Janitor.....			360	400
Cook.....			360	460
Maintenance.....			4,000	4,580
			5,920	6,640
To be expended under the direction of the Commissioners; and ex-soldiers, sailors, or marines of the Spanish War, Philippine Insurrection, or China Relief Expedition, who served at any time between Apr. 21, 1898, and July 4, 1902, shall be admitted to the home.				
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Food and ice.....	\$2,500.00	\$2,093.19		
Fuel and light.....	630.00	530.83		
Furniture, etc.....	50.00	3.50		
Rent.....	1,200.00	1,200.00		
Miscellaneous.....	200.00	172.48		
	4,580.00	4,000.00		
For care and maintenance of women and children under a contract to be made with the Florence Crittenton Home and Help Mission by the Board of Charities, maintenance.....			4,000	4,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Care of women, at \$3 per week.....		\$1,778.56		
Care of women, at \$4 per week.....	\$2,500.00			
Care of children, at \$2 per week.....		897.71		
Care of children, at \$3 per week.....	1,500.00			
	4,000.00	2,676.27		
Balance.....		323.73		
National Library for the Blind: For aid and support of the National Library for the Blind, located at 1729 H Street NW., to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....			5,000	
Columbia Polytechnic Institute: To aid the Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind, located at 1808 H Street NW., to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....			1,500	
Southern Relief Society: For care and maintenance of needy and infirm Confederate veterans, their widows and dependents, resident in the District of Columbia, under a contract to be made with the Southern Relief Society by the Board of Charities.....			10,000	10,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
For care of Confederate veterans, their widows and dependents.....	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00		
Hospital for the Insane: For support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in St. Elizabeths Hospital as provided by law.....			450,000	500,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Support of insane, at \$5.74 per week.....		\$494,823.14		
Support of insane.....	\$500,000.00			
Balance.....		5,176.86		

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.		Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.			
For deportation of non-resident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "to change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases and for other purposes," approved Jan. 31, 1899.....		\$3,000	\$5,000
In expending the foregoing sum the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the secretary of the Board of Charities, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as the commissioners may require of said secretary, sums of money not exceeding \$300 at one time, to be used only for deportation of nonresident insane persons, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officer of the District of Columbia.			
Relief of the poor: For relief of the poor, including pay of physicians to the poor at not exceeding \$1 per day each, who shall be appointed by the commissioners on the recommendation of the health officer.....		12,000	12,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
Medicines.....	\$2,720	\$1,801.70	
Aid Association for Blind.....	750	600.00	
Woman's Dispensary.....	450	400.00	
Physicians to poor.....	8,030	7,999.00	
Collins.....	50		
Total.....	12,000	10,800.70	
Balance.....		1,199.30	
Transportation of paupers: For transportation of paupers.....		2,000	2,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
Transportation of paupers.....	\$2,000	\$739.32	
Balance.....		1,760.68	
Workhouse and Reformatory:			
Superintendent.....		3,000	4,500
Physician.....		1,680	1,800
Chief engineer.....		1,200	1,500
Electrician.....		1,200	1,400
Superintendent of commissary.....		1,080	1,200
Workhouse:			
Administration—		8,160	10,400
Assistant superintendent.....		1,680	1,800
Chief clerk.....		1,200	1,400
Head matron.....		900	1,000
Stenographer.....		720	1,000
Stenographer and officer.....		600	840
Operation—			
Foremen—			
Construction.....		900	1,000
Stone-crushing plant.....		900	1,000
Sawmill.....		900	1,000
Superintendent of brickkiln.....		1,500	1,600
Clay worker.....		480	600
Superintendent of tailor shop.....		480	720
Maintenance—			
Superintendent of clothing and laundry.....		840	900
Storekeeper.....		720	720
Steward.....		900	900
Stewardess.....		600	600
Veterinary and officer.....		880	880
Captain of guards.....		1,200	1,400
Captain of night watch.....		900	1,000
2 receiving and discharging officers, at \$1,000 each.....		2,000	
2 receiving and discharging officers, at \$1,200 each.....			2,400
Superintendent of laundry.....		720	840
Day guards—			
2, at \$900 each.....		1,800	
2, at \$1,000 each.....			2,000
22, at \$840 each.....		18,480	
22, at \$900 each.....			19,800
12 night guards, at \$720 each.....		8,640	
12 night guards, at \$900 each.....			10,800
Day officer.....		600	900
3 night officers, at \$600 each.....		1,800	
3 night officers, at \$900 each.....			2,700
Hospital nurse.....		600	720

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.		Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.			
Workhouse—Continued.			
Maintenance—Continued.			
Captain of steamboat.....		\$1,100	\$1,500
Engineer of steamboat.....		1,000	1,500
Superintendent of farm.....			1,200
Superintendent of dairy.....			1,000
Superintendent of poultry department.....			1,000
Nurseryman.....			1,000
		53,040	65,720
For maintenance, including superintendence, custody, clothing, guarding, care and support of prisoners; rewards for fugitives; provisions, subsistence, medicine and hospital instruments, furniture, and quarters for guards and other employees and inmates; purchase of tools and equipment; purchase and maintenance of farm implements, live stock, tools, equipment, and miscellaneous items: transportation; maintenance and operation of means of transportation; and means of transportation, supplies and labor, and all other necessary items....		95,000	130,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
EMPLOYEES.		Number.	Number.
Mechanics, \$4, \$5, and \$6 per day.....	3	5	
Wages.....	\$4,695.00	\$5,623.47	
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.			
Food.....	50,000.00	35,814.78	
Clothing.....	25,000.00	10,989.99	
Furniture.....	3,000.00	3,320.89	
Medical supplies.....	3,000.00	615.04	
Laundry supplies.....	2,000.00	1,890.62	
Stable, farm, and garden.....	25,000.00	40,244.45	
Transportation.....	8,000.00	2,768.58	
Miscellaneous.....	9,305.00	8,567.36	
	130,000.00	109,835.18	
Balance.....		164.82	
For fuel for maintenance.....		15,000	40,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
Fuel.....	\$40,000.00	\$14,966.40	
Balance.....		33.60	
Fuel for manufacturing and construction, dynamite, oils, and repairs to plant....		30,000	60,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.	
EMPLOYEES.		Number.	Number.
Mechanics, \$4, \$5, and \$6 per diem.....	6	5	
Wages.....	\$9,390.00	\$7,594.49	
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.			
Blacksmith supplies.....	1,000.00	471.50	
Brick plant.....	2,500.00	577.60	
Dynamite.....	1,200.00	78.10	
Electrical supplies.....	1,600.00	259.90	
Fuel.....	30,000.00	7,168.88	
Machinery.....	1,000.00	111.79	
Oils.....	1,500.00	615.31	
Paints.....	2,500.00	1,560.12	
Plumbing supplies.....	2,500.00	3,177.01	
Scows and tugs.....	1,000.00	970.26	
Stone quarry.....	1,000.00	138.89	
Miscellaneous.....	4,810.00	5,134.70	
	60,000.00	27,858.55	
Balance.....		2,141.45	

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.				
Workhouse—Continued.				
For material for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks.....			\$4,000	\$7,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Electrical supplies.....	\$500.00	\$120.63		
Lumber.....	2,000.00	33.50		
Paints.....	1,500.00	1,074.24		
Tools and repairs.....	1,000.00	719.34		
Miscellaneous.....	2,000.00	987.35		
	7,000.00	2,935.06		
Balance.....		1,064.94		
For additional amount for dairy and forage building.....				15,000
Total for workhouse, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Commissioners.....			205,200	328,120
Reformatory:				
Assistant superintendent.....			1,800	1,800
Chief clerk.....			1,200	1,400
Assistant clerk and stenographer.....			1,000	1,000
Steward.....			1,500	1,500
Captain of day officers.....			1,200	1,400
5 instructors, at \$1,200 each.....			6,000	
6 instructors, at \$1,200 each.....				7,200
10 day officers, at \$900 each.....			9,000	9,000
Captain of night force.....			1,080	1,300
4 night officers, at \$720 each.....			2,880	
6 night officers, at \$840 each.....				5,040
Parole officer.....				1,200
Head of identification bureau.....				1,500
Overseer.....				1,200
Electrician.....				1,400
For continuing construction of permanent buildings, including sewers, water mains, roads, and necessary equipment of industrial railroad.....			25,660	34,940
			35,000	60,000
	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Salaries:	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>		
Engineer and superintendent of construction, at \$1,800.....	1	1		
Draftsman, at \$1,200.....		1		
Draftsman, at \$1,400.....	1			
Wages: Skilled laborers and mechanics, \$4, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50, and \$2.25 per diem.....	4	14		
Salaries.....	\$3,200.00	\$2,950.00		
Wages.....	5,000.00	11,780.56		
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.				
Cement.....	6,000.00	95.00		
Lumber.....	7,000.00	1,349.51		
Tools.....	2,500.00	326.74		
Engineer and plumbing supplies.....	7,000.00	3,915.40		
Paints.....	1,500.00	290.07		
Sewer pipe and supplies.....	5,000.00	327.18		
Tractors and materials for railway.....	9,000.00	432.50		
Furniture.....	2,500.00	100.13		
Bakery equipment.....	500.00	949.00		
Roofing.....	3,000.00	39.60		
Electrical fixtures.....	3,500.00	973.58		
Miscellaneous.....	4,300.00	1,977.15		
Balance.....	60,000.00	25,506.42		
		19,493.58		

Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1920—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.				Appropriation, 1919.	Estimate, 1920.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.					
Reformatory—Continued.					
For maintenance, including superintendence, custody, clothing, guarding, care and support of inmates; rewards for fugitives; provisions, subsistence, medicine, and hospital instruments, furniture and quarters for guards and other employees and inmates; purchase of tools and equipment; purchase and maintenance of farm implements, live stock, tools, equipment; transportation and means of transportation; maintenance and operation of means of transportation; supplies and labor, and all other necessary items.....				\$50,000	\$75,000
	Rate per month.	Estimated, 1920.	Expended, 1918.		
Salaries:			Number.		
Captain of guards.....	\$150		1		
Chief clerk.....	100		1		
Night watchman.....	100		1		
Superintendent of commissary, \$4 per day.....			1		
Steward, \$4 per day.....			1		
Wages:					
Skilled laborers, \$3.65, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50, and \$2.25 per day.....			25		
Salaries.....			\$7,053.50		
Wages.....			18,225.53		
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.					
Food.....		\$35,000.00	22,232.86		
Clothing and dry goods.....		9,000.00	3,663.18		
Shoes, and repairs to same.....		3,500.00	2,390.51		
Furniture and furnishings.....		2,000.00	1,407.95		
Stable, farm and garden.....		18,000.00	7,318.17		
Broom supplies.....		2,000.00	1,940.11		
Miscellaneous.....		5,500.00	10,541.13		
Balance.....		75,000.00	74,772.94 227.06		
For fuel for maintenance.....				7,000	16,000
Total for reformatory, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Commissioners.....				117,660	185,940
The Commissioners are authorized, under such regulations as they may prescribe, to sell the surplus products of the said workhouse and the said reformatory, and all moneys derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.					
Total.....				2,094,037	2,237,834

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith sundry statements and statistical tables relating to the work of this office and the various institutions subject to its supervision during the year ended June 30, 1918, as follows:

1. A series of tables showing the number of free patients admitted to the various hospitals subject to our supervision. These tables are arranged by months and summarized for the entire year. They show the number of persons admitted, classified by sex and color; also the daily average of free patients maintained in the various hospitals and the average number of days that each patient was maintained.

2. A statement in reference to the work of the physicians to the poor, showing the number of persons treated by these physicians during the year and the number of families represented; and a table showing the number of visits made, office consultations held, and the cost of the service, including cost of medicine and physicians' salaries.

3. A statement in reference to the work of the ambulance service, setting forth the number of calls responded to and the nature of the service rendered.

4. A statement in reference to the transportation of paupers, showing the number of instances in which transportation was granted. The cost of this transportation is borne in part by the appropriation and in part by relatives and friends of the beneficiaries.

5. A statement in reference to the work of the deportation of non-resident insane chargeable to the District of Columbia, together with a table showing the number of District indigent patients cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane.

6. A statement showing rates paid to the various institutions under contract with the Board of Charities.

7. Tables covering all the institutions subject to our supervision, as follows:

(a) *Finances*.—These tables show the receipts of the various institutions from all sources and the disbursements for all purposes.

(b) *Movement of population*.—These tables show the number of persons admitted and discharged during the year and the daily average population of each of the institutions.

(c) *Comparative population table*.—This table shows the daily average number of persons cared for by the various institutions and organizations for each year from 1903 up to the present year.

(d) This table shows the per capita cost per day, classified by items, at each of the institutions.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary*.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 12 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1918.

CASUALTY.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	38	16	43	45	142	37.06
August.....	33	13	46	34	126	40.84
September.....	47	25	36	50	158	34.27
October.....	47	14	23	37	121	35.23
November.....	20	12	32	35	99	33.17
December.....	38	20	29	27	114	42.39
January.....	30	19	29	39	117	53.58
February.....	24	13	31	23	91	48.04
March.....	25	14	30	35	104	43.06
April.....	27	11	31	43	112	34.23
May.....	26	13	37	22	98	28.54
June.....	16	9	25	38	88	42.23
Total.....	371	179	392	428	1,370	39.35

CHILDREN'S.

July.....	23	13	27	23	86	59.71
August.....	27	9	26	21	83	61.81
September.....	18	7	28	23	76	63.70
October.....	13	14	20	18	65	62.61
November.....	18	5	16	12	51	57.67
December.....	7	6	18	8	39	56.39
January.....	14	9	19	20	62	57.26
February.....	8	7	21	16	52	56.71
March.....	3	10	14	12	39	55.74
April.....	6	11	22	15	54	49.00
May.....	25	11	38	20	94	56.55
June.....	12	0	30	15	66	51.40
Total.....	174	111	279	203	767	57.41

COLUMBIA.

July.....	4	27	13	67	111	52.06
August.....	3	17	12	44	76	49.97
September.....	7	23	10	50	90	44.53
October.....	1	7	14	51	73	45.26
November.....	2	17	10	46	75	41.80
December.....	4	8	8	35	55	38.00
January.....	1	16	10	53	80	36.77
February.....	3	11	4	38	56	38.82
March.....	.....	11	13	50	74	37.23
April.....	2	21	12	58	93	44.50
May.....	.....	12	5	35	52	37.39
June.....	3	12	6	43	64	38.17
Total.....	30	182	117	570	899	42.07

EMERGENCY.

July.....	26	13	24	21	84	24.00
August.....	41	18	42	30	131	38.58
September.....	35	10	20	13	78	29.63
October.....	39	11	35	15	100	27.74
November.....	18	16	30	12	76	35.43
December.....	20	13	22	19	74	27.29
January.....	15	19	21	19	74	28.00
February.....	24	13	22	13	72	25.21
March.....	22	19	24	19	84	31.03
April.....	23	12	28	20	83	35.30
May.....	24	12	19	22	77	29.16
June.....	24	18	31	27	100	31.63
Total.....	311	174	318	230	1,033	30.26

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Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 12 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1918—Continued.

FREEDMEN'S.

	Number of admissions.				Total.	Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	2	.....	112	150	264	221.61
August.....	3	1	136	192	332	216.26
September.....	2	.....	111	161	274	225.60
October.....	3	.....	93	153	249	224.42
November.....	4	2	82	136	224	205.57
December.....	2	1	82	126	211	198.77
January.....	1	.....	122	143	266	215.00
February.....	1	.....	86	127	214	211.18
March.....	1	.....	104	127	232	193.42
April.....	1	.....	111	154	266	188.70
May.....	1	.....	102	141	244	191.03
June.....	1	1	108	157	267	185.33
Total.....	22	5	1,249	1,767	3,043	206.42

GARFIELD.

July.....	8	13	21	33	75	46.12
August.....	8	7	20	37	72	45.00
September.....	11	6	14	35	66	42.37
October.....	4	4	18	46	72	52.07
November.....	7	5	20	32	64	46.57
December.....	4	6	16	31	57	35.23
January.....	7	12	26	39	84	48.39
February.....	2	6	26	32	66	47.32
March.....	5	12	25	44	86	51.94
April.....	5	8	14	38	65	51.10
May.....	4	2	7	14	27	32.48
June.....	.....	1	8	20	29	22.80
Total.....	65	82	215	401	763	43.45

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

July.....	5	5	5	5	20	11.52
August.....	6	11	7	7	31	16.81
September.....	2	5	9	8	24	18.87
October.....	2	4	5	11	22	18.71
November.....	7	8	7	7	29	15.67
December.....	4	7	8	4	23	21.29
January.....	7	5	5	6	23	19.52
February.....	7	5	3	2	17	20.00
March.....	.....	6	4	9	19	20.81
April.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	12.50
May.....	1	4	.....	2	7	7.52
June.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	3.70
Total.....	41	61	55	64	221	15.57

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

July.....	6	11	.....	.....	17	9.97
August.....	5	11	.....	.....	16	6.16
September.....	5	18	.....	.....	23	11.57
October.....	2	12	.....	.....	14	9.03
November.....	8	6	.....	.....	14	8.21
December.....	8	10	.....	.....	18	13.65
January.....	13	9	.....	.....	22	13.50
February.....	8	7	.....	.....	15	15.57
March.....	10	9	.....	.....	19	14.83
April.....	4	6	.....	.....	10	13.90
May.....	6	5	.....	.....	11	7.16
June.....	8	6	.....	.....	14	10.10
Total.....	83	110	.....	.....	193	11.10

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 12 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1918—Continued.

HOMEOPATHIC.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....		2	8	30	40	19.58
August.....	1	3	11	50	65	20.87
September.....	1	4	16	40	61	28.27
October.....	3	4	4	25	36	19.81
November.....	2	7	3	29	41	14.60
December.....	3	1	9	29	42	21.71
January.....	1	1	2	8	12	11.61
February.....						
March.....						
April.....						
May.....						
June.....						
Total.....	11	22	53	211	297	11.47

PROVIDENCE.

July.....	47	34	9	19	109	78.55
August.....	42	42	16	11	111	80.77
September.....	34	30	7	9	80	69.16
October.....	30	31	13	12	86	63.90
November.....	44	30	12	17	103	70.87
December.....	22	17	7	7	53	62.74
January.....	37	27	18	9	91	75.52
February.....	24	20	4	11	59	72.14
March.....	40	21	8	18	87	72.29
April.....	29	22	8	8	67	64.17
May.....	33	22	8	13	76	56.55
June.....	15	27	11	9	62	51.53
Total.....	397	323	121	143	984	68.20

TUBERCULOSIS.

July.....	13	2	5	6	26	111.74
August.....	15	4	4	10	33	119.58
September.....	11	3	7	5	26	116.37
October.....	10	8	10	3	31	119.84
November.....	4	4	4	6	18	109.77
December.....	7	1	12	7	27	111.55
January.....	14	7	12	3	36	113.65
February.....	16	3	8	5	32	125.29
March.....	4	7	9	5	25	132.22
April.....	14	7	6	4	31	130.16
May.....	10	4	11	6	31	120.87
June.....	10	1	9	4	24	114.63
Total.....	128	51	97	64	340	118.74

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

July.....	93	24	67	46	230	149.45
August.....	114	31	60	51	256	144.16
September.....	121	18	65	44	248	138.00
October.....	117	26	66	30	239	138.39
November.....	64	22	47	29	162	130.27
December.....	46	29	37	33	145	122.17
January.....	53	19	72	36	185	146.39
February.....	56	23	51	41	171	162.75
March.....	75	31	69	39	214	162.94
April.....	67	45	57	41	210	160.43
May.....	68	27	53	52	200	151.61
June.....	68	38	54	44	204	145.20
Total.....	947	333	698	486	2,464	145.87

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 12 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1918—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Institutions.	Number of admissions.				Total.	Average daily number in hospital.	Average number days each patient was in hospital.
	White.		Colored.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Casualty.....	371	179	392	428	1,370	39.35	10.27
Children's.....	174	111	279	203	767	57.41	25.06
Columbia.....	30	182	117	570	899	42.07	16.26
Emergency.....	311	174	318	230	1,033	30.26	10.35
Freedmen's.....	22	5	1,249	1,767	3,043	206.42	23.02
Garfield.....	65	82	215	401	763	43.45	19.34
Georgetown.....	41	61	55	64	221	15.57	24.71
George Washington.....	83	110			193	11.10	19.86
Homeopathic.....	11	22	53	211	297	11.47	12.88
Providence.....	397	323	121	143	984	68.20	23.51
Tuberculosis.....	128	51	97	64	340	118.74	95.27
Washington Asylum.....	947	333	698	486	2,464	145.87	20.31
Total.....	2,580	1,633	3,594	4,567	12,374	789.93	21.79

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Medical service to the poor in their homes has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 1,935 persons, as against 3,083 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurses Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:	
White.....	465
Colored.....	1,470
Total.....	1,935
Number of families represented in above list:	
White.....	380
Colored.....	1,315
Total.....	1,695

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1918—Con.

Month.	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Physicians' salaries.	Cost of medicines. ¹
July.....	295	9	\$682.00	.....
August.....	280	22	670.00	.....
September.....	298	0	648.00	.....
October.....	249	3	682.00	.....
November.....	241	0	660.00	.....
December.....	312	0	682.00	.....
January.....	356	5	682.00	.....
February.....	365	2	560.00	.....
March.....	483	0	679.00	.....
April.....	314	0	712.00	.....
May.....	273	0	682.00	.....
June.....	262	0	660.00	.....
Total.....	3,728	41	7,999.00	\$165.65

¹ Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions written by physicians to the poor.

Materials furnished:

Nurses' supplies.....	\$796.54
Homeopathic medicines.....	288.00
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc.....	226.60
Medicines in tablet form, supplied from office.....	232.16
Antitoxin.....	36.00
Printing.....	23.75
Total.....	1,603.05

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Month.	To hospitals.	To insane asylum.	To city hall, police stations, etc.	To almshouse.	To railroad stations and wharves.	To private homes.	When no service was rendered.	Total.
July.....	130	15	3	3	7	12	16	186
August.....	171	10	3	3	2	3	24	216
September.....	115	10	5	7	5	5	23	170
October.....	142	9	3	9	6	5	20	194
November.....	120	8	1	5	8	9	18	169
December.....	123	6	5	2	9	5	21	171
January.....	180	12	3	.....	5	5	24	229
February.....	138	8	5	10	11	8	34	214
March.....	176	9	3	4	8	10	38	248
April.....	156	9	2	2	5	6	25	205
May.....	125	9	1	3	7	5	16	166
June.....	89	7	6	3	5	4	23	137
Total.....	1,665	112	40	51	78	77	282	2,305

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The work of the transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications, and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Males, white.....	91
Females, white.....	29
Males, colored.....	21
Females, colored.....	16
Total.....	157
Number sent free.....	110
Where part or all was paid.....	47
Total.....	157

CARE OF THE INSANE.

Number of patients on the hospital roll July 1, 1917:

Patients in the hospital—

Male, white.....	590
Female, white.....	532
Male, colored.....	282
Female, colored.....	300
	1,704

Patients out on visit—

Male, white.....	10
Female, white.....	7
Male, colored.....	3
Female, colored.....	2
	22

Number out on elopement—

Male, white.....	6
Male, colored.....	1
	7

Total..... 1,733

Number of admissions:

Male, white.....	163
Female, white.....	111
Male, colored.....	66
Female, colored.....	55
	395

Readmitted of this number:

Male, white.....	3	
Female, white.....	1	
Male, colored.....	1	
Female, colored.....	2	
	<hr/>	7

Actual number admitted..... 388

Total..... 2,121

Number of patients discharged:

Male, white.....	114	
Female, white.....	72	
Male, colored.....	39	
Female, colored.....	26	
	<hr/>	251

Readmitted of this number:

Male, white.....	3	
Female, white.....	1	
Male, colored.....	1	
Female, colored.....	2	
	<hr/>	7

Actual number of patients discharged..... 244

Died:

Male, white.....	64	
Female, white.....	53	
Male, colored.....	33	
Female, colored.....	32	
	<hr/>	182

Number out on visit:

Male, white.....	7	
Female, white.....	11	
Male, colored.....	3	
Female, colored.....	2	

Number out on elopement:

Male, white.....	2	
------------------	---	--

Number of patients in the hospital:

Male, white.....	582	
Female, white.....	514	
Male, colored.....	277	
Female, colored.....	297	

Total number on hospital roll..... 1,695

Total..... 2,121

Daily average number in the hospital during the year, 1,669.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

During the year ending June 30, 1918, as a result of our investigations, 126 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number 121 were returned to their friends or the places of their legal residence, 1 was transferred to the Soldiers' Home roll, and 2 to the Army roll, while 2 were deported to foreign countries.

RATES PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1919 TO INSTITUTIONS UNDER CONTRACT WITH
THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

For care of patients at the following hospitals:

Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital—

Ward patients at \$1.50 per day.

Emergency cases at 65 cents each.

Redressings at 20 cents each.

Dispensary cases at 10 cents each.

Ambulance runs at 50 cents each.

Radiographs, \$1.40 each.

Children's Hospital—Children at 75 cents per day.

Columbia Hospital for Women—

Adults at \$1.50 per day.

Infants born in institution, 40 cents per day.

Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital—

Ward patients at \$1.50 per day.

Emergency cases, 65 cents each.

Redressings, 20 cents each.

Dispensary cases, 10 cents each.

Ambulance runs, 50 cents each.

Radiographs, \$1.40 each.

Freedmen's Hospital—

Adults at \$1.25 per day.

Children at 75 cents per day.

Infants born in institution, 40 cents per day.

Garfield Memorial Hospital—

Adults at \$1.40 per day.

Infants born in institution, 40 cents per day.

George Washington University Hospital—

Adults at \$1.25 per day.

Infants born in institution, 40 cents per day.

Georgetown University Hospital—

Adults at \$1.25 per day.

Infants born in institution, 40 cents per day.

Home for Incurables—

Patients at \$5 per week.

For care of persons at the following homes:

Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission—

Adults at \$4 per week.

Children at \$3 per week.

Southern Relief Society—Inmates of home at \$20 per month.

Finances.

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Work-house.	Reformatory.	Washington Asylum and Jail.		National Training School for Boys.	National Training School for Girls.
			Jail.	Hospital.		
RECEIPTS.						
Balance from private funds.....						
Appropriations:						
Salaries.....	\$57,110.00			\$30,810.00		\$12,480.00
Maintenance.....	110,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$70,000.00	64,500.00	\$48,856.00	20,000.00
Repairs.....	4,000.00			2,750.00		
Fuel for maintenance.....	15,000.00	5,000.00				
Fuel, etc., for manufacturing.....	30,000.00					
Equipment.....				1,500.00		
Building and improvements.....	4,000.00	\$8,000.00		7,500.00	1,790.90	4,363.68
From Department of Justice.....						1,474.33
From private fund.....						240.00
From District of Columbia.....					62,914.19	
Earnings.....	14,947.36				466.50	
Total.....	235,057.36	168,000.00	70,000.00	107,060.00	114,027.59	38,558.01
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries.....	53,968.02	25,279.03	26,420.24	29,424.71	34,172.75	11,627.33
Food and ice.....	35,814.78	25,008.36	30,407.51	35,087.35	32,962.26	6,791.96
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	1,890.62	500.16	334.19	1,071.40		
Dry goods and clothing.....	10,989.99	6,053.69	3,860.95	3,130.41	9,965.80	2,144.49
Fuel, light, power, etc.....	14,966.40	4,940.03	6,580.17	7,916.68	11,816.32	5,881.72
Furniture and household furnishings.....	3,320.89	1,407.95	1,131.14	509.79	1,225.62	1,065.40
Medical and surgical supplies.....	615.04	1,242.96	45.50	4,234.37	2,720.44	1,606.97
Stable, live stock, farm, and garden.....	41,969.51	7,568.10	101.30	2,436.36	9,400.01	2,633.45
Repairs.....	3,708.06	244.78	353.50	2,642.40	1,645.52	636.99
Transportation.....	2,768.58	331.10			1,302.34	
Material for manufacturing.....		2,326.26				
Miscellaneous.....	6,069.30	4,810.55	710.50	3,647.01	3,698.10	1,587.22
Fuel for manufacturing, etc.....	27,858.30					
Building and improvements.....	1,175.10	40,650.09		6,558.84	102.01	4,300.00
Equipment.....				1,151.50		
Deposited in United States Treasury earnings.....	14,947.36				466.50	
Total.....	220,061.95	120,363.06	69,945.00	97,810.82	109,477.67	37,275.53
Balance.....	14,995.41	47,636.94	55.00	9,249.18	4,549.92	1,282.48
Daily average number.....	373	133	227	146	² 387	86
Cost per capita.....	\$506.68	\$599.35	\$308.13	\$617.13	\$280.48	\$383.44
Amount paid under contract.....					62,914.19	

¹ Includes dentist² Of this number, 220 were District of Columbia boys.

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Provi- dence Hospital.	National Homeo- pathic Hospital.	George Washing- ton Uni- versity Hospital.	George- town Univer- sity Hospital.	Chil- dren's Hospital.	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hospital.	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incur- ables.	Women's Dispen- sary Hospital.	Tubercu- losis Hospital.	Washing- ton Asylum Hospital.
RECEIPTS.														
Balance on hand June 30, 1917.														
Pay patients.	\$11,455.35		\$16,205.56		\$890.21		\$11,567.65	\$1,831.50	\$2,398.42	\$53.52	\$247.87	\$23.24		
Nurses and nurses' board.			88,047.80		26,519.75	\$55,011.47	63,003.20	13,682.16	93,387.23	11,519.80	0,907.25	274.02		
Ladies' aid societies.					2,333.05	1,275.15	1,600.00	11,251.25	56.16	1,136.30	650.98			
Rent, interest, and dividends.			671.65		1,076.25	394.00	426.15	9,771.70	67,553.42	62.20	8,853.63			
Contributions.							271.61	1,239.73	468.84	10.10	3,010.40			
Telephone.			313.10				247.32	32.40						
Miscellaneous sources.			229.94		337.41	3,498.00	1,275.25	155.06	2,317.38	186.91	37.97			
Refund.							903.24	90						
Legacies or endowment.					3,754.75		1,000.00	7,679.73	9,000.00	12,000.00				
Loans.							3,000.00	1,518.36						
Sale of property.						104.09								
Unaccounted for.					15,456.50	4,874.50	5,000.00	15,632.40	20,110.85	13,427.65	4,478.51			
Appropriation under contract	35,000.00		19,000.00	\$19,000.00								2,400.00	\$65,460.00	\$95,310.00
Appropriation for mainte- nance.	68,088.00												2,000.00	2,750.00
Appropriation for repairs.														7,500.00
Appropriation for building.														1,500.00
Appropriation for equipment.														
Appropriation for reimburse- ment.														
Total.	114,543.35		124,468.05		40,367.92	66,158.71	88,384.42	62,795.19	201,282.94	39,133.54	24,252.64	697.26	67,460.00	107,060.00
Deficiency.												20.37		
DISBURSEMENTS.														
Salaries and extra services.	34,988.87		27,860.53		8,985.23	17,758.63	11,387.62	15,448.77	8,470.93	9,193.63	8,063.33	90.00	20,641.96	29,424.71
Food and ice.	38,062.92		40,964.11		14,446.59	23,626.38	28,022.90	14,274.87	31,246.56	10,271.48	8,996.50		32,717.33	35,087.35
Laundry and cleaning.			1,287.69		2,260.00	2,639.17	1,548.26		61,932.65	1,750.78	192.63		512.66	1,071.40
Dry goods and clothing.			644.01				3,607.77	772.04			970.00		1,244.82	3,130.41
Fuel, light, power, etc.	22,157.88		14,543.02		5,561.64	5,329.78	7,022.86	7,172.06	18,857.51	2,166.83	3,256.47		5,870.76	7,916.68
Furniture and household fur- nishings.			4,442.51		849.81	960.28	343.69	455.73		2,097.13			498.85	509.79
Medical and surgical supplies.	7,113.88		10,039.65		3,932.09	7,873.61	5,830.94	1,809.48	15,441.63	3,872.78	463.95	219.00	1,751.70	4,234.37
Ambulance.									2,998.53	1,648.45				

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Provi- dence Hospital.	National Homeo- pathic Hospital.	George Washing- ton Uni- versity Hospital.	George- town Univer- sity Hospital.	Chil- dren's Hospital.	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hospital.	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incur- ables.	Women's Dispen- sary.	Tubercu- losis Hospital.	Washing- ton Asylum Hospital.
RECEIPTS.														
Balance on hand June 30, 1917.							\$11,567.65	\$1,831.50	\$2,398.42	\$53.52	\$247.87	\$23.24		
Pay patients.	\$11,455.35		\$16,205.56		\$890.21		63,093.20	13,682.16	93,387.23	11,519.80	6,967.25	274.02		
Nurses and nurses' board.			88,047.80		26,519.75				5,990.64	1,737.00				
Ladies' aid societies.					2,333.05		1,600.00	11,251.25		1,136.30				
Rent, interest, and dividends.			671.65		1,076.25		426.15	9,771.70	56.16					
Contributions.							271.61	1,239.73	67,553.42		8,853.63			
Telephone.			313.10				247.32	32.40	468.84	10.10				
Miscellaneous sources.			229.94				1,275.25	155.06	2,317.38	186.91				
Refund.					337.41		903.24	90			37.97			
Legacies or endowment.							1,000.00	7,679.73						
Loans.					3,754.75		3,000.00	1,518.36	9,000.00	12,000.00				
Sale of property.														
Unaccounted for.														
Appropriation under contract.	35,000.00		19,000.00	\$19,000.00	15,456.50		5,000.00	15,632.40	20,110.85	13,427.65	4,478.54			\$95,310.00
Appropriation for main- tenance.												2,400.00	\$65,460.00	
Appropriation for repairs.	68,088.00												2,000.00	2,750.00
Appropriation for building.														7,500.00
Appropriation for equipment.														1,500.00
Appropriation for reimburse- ment.														
Total.	114,543.35		124,468.05		40,367.92	66,158.71	88,384.42	62,795.19	201,282.94	39,133.54	24,252.64	697.26	67,460.00	107,060.00
Deficiency.												20.37		
DISBURSEMENTS.														
Salaries and extra services.	34,988.87		27,860.53		8,985.23	17,758.63	11,387.62	15,448.77	8,470.93	9,193.63	8,063.33	90.00	20,641.96	29,424.71
Food and ice.	38,062.92		40,964.11		14,446.59	23,626.38	28,022.90	14,274.87	31,246.56	10,271.48	8,996.50		32,717.33	35,087.35
Laundry and cleaning.			1,287.69		2,260.00	2,639.17	1,548.26		61,932.65	1,750.78	192.63		512.66	1,071.40
Dry goods and clothing.			644.01				3,607.77	772.04			970.00		1,244.82	3,130.41
Fuel, light, power, etc.	22,157.88		14,543.02		5,561.64	5,329.78	7,022.86	7,172.06	18,857.51	2,166.83	3,256.47		5,870.76	7,916.68
Furniture and household fur- nishings.			4,442.51		849.81	960.28	343.69	455.73		2,097.13			498.85	509.79
Medical and surgical supplies.	7,113.88		10,039.65		3,932.09	7,873.61	5,830.94	1,809.48	15,441.63	3,872.78	463.95	219.00	1,751.70	4,234.37
Ambulance.									2,998.53	1,648.45				

Finances—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.	Industrial Home School.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	National Association for the Re- lief of Des- titute Colored Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Washing- ton Home for Found- lings.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance on hand June 30, 1917.		\$483.05		\$568.11	\$1,630.01	
Board of children.	\$6,125.39	1,559.45	\$159.29	1,202.75	9,145.39	\$4,765.74
Labor of children.		2,889.65	478.12			
Ladies' aid societies.					501.86	
Rent and interest.				1,000.00	487.75	281.13
Contributions.					8,473.12	380.00
Miscellaneous.				808.36	756.23	
Refund.						76.72
Note paid.						5,000.00
Legacies.					736.42	2,000.00
Investment.						
Bonus.						
Appropriation under contract.				9,288.76	4,803.36	6,913.71
Appropriation for salaries.	16,480.00	10,480.00	8,940.00			
Appropriation for maintenance.	164,600.00	24,000.00	17,000.00			
Appropriation for repairs.		2,000.00	1,500.00			
Appropriation for building.			16,500.00			
Appropriation for improve- ments and equipment.		375.00	1,000.00			
Overdraft.				425.99		
Total.	187,205.39	41,787.15	45,577.41	13,293.97	26,534.14	19,417.30
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries.	15,932.00	10,380.59	8,610.33	3,224.50	3,500.85	4,359.66
Food and ice.		13,235.21	7,119.94	6,448.11	10,990.46	4,320.50
Laundry and cleaning.		551.28	362.27		275.00	52.17
Dry goods and clothing.		5,127.22	3,627.97	1,500.78	2,599.02	
Fuel, light, power, etc.		5,482.19	526.78	1,033.20	2,367.73	1,284.66
Furniture and household fur- nishings.		1,639.15	1,056.66	98.04	119.48	
Medical and surgical supplies.		287.04	134.43	27.77	774.76	85.52
Medical attendance.		227.00		120.00		
Stable, live stock, farm, and garden.		1,413.79	4,271.56		1,072.63	173.20
Repairs.		1,998.15	1,499.95	434.09	2,509.06	780.26
Interest.					75.00	
Water rent, taxes, and insur- ance.				239.64	48.57	132.00
Miscellaneous.	163,545.02	193.31	466.32	167.84	850.94	626.24
Investment.						7,028.00
Improvements and equipment.		375.00	999.16			
Payment on debt.						
Overdraft July 1, 1917.						213.69
Total.	179,477.02	40,912.93	28,675.37	13,293.97	25,183.50	19,055.90
Balance.	7,728.37	874.22	16,902.04		1,350.64	361.40
Daily average number.	2,110	121	92	71		
Cost per capita.		\$311.14	\$295.63			

Finances—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Tempo- rary Home for ex- Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for Aged and Infirm.	Flor- ence Critten- ton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Associ- ation for the Blind.	South- ern Relief Society.	Govern- ment Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia patients.	Colum- bia Poly- technic Insti- tute for the Blind.
RECEIPTS.								
Balance June 30, 1917.....				\$2,293.51	\$1,469.44	\$2,730.70		\$510.08
Board of inmates.....				1,848.87	796.50			
Earnings.....					1.50			2,563.04
Interest, rent, etc.....				889.20	196.28	32.03		518.00
Contributions.....				4,958.63	2,750.99	882.30		755.00
Board of Children's Guard- ians.....				54.97				
National Florence Critten- ton Mission.....				160.84				
Entertainments.....				490.18		5,114.37		2,287.10
Legacies.....					3,306.96			
Telephone.....								15.50
Miscellaneous.....					3.55	454.04		
Pensions.....							\$4,843.04	
Sale of property.....					75.00			
Refund.....			\$195.00	143.23				24.27
Appropriation under con- tract.....				2,703.84		9,739.41	500,000.00	
Appropriation for salaries.....	\$2,190.00	\$1,920.00	16,952.00					
Appropriation for mainte- nance.....	2,000.00	4,000.00	46,000.00		550.00			1,500.00
Appropriation for repairs.....			3,000.00					
Appropriation for improve- ments.....			9,650.00					
Appropriation for building.....			26,905.00					
Total.....	4,190.00	5,920.00	102,702.00	13,543.27	9,150.22	18,952.85	504,843.04	8,172.99
DISBURSEMENTS.								
Salaries and extra services....	2,040.00	1,920.00	16,370.69	2,269.92	406.50	923.50		
Food and ice.....	866.10	2,093.19	20,986.02	3,352.88		1,796.70		
Laundry and cleaning sup- plies.....	80.43	46.42			113.10	161.52		
Dry goods and clothing.....			2,430.50	654.44		19.99		
Fuel, light, power, etc.....	144.46	530.83	9,864.98	1,614.62		445.81		
Furniture and household furnishings.....	78.54	3.50	822.89		32.51	52.28		
Medical and surgical supplies			338.96	257.86		55.70		
Stable, live stock, farm, and garden.....			10,383.05					
Repairs.....	154.62		3,465.93	684.91	138.35			
Interest.....				90.00	150.00			
Water rent, taxes, and in- surance.....				15.55	30.00			
Rent.....		1,200.00				710.00		
For beneficiaries outside of home.....						10,548.00		
Miscellaneous.....	28.46	126.06	883.21	1,332.09	3,976.81	22.00		7,829.75
Refund.....				81.25				
Improvements.....			8,438.27					
New equipment.....								
Transfer.....								
Turned into collector of taxes								
Building.....			6,955.43					
Investment.....				100.00	2,500.00			
Total.....	3,392.61	5,920.00	80,939.93	10,453.52	7,347.27	14,735.50	499,666.18	7,829.75
Balance.....	797.39		21,762.07	3,089.75	1,802.95	4,217.35	5,176.86	343.24
Daily average number.....	9	18	339	64	14	17	1,669	
Cost per capita.....	\$376.96	\$328.89	\$193.35	\$160.50	\$346.23		\$299.30	
Whole amount paid under contract.....				2,676.27		10,000.00	494,823.14	

Movement of population.

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Work-house.	Reformatory.	Washington Asylum and Jail.		National Training School for Boys.	National Training School for Girls.
			Jail.	Hospital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1917.....	507	88	183	157	429	89
Admitted during year.....	3,232	155	5,905	2,539	222	49
Recaptured.....						8
Readmitted.....						29
Total.....	3,739	243	6,088	2,696	651	175
Discharged.....	3,383	75	2,399	2,457	192	25
Transferred.....			3,418		9	21
Paroled.....						42
Escaped.....	21	23	30		60	4
Deaths.....	1		3	104	1	
Number remaining June 30, 1918.....	334	145	238	135	389	83
Total.....	3,739	243	6,088	2,696	651	175
Daily average number.....	373	133	227	146	387	86

Movement of population—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	National Homeo- pathic Hospital.	Provi- dence Hospital.	George Washing- ton Uni- versity Hospital.	George- town Uni- versity Hospital.	Child- ren's Hospital.	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hospital.	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incura- bles.	Women's Dispen- sary.	Tuber- culosis Hospital.	Washing- ton Asylum Hospital.
Number patients June 30, 1917...	244		121	49	75	67	94	81	111	47	63		115	157
Admitted during year.....	3,301		2,228	897	984	1,702	2,477	1,364	3,263	988	16		338	2,497
Births.....	347		375	163		216	324		20	108				42
Total.....	3,892		2,724	1,109	1,059	1,985	2,895	1,445	3,394	1,143	79		453	2,696
Discharged.....	3,320		2,518	1,026	956	1,838	2,673	1,266	3,057	1,014	2		158	2,457
Deaths.....	354		100	53	52	87	117	117	196	83	16		183	104
Remaining June 30, 1918.....	218		106	30	51	60	105	62	141	46	61		112	135
Total.....	3,892		2,724	1,109	1,059	1,985	2,895	1,445	3,394	1,143	79		453	2,696
Number of emergency cases.....				110					7,233					
Daily average number patients..	228		116	34		65	110	77		52	61		119	146
Daily average number free pa- tients.....	207	42	53	11	68	11	26	57	30	40			119	146
Number cases treated in dispen- sary.....	8,254		4,337											
Number new cases treated in dispensary.....			1,351	2,616		1,621		2,137				1,820		
Number of visits to dispensary...	19,536			7,488		7,903	16,890	5,223				2,655		

¹Charity cases only included in this table.

Movement of population—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.			Industrial Home.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Washington Home for Foundlings.
	Permanent wards.	Temporary wards.	Feeble minded (not wards).					
Number under care June 30, 1917.....	1,565	493	73	121	100	88	111	61
Inmates, or wards, received.....	142	966	5	173	144	199	133	65
Total.....	1,707	1,459	78	294	244	287	244	126
Discharged, etc.....	138	962	8	172	139	209	112	65
Died.....	10	14	3	2	2	1	6	4
Remaining June 30, 1918.....	1,559	483	67	122	103	77	126	57
Total.....	1,707	1,459	78	294	244	287	244	126
Daily average number cared for.....	¹ 1,654	² 382	74	121	92	71		

¹ 74 of this number are feeble minded.² 7 of this number are feeble minded.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for Aged and Infirm.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind. ¹	Southern Relief Society. ²	Government Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia patients.
Number in institution June 30, 1917.....		22	336	68	15	17	1,733
Admissions during year.....	3,284	214	79	156		2	388
Readmissions.....		213	100	46			
Births.....				40			
Total.....		449	515	310	15	19	2,121
Discharged.....		425	146	238	2	2	244
Died.....		2	63	5	1		182
Remaining June 30, 1918.....		22	306	67	12	17	1,695
Total.....		449	515	310	15	19	2,121
Daily average, number.....	9	18	339	64	14	17	1,669

¹ In addition to those cared for in institution, 3 men were employed in shop.² In addition to those cared for in institution, 60 persons outside the institution received assistance.

Daily average number of persons cared for during 15 years, 1904-1918.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS															
Workhouse.....	323	324	335	373	403	484	436	448	534	620	644	622	634	631	373
Reformatory.....														66	133
Jail.....									214	237	227	258	253	214	227
National Training School for Boys.....	275	304	260	248	303	333	350	369	387	371	386	364	396	408	387
National Training School for Girls.....	80		85	83	77	79	80	79	79	79	78	80	74	84	86
MEDICAL CHARITIES.															
Freedmen's Hospital...	134	136	142	146	141	154	161	168	198	192	185	203	203	217	206
Columbia Hospital....	56	58	53	52	53	54	56	48	59	55	56	56	57	56	42
Garfield Hospital.....	53	50	54	52	51	53	52	51	54	55	53	55	50	46	43
George Washington University Hospital.....				9	11	10	10	10	15	14	14	14	14	14	11
Georgetown University Hospital.....				11	11	13	15	25	33	35	37	33	23	20	16
Providence Hospital...	108	98	95	92	102	98	93	94	91	93	93	91	89	85	68
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	16	16	15	15	15	17	19	17	24	24	26	27	48	41	30
Children's Hospital....	65	62	57	53	58	57	59	64	57	64	58	67	72	66	57
Homeopathic Hospital...	24	24	21	23	21	21	22	24	23	22	25	25	24	24	19
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.....	1	2	6	6	9	13	16	15	16	16	17	20	23	29	39
Home for Incurables...	41	40	43	41	43	52	56	55	59	60	60	60	61	60	61
Tuberculosis Hospital...						83	84	81	94	93	103	124	140	129	119
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	119	113	116	131	142	123	124	151	174	160	181	198	179	157	146
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES.															
Board of Children's Guardians.....	1,255	1,373	1,471	1,471	1,564	1,747	1,711	1,625	1,621	1,699	1,779	1,940	1,969	2,009	2,110
Industrial Home School.....	123	127	132	127	134	133	126	138	143	138	142	143	144	133	121
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....					24	42	51	52	65	63	64	76	92	91	92
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....	98	93	99	99	100	89	86	88	90	95	91	91	86	86	71
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	40	35	36	26	28	28	34	37	40	38	42	58	65	68	.....
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	126	131	125	131	124	127	129	130	136	.....	128	122	111	105	.....
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.															
Almshouse.....	219	233	242	209	227	262	276	294	282	296	294	315	338	326	339
Municipal Lodging House.....	15	16	14	15	21	19	13	18	20	14	20	27	19	12	9
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.....	43	43	42	34	45	32	34	26	30	31	30	24	25	22	18
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	124	118	95	84	95	102	93	113	103	124	112	114	112	60	64
Aid Association for the Blind.....	10	11	11	11	10	11	10	9	9	11	15	16	16	15	14
Government Hospital for the Insane—District of Columbia patients.....	1,138	1,205	1,231	1,260	1,317	1,373	1,376	1,373	1,406	1,458	1,563	1,591	1,643	1,682	1,669

¹ During 7 months.² Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.

Cost per capita

[This table shows the total cost per capita per day,

	Food.								
	Sala- ries and extra serv- ices.	Meats, fish, etc.	Flour.	Bread.	Gro- ceries and provi- sions.	Milk.	Total.	Ice.	Cloth- ing, dry goods, and shoes.
REFORMATORY AND COR- RECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.									
Workhouse.....	\$0.3964	\$0.0594	\$0.0574	.....	\$0.1463	.....	\$0.2631	.....	\$0.0807
Reformatory.....	.5207	.2655	.0572	.....	.1864	\$0.0060	.5151	.....	.1247
Jail.....	.3189	.2199	.0012	\$0.0606	.0803	.....	.3620	\$0.0050	.0466
National Training School for Boys.....	.2419	.0619	.0615	.....	.1060	.....	.2294	.0039	.0706
National Training School for Girls.....	.3704	.0489	.0396	.....	.1258	.....	.2143	.0020	.0683
MEDICAL CHARITIES.									
Freedmen's Hospital.....	.4204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4527	.0046	.....
Garfield Memorial Hospital.....	.6580	.3122	.....	.....	.6101	.....	.9223	.0452	.0152
National Homeopathic Hos- pital.....	.7240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1243	.0398	.....
Georgetown University Hos- pital.....	.2836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6822	.0157	.0899
Children's Hospital.....	.5497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4731	.0348	.0275
Home for Incurables.....	.3621	.1006	.....	.0291	.1868	.0750	.3915	.0125	.0436
Tuberculosis Hospital.....	.4752	.2653	.0042	.0342	.2888	.1465	.7390	.0143	.0287
Washington Asylum Hos- pital.....	.5522	.2628	.0019	.0545	.2460	.0809	.6461	.0123	.0587
CHILD CARING INSTITUTIONS.									
Industrial Home School.....	.2350	.0636	.0018	.0456	.0770	.1053	.2933	.0064	.1161
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	.2564	.0997	.0043	.0284	.0796	.....	.2120	.....	.1080
National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.....	.1244	.0514	.....	.0398	.0945	.0580	.2437	.0051	.0579
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITU- TIONS..									
Municipal Lodging House...	.6210	.1155	.0027	.0415	.0882	.....	.2479	.0157	.....
Temporary Home for Ex- Union Soldiers and Sailors.	.2922	.1635	.0012	.0096	.1051	.0293	.3087	.0099	.....
Home for the Aged and In- firm.....	.1323	.0653	.0417	.....	.0627	.....	.1697	.....	.0196
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	.0972	.0179	.....	.0096	.0778	.0351	.1404	.0031	.0280
Aid Association for the Blind	.0795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes dental services.² Includes dental services and medical attendance.

per day.

classified by items, at the various institutions.]

Fuel, light, power, and engi- neers' sup- plies	Furni- ture, and house- hold furnish- ings.	Medi- cal and surgi- cal sup- plies and instru- ments	Expenses for stable, farm, gar- den, etc.				Cur- rent repairs, and mate- rials for same.	Inter- est and rent.	Water rent, taxes, and insur- ance.	Miscel- lane- ous.	Total
			Pur- chase of live stock, vehicles, harn- esses, etc.	Black- smith- ing, farm, tools, ferti- lizers, etc.	For- age.	Total.					
\$0.1099	\$0.0244	\$0.0045	\$0.0166	\$0.0298	\$0.2619	\$0.3083	\$0.0272			\$0.0788	\$1.2933
.1018	.0290	.0256	.0117	.0106	.1336	.1559	.0050			.1162	1.5940
.0794	.0137	.0005				.0012	.043			.0126	.8442
.0837	.0087	1.0193				.0665	.0116			.0354	.7710
.1874	.0339	2.0193	.0188	.0100	.0551	.0839	.0203			.0506	1.0504
.2663		.0855								.1281	1.3576
.3435	.1049	.2371					.2082	\$0.1173	\$0.0472	.1084	2.8073
.4482	.0685	.3168					.1227	.0774	.0184	.2777	3.2178
.1749	.0086	.1452					.0605	.1439	.0133	.0876	1.7054
.2552	.0162	.0643					.0012	.1101	.0049	.1569	1.6939
.1463		.0208					.0644		.0017	.0378	1.0807
.1352	.0115	.0403	.0005	.0038	.0114	.0157	.0392			.0399	1.5390
.1486	.0096	.0795		.0033	.0424	.0457	.0496			.0885	1.6908
.1241	.0371	3.0116	.0012	.0179	.0129	.0320	.0452			.0170	.9178
.0157	.0315	.0040	.0002	.0340	.0930	.1272	.0447			.0247	.8242
.0399	.0038	3.0057					.0168		.0092	.0065	.5130
.0440	.0239						.0471			.0332	1.0328
.0808	.0005							.1826		.0263	.9010
.0797	.0067	.0027	.0053	.0109	.0677	.0839	.0280			.0071	.5297
.0691		.0110					.0293	.0039	.0007	.0570	.4397
										.8691	.9486

³ Includes medical attendance.

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM AND JAIL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

LOUIS F. ZINKHAN, Superintendent.	WILLIAM G. LADD, Clerk.
JOSEPH C. HOWARD, Deputy Superintendent.	M. V. HEALY, Superintendent of Nurses and Training School.
J. A. GANNON, M. D., Visiting Physician.	_____, Pharmacist.
VICTOR R. ORENDAIN, Resident Physician.	

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

GENTLEMEN: Although an initial appropriation was made by Congress more than a year ago for the construction of the new municipal hospital, and an additional sum is included in the present bill, nothing has been done on the reservation to show that we are to have the hospital. We have managed to get along with the old buildings, but they do not meet our needs, and in spite of the war I insist that there is no greater need in the District than the new hospital, so that we may properly and comfortably house our indigent sick. The need is especially urgent in the psychopathic department, where we are at times not only overcrowded, but where the physical conditions are very primitive.

In the past year we have treated 2,696 in our hospital wards, which is 347 less than treated in the previous year: 1,146 of the patients treated were white and 1,530 were colored. The number of colored patients treated was greater than in the previous year, but the number of white patients materially less. In addition to this many prisoners in the jail received hospital treatment. The number of patients in the maternity ward was 43, as compared with 36 in the previous year. We call special attention to the number of deaths, which was, for the year, only 104, a decrease of 151; it should also be noted that of the 104 deaths, 64 occurred within 48 hours after admission, meaning that 60 per cent were in a moribund condition when admitted.

The highest population for any one day was 214 and the lowest was 115. Of the 2,696 patients admitted during the year, 1,504 were received on permits issued by the Board of Charities, 503 were brought in by the police department, 245 were transferred from the District jail for treatment, 56 were admitted by the superintendent to the hospital, and 231 were admitted as emergency cases from other hospitals.

In the psychopathic department this year we treated 633 mental cases, of which number 337 were transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane. It is also one of our duties to look after the unclaimed remains of deceased persons in the District of Columbia, the number of bodies collected from all sources and delivered to the morgue was 779.

A small hospital kitchen was built during the year to take the place of the old one. It has been properly equipped and is now ready for

service and will amply fulfill our requirements until the new hospital is completed.

The low scale of wages in the hospital department has, on account of the war, made it very difficult to hold our employees; many of them have left us and accepted more remunerative positions. We have not been able to fill these vacancies and therefore have been obliged to detail many short-term prisoners from the jail to do hospital work as orderlies, ward maids, and waiters. Our training school, too, has suffered greatly for lack of pupil nurses; advertising for them has brought very few replies.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, there were committed to the District jail 5,905 prisoners, a decrease of 1,986. Of this number, 3,229 were transferred to the District workhouse, Occoquan, Va.; we also transferred 35 to the Atlanta, Ga., penitentiary and 105 to the District of Columbia reformatory, Lorton, Va. Of the female prisoners, 20 were transferred to the Maryland penitentiary and 8 to the Moundville, W. Va., penitentiary. Altogether, 3,418 were transferred to other institutions. Three prisoners died during the year and 30 escaped; of the latter, 13 have been recaptured. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1918 we had 183 prisoners. The daily average population of the jail was 227.425, as against 213.8 last year. The highest number on any one day was 295; the smallest number was 188. Two hundred and forty-five prisoners were transferred to the hospital department either for mental observation or for hospital treatment. The daily average food cost was \$0.3613. Our jail population is high, notwithstanding the fact that the number charged with violating the excise law has been very materially less. For this offense 1,530 were committed during the year, as against 4,032 last year; for selling liquors to soldiers and selling alcoholic liquors there were 71 cases, as against 11 the previous year; there were only 197 cases of vagrancy this year, as against the previous record of 354; for nonsupport 106 were committed, as against 179; for intoxication we received 973. At present we have 45 further hearing cases and 160 grand jury cases; many of the latter have been here for months—24 of them are awaiting trial for murder. It seems plain that it requires at least one additional judge on the criminal bench to clean up the present large docket.

There were two unusual incidents in the District jail during the fiscal year; the first was the commitment of about 100 suffragettes, whose persistent insubordination made it very difficult to maintain wholesome discipline, and the other incident was the escape of 15 prisoners at one time. Since then there have been many physical improvements made in the jail building to avoid similar happenings in the future, and other plans are in contemplation which will make the building more secure.

Respectfully submitted.

L. F. ZINKHAN, *Superintendent.*

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Daily average number of inmates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

White males.....	42
White females.....	23
Colored males.....	43
Colored females.....	36
	<hr/>
Employees.....	144
	73
	<hr/>
Total.....	217
	<hr/>
Daily average.....	217
Cost per capita, exclusive of salaries.....	\$267. 00
Cost per capita, inclusive of support and compensation of employees.....	\$398. 52
Cost per capita of 144 patients and 73 employees.....	\$267. 00
Daily average in hospital, including 73 employees.....	217
Decrease in number of patients.....	40
Decrease in number of employees.....	7
	<hr/>
Amount expended from appropriation.....	\$58, 033. 37
Appropriation for support of institution.....	\$47, 500. 00
Emergency deficiency appropriation.....	17, 000. 00
	<hr/>
Expended.....	55, 521. 76
Bills outstanding (estimated).....	2, 511. 61
	<hr/>
	58, 033. 37
	<hr/>
Unexpended.....	6, 466. 63
	<hr/>
For salaries.....	29, 610. 00
Expended.....	28, 449. 91
	<hr/>
Unexpended.....	1, 160. 09
	<hr/>
For repairs to buildings.....	2, 750. 00
Expended.....	\$2, 378. 26
Bills outstanding (estimated).....	264. 14
	<hr/>
	2, 642. 40
	<hr/>
Unexpended.....	107. 60
	<hr/>
For kitchen equipment.....	1, 500. 00
Expended.....	1, 151. 50
	<hr/>
Unexpended.....	348. 50
	<hr/>
For building hospital kitchen.....	7, 500. 00
Expended.....	6, 558. 84
	<hr/>
Unexpended.....	941. 16
	<hr/>
For temporary labor.....	1, 200. 00
Expended.....	974. 80
	<hr/>
Unexpended.....	225. 20

Amount expended from appropriation for maintenance, for articles purchased during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

For food supplies.....	\$35,087.39
Fuel, gas, and electric current.....	7,248.22
Dry goods and clothing.....	2,948.10
Medical supplies.....	4,234.37
Hardware and kitchen utensils.....	668.46
Forage and flour.....	2,256.95
Furniture.....	509.79
Miscellaneous.....	5,080.13
	<hr/>
	58 033.37

Amount of produce raised on farm during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and estimated value of same.

Article.	Quantity.	Unit cost.	Amount.
Asparagus.....dozen bunches..	39	\$1.45	\$56.35
Beans, string.....bushels..	89	3.20	284.80
Beans, lima.....do.....	25	4.00	100.00
Beets.....dozen bunches..	524	.40	209.60
Do.....bushels..	196	1.50	294.00
Cabbage.....heads..	2,490	.15	373.40
Celery.....bunches..	111	.10	11.20
Corn, green.....dozen.....	361	.30	108.30
Cucumbers.....do.....	22	.25	5.50
Eggs.....do.....	340	.45	153.00
Eggplant.....each.....	28	.15	4.20
Kale.....barrels..	121	2.50	302.50
Lettuce.....dozen heads..	688	.60	40.28
Milk.....gallons..	2,457	.40	982.80
Onions.....bunches..	636	.03	19.08
Onions, sets.....bushels..	20	2.00	40.00
Parsley.....dozen bunches..	290	.02	5.80
Pears.....bushels..	77	2.00	154.00
Pork.....pounds..	1,005	.25	251.25
Potatoes, Irish.....barrels..	142	3.50	497.00
Potatoes, sweet.....do.....	59	3.50	206.50
Pumpkins.....each.....	200	.10	20.00
Radishes.....dozen bunches..	283	.30	84.90
Spinach.....barrels..	122	4.00	488.00
Strawberries.....boxes..	378	.12	45.36
Swiss chard.....barrels..	58	3.50	203.00
Tomatoes.....bushels..	283	1.50	424.50
Turnips.....do.....	64	1.00	64.00
Veal.....pounds..	78	.25	19.50
Hay.....tons.....	3	20.00	60.00
Total.....			5,609.02

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1918.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith transmit the annual report of the Washington Asylum Hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This report was compiled by Drs. V. R. Orendain, W. T. Corcoran, and David B. Peters, all of the resident staff.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,696, which is 347 less than the number treated last year. The average time spent in the hospital per patient was much less than in previous years. The reason for this is that there are less poor people on account of the large wages paid to labor because of the war.

Of the 104 deaths during the year, 64 occurred within 48 hours of admission, which means they were moribund upon admission.

The war has made it extremely difficult to maintain efficient service at the hospital during the year. One-half of the attending staff have entered the service and the private work of the remaining members has so increased that their visits to the hospital have not been as regular as heretofore. Internes are continually leaving the hospital to go into the service or to take the places of physicians who have gone in, so that at the present time we have only two graduates and four students to do the work. Last year we had seven graduates on duty.

Our pupil nurses are leaving from time to time to accept more lucrative positions with the Government, with the result that we have only half the number of nurses required to do the work properly.

The situation will become more serious as the war continues, and the way to forestall actual neglect and suffering among the poor patients who are sent here for treatment is to tear down the obsolete, crowded buildings which now exist and build at once the new municipal hospital with the money Congress has provided.

If this is done at once, we can offer attractive employment for physicians and pupil nurses and continue to conduct Washington City Hospital in an efficient and humane manner.

There is an enormous amount of clerical work connected with the hospital. Each patient who is admitted must have his history and other data recorded; there is continual correspondence between us and the courts, police stations, Board of Charities, Board of Christian Guardians, anxious relatives of psychopathic patients, etc., and I urgently advise that a clerk be provided at a compensation of \$720 per annum, for this purpose.

I call attention to the special reports appended. The recommendations which they make have been thoroughly discussed and are approved by me.

I desire to express my appreciation to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia for their interest and cooperation in the successful conduct of the Washington Asylum Hospital.

Respectfully,

J. A. GANNON, M. D.,
Visiting Physician.

PHYSICIANS.

Consulting staff.—Drs. George Tully Vaughan, surgeon; Walter D. Webb, surgeon; George M. Kober, hygiene and dietetics; William A. White, alienist and neurologist; I. S. Stone, gynecology; Louis Lehr, genito-urinary; John Moran, obstetrics; J. J. Richardsdon, ear, nose, and throat; John Foote, diseases of children; Robert Scott Lamb, diseases of the eye.

Attending staff.—Drs. W. M. Barton, chief of medicine; Murray Russell, internal medicine; Roy Adams and Thomas S. Lee, disease of the heart and kidneys; D. Percy Hickling, John J. Madigan, and John E. Lind, mental and nervous diseases; J. J. McCarthy, diseases of children; J. Russell Verbrycke, gastro-enteric; C. Augustus Simpson and H. H. Hazen, skin diseases; W. P. Reeves and Joseph D. Rodgers, gynecology; John Conostas, genito-urinary diseases; Thomas F. Lowe, obstetrics; S. Boyce Pole, diseases of the eye; James Moser and R. R. Walker, ear, nose, and throat; F. E. Duehring, anesthetist; R. E. Le Comte, pathologist; John Hunter Selby, roentgenologist.

Resident staff.—Drs. V. R. Orendain, resident physician; Wm. T. Corcoran, first assistant to the resident physician; J. E. McKenzie, second assistant to the resident physician; ———, pharmacist.

Report of the X-ray division for the year ended June 30, 1918.

Ankle.....	6	Lower leg.....	8
Elbow.....	2	Orbits.....	1
Femur.....	4	Shoulder.....	9
Foot.....	2	Stomach.....	5
Forearm.....	4	Teeth.....	1
Hand.....	2	Vertebral column.....	8
Hip.....	6	Chest thorax.....	58
Humerus.....	1		
Kidneys.....	4	Total.....	127
Knee.....	6		

REPORT OF PATHOLOGIST.

AUGUST 11, 1918.

Dr. J. A. GANNON,

Visiting Physician, Washington Asylum Hospital, City.

DEAR DOCTOR: I am inclosing herewith the report of the pathological laboratory for the year ending June 30, 1918. In submitting this report I wish to make the following recommendations which would, I believe, enhance the value of the laboratory to the hospital:

1. The conversion of the old boiler room east of the laboratory into a room for holding post-mortem examination, and of the room south of it into a room for keeping and breeding laboratory animals.

2. The setting aside of a separate sum of money for the purchase of laboratory supplies and new instruments as occasion may demand. At present we have only what is available after the needs of the hospital proper have been supplied, and this frequently leads to long delay in procuring necessary material. This sum should not be less than \$200.

3. The setting aside of a salary of at least \$50 a month for a technician. At present, owing to the shortage of labor and high wages obtainable elsewhere, we have to depend on the work of prisoners; this is unsatisfactory because of the lack of interest in the work and the short terms for which they are available, each man leaving as soon as he is trained for a position in which he can obtain more money.

Respectfully,

R. M. Lecomte.

Blood:

Coagulation time.....	2
Complement fixation for syphilis: 643, 69.68 per cent; 194, 21.02 per cent; 31, 3.35 per cent; 55, 5.95 per cent; total, 923.	
Erythrocytes count.....	26
Differential counts.....	17
Hemoglobin estimation.....	21
Leucocyte counts.....	153
Search for malarial parasites.....	8

Cultures:

Abscesses.....	4
Eye discharges.....	2
Nose.....	1
Throat.....	25
Urethra.....	1

Examination of—	
Ascitic fluids.....	2
Feces.....	10
Fluid for tuberculosis.....	2
Gastric contents.....	4
Pathological and normal tissues.....	28
Peritoneal fluids.....	2
Pleural fluids.....	1
Smear for gonococci.....	88
Vaginal smears.....	71
Urethral smears.....	18
Smear for Vincent's angina.....	2
Smear from eye discharge.....	15
Smear from mouth.....	3
Smear from nose.....	1
Smear from prostate.....	1
Smear from throat.....	28
Smear from urethra.....	18
Smear from penis.....	30
Spinal fluids for tuberculosis.....	1
Spinal fluids for bacteria.....	3
Spinal fluids for globulin.....	6
Spinal fluids for cell count.....	20
Spinal fluids for complement fixation.....	31
Sputum for tuberculosis.....	27
Urine for bile.....	3
Urine Diazo reaction.....	5
Necropsies.....	9
Urinalyses.....	2, 550
Vaccines autogenous.....	1

REPORT OF ANESTHETIST.

During the year July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918, ether was given to 121 patients at Washington Asylum Hospital.

It is respectfully recommended that the following be obtained for use in the operating room:

Lumbard's airway.....	\$4.00
Gas oxygen apparatus (Gwathmey hospital size).....	150.00
Electric ether suction apparatus.....	150.00

Respectfully,

FRANK E. DUEHRING, M. D.,
Anesthetist.

Report of operations for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Amputations.....	14	Herniatomies.....	9
Appendectomies.....	7	Hemorrhoidectomies.....	1
Incision and drainage.....	26	Plastic operations.....	3
Excision, eye, ear, and nose (due to malignancies).....	7	Resection of ribs.....	5
Fractures.....	7	Tonsillectomies.....	27
Removal of bullets (from gunshot wounds).....	4	Arsenobensol injections.....	27
Genito-urinary operations.....	11	Total.....	148

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

Mr. L. F. ZINKHAN, *Superintendent Washington Asylum and Jail.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Capital City Training School for Nurses for the year ended June 30, 1918, attached to the Washington Asylum Hospital.

In view of the unusual conditions incident to the prosecution of the war, the consequences of which we could not escape, I deem it unnecessary, if not unwise at this time, to make any recommendations other than to renew the one of my last report urging the employment of a dietician, so essential to the proper and complete training of the nurses, at a salary of \$720 per annum.

LECTURERS.

Dr. J. A. Gannon, surgery.	Dr. Leon Martell, gynecology and obstetrics.
Dr. J. M. Ladd, urinalysis and chemistry and materia medica.	Dr. Thos. Lee, physiology.
Dr. Edw. Larkin, orthopedics.	Dr. J. J. McCarthy, physiology.
Dr. D. Percy Hickling, mental diseases.	Dr. R. M. Lecomte, bacteriology.
Dr. R. P. Walker, ear, nose, and throat.	Dr. Jos. D. Rogers, hygiene.
Dr. Charles Healy, eye.	Dr. Russel Verbycke, dietetics.
Dr. W. H. Hough, nervous diseases.	Dr. John Constas, venereal diseases.
Dr. James Moser, anatomy.	Dr. Sacks Bricker, contagious diseases.
Dr. W. M. Barton, general medicine.	

Course of 30 lessons in theory and practice of dietetics, Mary Farrell; massage, Mary Kernan.

NURSES WHO GRADUATED DURING THE YEAR.

Miss Anna Scharf.	Miss Ella Krone.
Miss Glessie M. Long.	Miss Mary J. Ferguson.
Miss Elizabeth Russell.	Miss Regina Phillips.
Miss Lillian Barrett.	Miss Eleanor Perkinson.
Miss Eugenia Murdock.	Miss Helen M. Sharpe.
Miss Effie Betson.	

Pupil nurses at Washington Asylum Hospital June 30, 1917.....	21
Pupil nurses at Harlem Hospital, New York City, June 30, 1917.....	10
Total.....	31
Appointed and admitted during year ended June 30, 1918.....	6
Total.....	37
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:	
Graduated.....	11
Dismissed.....	4
Resigned.....	5
	20
	17
Now in Harlem Hospital.....	5
Now in Washington Asylum Hospital.....	12

To the superintendent of the institution, the visiting physician and dean of the school, and the many visiting physicians who have cooperated so efficiently in the advancement of the training school, I acknowledge my indebtedness; and to the many members of the various charitable societies and churches who have visited the sick during the year and gave them words of cheer and comfort and ministered to their wants in many material ways, I extend my sincere thanks.

MERY V. HEALY, R. N.,
Superintendent of Nurses.

374 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1917.....	157	Lowest number on any day.....	124
Patients admitted during year....	2, 539	Highest number on any day.....	214
Total.....	2, 696	Deaths within 24 hours after admission.....	42
Patients discharged:		Deaths within 24-48 hours after admission.....	22
Cured.....	1, 523	Mental examinations.....	590
Improved.....	826	Transferred to Government Hospital for Insane.....	327
Unimproved.....	112	Births.....	42
Deaths.....	104	Stillbirths.....	1
Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1918.....	135	Prescriptions compounded.....	4, 792
Total.....	2, 696	Authority for admission:	
Sex and color classification:		Board of Charity.....	1, 504
Males—		Police department.....	503
White.....	805	Jail.....	245
Colored.....	908	Superintendent Washington Asylum Hospital.....	56
Females—		Emergency.....	231
White.....	361	Patients remaining in hospital June 30, 1917.....	157
Colored.....	622	Total.....	2, 696
Total.....	2, 696		

Nativity of patients.

Australia.....	5	Missouri.....	12
Canada.....	7	Massachusetts.....	6
China.....	6	Maine.....	1
Cuba.....	4	Montana.....	3
England.....	31	Michigan.....	7
France.....	2	Minnesota.....	2
Finland.....	1	Nebraska.....	2
Germany.....	18	New Hampshire.....	5
Italy.....	32	New Jersey.....	22
Ireland.....	41	New York.....	141
Mexico.....	3	North Carolina.....	105
Persia.....	1	Ohio.....	22
Russia.....	24	Oregon.....	1
Switzerland.....	1	Oklahoma.....	8
Scotland.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	92
West Indies.....	7	Rhode Island.....	1
Philippines.....	1	South Carolina.....	21
Total.....	185	South Dakota.....	2
Alabama.....	12	Tennessee.....	9
California.....	9	Texas.....	4
Connecticut.....	2	Unknown.....	122
District of Columbia.....	802	Vermont.....	7
Delaware.....	1	Virginia.....	502
Florida.....	10	West Virginia.....	21
Georgia.....	31	Wisconsin.....	3
Illinois.....	3	Total.....	2, 354
Indiana.....	2	Native born.....	2, 354
Kansas.....	1	Foreign born.....	185
Kentucky.....	2	Remaining in the hospital June 30, 1918.....	157
Louisiana.....	3	Total.....	2, 696
Maryland.....	351		
Mississippi.....	4		

Report of the psychopathic ward, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Mental diseases.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
Alcoholic psychosis.....	27	1	19	3	50	3	35	9	3	8
Catotonic pretox.....	6	2	2	3	13	.....	2	8	3	2
Constitutional defective.....	6	2	1	1	10	.....	7	3	.....	.....
Dementia:										
Arterio-sclerotic.....	27	19	10	8	64	.....	28	31	5	10
Epileptic.....	4	.....	7	1	12	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Organic.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Precox.....	74	25	30	11	140	.....	82	7	1	4
Senile.....	.....	3	7	6	16	.....	.....	14	2	3
General paresis.....	23	3	7	2	35	.....	3	31	1	1
Hypomania.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Idiot.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Imbecility.....	3	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Korsacow psychosis.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Maniac depression.....	13	22	16	5	56	.....	37	19	.....	2
Moron.....	7	2	.....	2	11	.....	7	3	.....	1
Not insane.....	53	13	15	10	91	91	.....	.....	.....	2
Paranoia.....	20	16	15	1	52	.....	52	.....	.....	1
Paranoid precox.....	31	6	13	9	59	.....	34	25	.....	.....
Toxic psychosis.....	.....	1	6	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	298	117	153	65	633	102	296	220	15	37

Releases.

Transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	337
To court.....	20
To jail.....	27
To friends.....	153
To Board of Charities.....	32
To National Training School.....	5
By escape.....	2
By death.....	21
Patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	36
Total.....	590

Report of dead wagon.

Bodies collected from all sources and delivered to morgue.....	779
Bodies carried from morgue to crematory:	
Adults.....	59
Infants.....	259
Stillbirths.....	156
Amputations.....	31

Coffins 13 6 feet, 5 3 feet, 11 2 feet, were furnished, 16 of which were buried in Mount Olivet.

Unidentified bodies (4) were buried in potter's field.

DISTRICT JAIL.

Movement of population.

Number of inmates July 1, 1917.....	183
Received during the fiscal year.....	5,905
Total.....	6,088
Discharged during the fiscal year.....	2,399
Escaped.....	30
Died.....	3
Transferred.....	3,418
Number of inmates June 30, 1918.....	238
Total.....	6,088

Daily average number of prisoners.....	227.425
Prisoners in jail July 1, 1917.....	183
Prisoners received in jail from the District of Columbia courts during the fiscal year, 1918.....	5,905
Total number received during the fiscal year.....	6,088
Transferred to the District of Columbia workhouse, Occoquan, Va.....	3,229
Transferred to the penitentiaries.....	168
Transferred to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....	14
Transferred to the National Training School (boys).....	7
Released by expiration, payment of fine, suspension of sentence, personal recognizance, nolle prosequi and ignored by the grand jury.....	2,397
Released by death.....	3
Released by escape (13 have been recaptured).....	30
Released by presidential pardon.....	1
Released by execution.....	1
Total.....	5,850
Prisoners in jail June 30, 1918.....	238
Total.....	6,088

Comparative statement of appropriations and expenses for the fiscal years of 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918.

Year.	Appropriation.	Expenses.	Deficiency granted.	Balance.
1915.....	\$46,000.00	\$49,714.56	\$3,714.56	.....
1916.....	46,000.00	49,079.55	3,097.55	.....
1916.....	1,500.00	1,353.62		\$146.38
1917.....	53,250.00	52,857.52		392.48
1918.....	50,000.00	69,945.00	20,000.00	55.00

For fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, daily average cost of—	
Food for prisoners.....	\$0.3613
Maintenance of prisoners (all expenses).....	.842
Maintenance of prisoners without salaries.....	.524

Daily average population during the fiscal year ending June 30:	
1915.....	258.12
1916.....	252.63
1917.....	213.80
1918.....	227.425

Daily average cost of food per prisoner during the fiscal year ending June 30:	
1915.....	\$0.158
1916.....	.166
1917.....	.196
1918.....	.3613

Prisoners in jail July 1, 1917, 6 a. m.....	183
Prisoners received during the fiscal year.....	5,905
Transferred during the fiscal year.....	3,418
Released during the fiscal year.....	2,399
Prisoners in jail June 30, 1918, 6 a. m.....	238
Largest number in jail any one day.....	295
Smallest number in jail any one day.....	188
Increase in population daily average.....	13.6
Increase in daily average cost of food per prisoner.....	.165
Increase of prisoners transferred to the penitentiaries.....	80
Prisoners transferred to the District of Columbia Reformatory, Lorton, Va., in lieu of penitentiaries.....	105
Decrease in prisoners sent to Occoquan, Va., workhouse.....	2,361
Decrease in prisoners sent to St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....	14
Increase in prisoners released at courts, jail, etc.....	169
Increase in prisoners sent to the National Training School (boys).....	3

Financial report of "jail."

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for maintenance including salaries.....	\$50,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	20,000.00
Total receipts.....	<u>70,000.00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....		26,420.24
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$18,218.38	
For flour.....	104.40	
For bread.....	5,019.42	
For groceries and provisions.....	6,651.29	
Total for food.....		29,993.09
For ice.....		414.02
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....		334.19
For clothing.....	256.24	
For shoes and repairs to same.....	2,424.44	
For dry goods.....	1,180.27	
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....		3,860.95
For fuel (estimated).....	3,960.00	
For light (estimated).....	1,998.17	
For engineers supplies.....	790.27	
Total for heat, light and power, and engineers supplies.....		6,748.44
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....		1,131.14
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		45.50
For stable, farm, garden, etc.....		101.30
For stationery, printing, and office expenses.....		261.14
For telephone.....		260.86
For car tickets.....		10.00
For current repairs and materials for same.....		353.50
For insecticide.....		130.00
For miscellaneous.....		30.00
For auto hire.....		18.50
Total expenditures.....		<u>96,245.41</u>

Crimes committed during the fiscal year 1918 for which prisoners were committed to the District of Columbia Jail.

	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Abortion.....			1	2	3
Adultery.....	11	10	8	5	34
Alien enemy.....	33				33
Alien enemy and forgery.....	1				1
Assault.....	36	146	4	23	209
Assault and assault dangerous weapon.....		2			2
Assault, assault dangerous weapon and disorderly conduct.....		1			1
Assault and carrying deadly weapon.....		9			9
Assault and destroying private property.....				1	1
Assault, destroying private property and intoxication.....				1	1
Assault and disorderly conduct.....	5	11		4	20
Assault, disorderly conduct, and intoxication.....		3			3
Assault, disorderly conduct, and nonsupport.....		1		1	2
Assault, disorderly conduct, and violating excise law.....	1	2			3
Assault, disorderly conduct, violating excise law, and non-support.....		1			1
Assault, disorderly conduct and violating police regulations.....		1			1
Assault, disorderly conduct, and violating section 826b Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Assault and fornication.....		1		1	2
Assault and indecent exposure.....		1			1

Crimes committed during the fiscal year 1918 for which prisoners were committed to the District of Columbia Jail—Continued.

	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Assault and intoxication.....	4	6			10
Assault and larceny.....		2		1	3
Assault, larceny, and violating excise law.....		1			1
Assault and larceny, second offense.....		1			1
Assault and nonsupport.....		1			1
Assault and robbery.....		1			1
Assault and selling alcoholic liquors.....		1			1
Assault and violating excise law.....	10	8		4	22
Assault and violating police regulations.....		1			1
Assault dangerous weapon.....	7	69		11	87
Assault, dangerous weapon, and robbery.....	2				2
Assault to kill.....		13		1	14
Assault to kill and assault dangerous weapon.....		1			1
Assault to rape.....	1	3			4
Assault to rob.....	1	1			2
Attempted false pretenses.....		1			1
Attempted housebreaking.....	3	1			4
Attempted larceny.....		1			1
Attempted robbery.....	2			1	3
Bawdy house.....		2			2
Bigamy.....	1	4			5
Bigamy and carrying deadly weapon.....	1				1
Carnal knowledge.....	4	11			15
Carrying deadly weapon.....	16	52		3	71
Carrying deadly weapon and disorderly conduct.....	1	2			3
Carrying deadly weapon, disorderly conduct, and larceny.....				1	1
Carrying deadly weapon and grand larceny.....	1	1			2
Carrying deadly weapon and intoxication.....	1	1		1	3
Carrying deadly weapon, intoxication and larceny.....		1			1
Carrying deadly weapon and larceny.....	2	3			5
Carrying deadly weapon, larceny, and violating section 836a Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Carrying deadly weapon, receiving stolen property, and violating section 826b Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Carrying deadly weapon and robbery.....		1			1
Carrying deadly weapon and selling alcoholic liquors.....		2			2
Carrying deadly weapon and threats.....	2	1			3
Carrying deadly weapon and violating excise law.....	2	4			6
Carrying deadly weapon and violating police regulations.....		1			1
Carrying deadly weapon and violating section 240 Penal Code.....		1			1
Conspiracy.....	4				4
Contempt of court.....	4	1		3	8
Cruelty to animals.....	1	2			3
Cruelty to animals, disorderly conduct, and violating excise law.....		1			1
Cruelty to animals and driving while intoxicated.....		1			1
Cruelty to animals and fornication.....		1			1
Cruelty to animals, violating police regulations, and violating excise law.....		1			1
Depredation on property.....	2	9			11
Destroying private property.....	1	6		4	11
Destroying private property and intoxication.....	6				6
Destroying private property and violating excise law.....	1	1			2
Disorderly conduct.....	62	156	10	96	324
Disorderly conduct and fornication.....				1	1
Disorderly conduct and intoxication.....	18	9	3	8	38
Disorderly conduct, intoxication, and selling alcoholic liquors.....		1			1
Disorderly conduct and larceny.....		2			2
Disorderly conduct, larceny, and violating excise law.....		1			1
Disorderly conduct and threats.....		1			1
Disorderly conduct and unlawful assembly.....			4		4
Disorderly conduct and violating excise law.....	53	36	4	22	115
Disorderly conduct and violating police regulations.....	1	2			3
Disorderly house.....	1	5	2	9	17
Drinking in public.....	10	18		1	29
Driving while intoxicated.....		1			1
Driving while intoxicated and disorderly conduct.....	6	15			21
Driving while intoxicated and nonsupport.....		1			1
Driving while intoxicated and violating police regulations.....		1			1
Driving while intoxicated and violating section 826b Code District of Columbia.....	2	6			8
Embezzlement.....		1			1
Embezzlement, larceny from the United States, and vio- lating section 851b Code District of Columbia.....	15	10	1		26
Embezzlement and violating section 851b Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
		2			2

Crimes committed during the fiscal year 1918 for which prisoners were committed to the District of Columbia Jail—Continued.

	White males.	Colored males.	White females	Colored females.	Total.
Enticing prostitution.....			5	40	45
Exhibiting obscene pictures.....	1				1
False pretenses.....	14	7	2	2	25
False pretenses and forgery.....			1		1
False pretenses and violating section 851b Code District of Columbia.....	1				1
Forfeiture of bond.....	1				1
Forgery.....	11	5	2	1	19
Forgery and larceny.....		1			1
Forgery and selling alcoholic liquors.....		1			1
Fornication.....	21	62	23	84	190
Fornication and enticing prostitution.....				1	1
Giving liquors to minor.....	1				1
Grand larceny.....	33	44	1	23	101
Grand larceny and housebreaking.....	1	2			3
Grand larceny and intoxication.....		1			1
Grand larceny and larceny.....		2			2
Grand larceny and selling alcoholic liquors.....		1			1
Grand larceny and violating section 826b Code District of Columbia.....	1				1
Habitual drunkard.....	4				4
Housebreaking.....	2	3		1	6
Housebreaking and destroying private property.....		1			1
Housebreaking, grand larceny, and larceny.....	1				1
Housebreaking and larceny.....	28	47	1	4	80
Housebreaking and robbery.....		1			1
Indecent exposure.....	5	8			13
Indecent exposure and violating excise law.....	8	2			10
Intoxication.....	479	409	20	65	973
Intoxication and disorderly conduct.....	16	5		4	25
Intoxication and indecent exposure.....	2				2
Intoxication and non-support.....		1			1
Intoxication and selling alcoholic liquors.....		1		1	2
Intoxication and throwing missiles.....		1			1
Intoxication and vagrancy.....	1				1
Intoxication and violating excise law.....	1				1
Intoxication and violating police regulations.....		2			2
Keeping a bawdy house.....			1		1
Larceny.....	76	211	8	59	354
Larceny and disorderly conduct.....		3			3
Larceny and intoxication.....		1			1
Larceny and robbery.....		1			1
Larceny and violating excise law.....	1	3		2	6
Larceny and violating section 826b Code District of Co- lumbia.....		2			2
Larceny from the District of Columbia.....		1			1
Larceny from the United States.....	1	1			2
Larceny from the United States and violating section 803 Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Larceny, second offense.....	1			1	2
Libel.....	1				1
Maintaining nuisance injurious to health.....	1				1
Murder.....	7	20	1	3	31
Nonsupport.....	49	56		1	106
Obstructing the free passage of the sidewalk.....			27		27
Perjury.....		3		2	5
Permitting gaming.....		3		1	4
Practicing medicine without a license.....	1				1
Rape.....		8		2	10
Receiving stolen property.....	6	6	1	3	16
Receiving stolen property and selling alcoholic liquors.....		1			1
Riding on pass belonging to another.....		1			1
Robbery.....	13	47	2	18	80
Selling alcoholic liquors.....	17	143	1	27	188
Selling alcoholic liquors and violating police regulations and violating speed law.....		1			1
Selling alcoholic liquors and violating section 826b Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Setting up a gaming table.....	2	1			3
Selling liquors to soldiers.....	1	5	2	2	10
Selling liquors to soldiers and selling alcoholic liquors.....	11	40	7	3	61
Selling liquors to soldiers and violating section 848 Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Sodomy.....	1				1
Soliciting orders for alcoholic liquors.....		1			1
Threats.....	8	11	6		25
Threats and violating excise law.....		1			1
United States witness.....			1	1	2

Grimes committed during the year 1918 for which prisoners were committed to the District of Columbia Jail—Continued.

	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Unlawful assembly.....			74		74
Unlawful buying of Government property.....		1			1
Unlawful wearing uniform of the United States Army.....		2			2
Unlicensed bar.....		9		2	11
Unpaid board bill.....	2	1			3
Vagrancy.....	98	30	21	48	197
Vagrancy and violating section 851b Code District of Columbia.....				1	1
Violating excise law.....	860	511	63	96	1,530
Violating police regulations.....	8	48		2	58
Violating police regulations and violating speed law.....	1	14			15
Violating police regulations and violating excise law.....	1				1
Violating police regulations and violating speed law; disorderly conduct.....		1			1
Violating police regulations and violating section 826b Code District of Columbia.....	2	4			6
Violating registration law.....	5	2			7
Violating Sheppard law.....		4			4
Violating the speed law.....	2	8			10
Violating the weights and measure law.....	1				1
Violating white slave traffic act.....	3			1	4
Violating act Congress approved Feb. 9, 1900.....	1				1
Violating act Congress approved Mar. 19, 1906.....				1	1
Violating act Congress approved Apr. 13, 1908.....				1	1
Violating act Congress approved Feb. 13, 1913.....	1	2			3
Violating sections 1 and 2, act Congress approved Dec. 17, 1914.....		2	1		3
Violating sections 1, 2, 8, and 9, act Congress approved Dec. 17, 1914.....	1	2			3
Violating act Congress approved June 3, 1916.....	2				2
Violating act Congress approved Feb. 14, 1917.....	1				1
Violating act Congress approved Mar. 3, 1917.....	4	5			9
Violating act Congress approved May 8, 1917.....	1	1			2
Violating act Congress approved May 18, 1917.....	4	11		1	16
Violating section 812 Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Violating section 813 Code District of Columbia.....		1		1	2
Violating section 814 Code District of Columbia.....				2	2
Violating section 819 Code District of Columbia.....	1				1
Violating section 839 Code District of Columbia.....	1				1
Violating section 840 Code District of Columbia.....	3				3
Violating section 848 Code District of Columbia.....		2			2
Violating section 860 Code District of Columbia.....	5				5
Violating section 909 Code District of Columbia.....				1	1
Violating section 826a Code District of Columbia.....	1				1
Violating section 826b Code District of Columbia.....	31	77			108
Violating section 836a Code District of Columbia.....	4			1	5
Violating section 851b Code District of Columbia.....	4	14			18
Violating section 851b Code District of Columbia and larceny.....			1		1
Violating section 28 Penal Code.....		1			1
Violating sections 29 and 33 Penal Code.....	1				1
Violating section 36 Penal Code.....	2				2
Violating section 37 Penal Code.....	1	2			3
Violating section 125 Penal Code.....	1				1
Violating section 194 Penal Code.....	1	3			4
Violating section 195 Penal Code.....		2			2
Violating section 240 Penal Code.....	4	26		2	32
Violating section 312 Penal Code.....	1	1			2
Violating sections 2 and 9 Revised Statutes of the United States.....	1				1
Violating section 194 Revised Statutes of the United States.....		1			1
Violating section 206 Revised Statutes of the United States.....		2			2
Violating sections 215 and 216 United States Criminal Code.....	1				1
	2,225	2,655	309	716	5,905

Length of sentences imposed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Term.	Number.	Term.	Number.
6 hours.....	1	195 days.....	1
48 hours.....	2	210 days.....	0
2 days.....	1	220 days.....	1
3 days.....	12	230 days.....	1
5 days.....	174	240 days.....	22
6 days.....	4	270 days.....	11
8 days.....	1	280 days.....	1
9 days.....	6	300 days.....	9
10 days.....	283	330 days.....	1
11 days.....	2	356 days.....	2
12 days.....	1	360 days.....	28
15 days.....	404	364 days.....	2
16 days.....	2	1 year.....	81
18 days.....	1	1 year and 1 day.....	2
20 days.....	28	410 days.....	1
21 days.....	3	450 days.....	1
25 days.....	62	540 days.....	2
30 days.....	2,021	1 year and 6 months.....	3
31 days.....	1	630 days.....	1
35 days.....	9	700 days.....	1
40 days.....	4	728 days.....	1
45 days.....	103	2 years.....	41
50 days.....	12	2 years and 6 months.....	2
60 days.....	608	3 years.....	41
63 days.....	1	3 years and 6 months.....	1
65 days.....	1	4 years.....	1
70 days.....	1	5 years.....	36
75 days.....	20	6 years.....	4
80 days.....	4	7 years and 6 months.....	1
90 days.....	255	8 years.....	2
100 days.....	7	10 years.....	32
105 days.....	11	15 years.....	4
110 days.....	9	16 years.....	1
118 days.....	1	20 years.....	4
120 days.....	132	30 years.....	1
129 days.....	1	St. Elizabeth's Hospital.....	14
135 days.....	2	National Training School (boys).....	7
150 days.....	24		
180 days.....	162		
190 days.....	1		
		Total.....	4,771

Transferred from the jail to the Washington Asylum Hospital either for mental examination or for hospital treatment.

White males.....	102
Colored males.....	82
White females.....	21
Colored females.....	30
Total.....	245

Transferred to the penitentiaries during the fiscal year 1918.

	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
PENITENTIARY.					
Atlanta, Ga.:					
July 19, 1917.....	2	2			4
Dec. 27, 1917.....	3	15			18
May 17, 1918.....	4	9			13
District of Columbia Reformatory:					
July 12, 1917.....	2	3			5
July 13, 1917.....	1	5			6
Sept. 1, 1917.....	1				1
Sept. 20, 1917.....	1				1
Oct. 6, 1917.....		1			1
Oct. 13, 1917.....	1	2			3
Oct. 22, 1917.....	1				1
Oct. 24, 1917.....		2			2
Oct. 25, 1917.....		1			1
Oct. 29, 1917.....		2			2
Oct. 30, 1917.....		1			1
Nov. 3, 1917.....		1			1
Nov. 6, 1917.....		1			1
Nov. 10, 1917.....		2			2
Nov. 17, 1917.....		7			7
Nov. 20, 1917.....		2			2

Transferred to the penitentiaries during the fiscal year 1918—Continued.

	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
PENITENTIARY—continued.					
District of Columbia Reformatory—Continued.					
Nov. 21, 1917.....		1			1
Nov. 24, 1917.....	1	1			2
Dec. 1, 1917.....	1	2			3
Dec. 6, 1917.....		1			1
Dec. 8, 1917.....		1			1
Dec. 11, 1917.....		1			1
Dec. 18, 1917.....		1			1
Jan. 12, 1918.....		1			1
Jan. 19, 1918.....	1				1
Jan. 26, 1918.....		1			1
Feb. 23, 1918.....		2			2
Mar. 2, 1918.....		3			3
Mar. 11, 1918.....		4			5
Mar. 20, 1918.....	1	1			3
Mar. 26, 1918.....	2	1			4
Apr. 9, 1918.....	3	1			1
Apr. 13, 1918.....	1				2
Apr. 16, 1918.....	1	1			2
Apr. 23, 1918.....	1	3			4
Apr. 30, 1918.....	3	1			4
May 7, 1918.....	4	1			5
May 13, 1918.....	1	1			2
May 20, 1918.....	1	5			6
June 4, 1918.....	3	2			5
June 18, 1918.....	2	4			6
June 25, 1918.....					
Maryland Penitentiary:					
Jan. 4, 1918.....				7	7
Feb. 21, 1918.....				3	3
Apr. 20, 1918.....			1	4	5
June 26, 1918.....			2	3	5
Moundsville, W. Va., Penitentiary:					
Nov. 21, 1917.....			1	7	8
	43	97	4	24	168

Statement of crimes committed by prisoners forwarded to penitentiaries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Abduction.....				1	1
Abortion.....			1	1	2
Assault to kill and assault, dangerous weapon.....		1			1
Assault, dangerous weapon.....	7	18		5	30
Assault to rape.....	2	2			4
Assault to rob.....				1	1
Bigamy.....	1	1	1		3
Carnal knowledge.....	1	1			2
Depredation on private property.....		2			2
Embezzlement.....	2				2
False pretenses.....	4				4
Forgery and uttering.....	4	1			5
Grand larceny.....	7	8		2	17
Housebreaking.....	1				1
Housebreaking and larceny.....	2	22		3	27
Housebreaking and larceny, grand larceny, and 2 cases of joy riding.....	1				1
Larceny (second offense).....		1			1
Larceny from the District of Columbia.....		1			1
Manslaughter.....	1	6		1	8
Murder in the second degree.....		4			4
Perjury.....		1		2	3
Rape.....		3			3
Receiving stolen property.....		1	1		2
Robbery.....	4	14	1	6	25
Robbery and assault, dangerous weapon.....		1			1
Violating section 813, Code District of Columbia.....		1		1	2
Violating section 814, Code District of Columbia.....				1	1
Violating section 826b, Code District of Columbia.....	4	6			10
Violating section 851b, Code District of Columbia.....		1			1
Violating section 836d, Code District of Columbia.....	1				1
Violating section 211, Penal Code.....		1			1
Violating section 2, act of Congress approved Dec. 14, 1914.....	1				1
Total.....	43	97	4	24	168

Length of sentences imposed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, of prisoners forwarded to the penitentiaries.

	Atlanta.		District of Columbia reformatory.		Baltimore.		Moundsville.		Total.
	White males.	Colored males.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	White females.	Colored females.	
1 year and 1 day.....			2						2
1 year and 6 months.....			3						3
2 years.....			6	24	1	6		3	40
2 years and 6 months.....			1	1					2
3 years.....			12	20		1	1	2	36
3 years and 6 months.....				1					1
4 years.....			1	3					4
5 years.....			9	22	1	3		1	36
6 years.....	2								2
7 years and 6 months.....	1								1
10 years.....	4	18			1	6		1	30
15 years.....	2	1				1			4
16 years.....		1							1
20 years.....		5							5
30 years.....		1							1
	9	26	34	71	3	17	1	7	168

Total time in sentences, 924 years 6 months and 2 days.

Number of prisoners committed to the jail by the District of Columbia courts, by months, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

July, 1917.....	786	February, 1918.....	277
August, 1917.....	715	March, 1918.....	413
September, 1917.....	882	April, 1918.....	383
October, 1917.....	679	May, 1918.....	465
November, 1917.....	358	June, 1918.....	416
December, 1917.....	291		
January, 1918.....	240	Total.....	5,905

Number of prisoners transferred to the different penitentiaries.

Penitentiaries.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.....	9	26			35
District of Columbia reformatory, Lorton, Va.....	34	71			105
Maryland penitentiary, Baltimore, Md.....			3	17	20
West Virginia penitentiary, Moundsville, W. Va.....			1	7	8
Total.....	43	97	4	24	168

Total number released and committed, by months, during the fiscal year 1918.

Month.	Released.					Committed.				
	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
July.....	315	296	51	90	752	338	303	46	99	786
August.....	304	288	30	87	709	284	308	32	91	715
September.....	368	333	50	116	867	363	347	51	121	882
October.....	269	262	28	77	636	290	265	44	80	679
November.....	112	137	82	36	367	95	169	63	31	358
December.....	122	185	6	29	342	116	137	6	32	291
January.....	89	125	5	39	258	83	120	7	30	240
February.....	83	124	9	36	252	94	136	10	37	277
March.....	130	233	13	44	420	139	216	15	43	413
April.....	142	194	17	44	397	136	191	13	43	383
May.....	175	210	10	55	450	175	223	9	58	465
June.....	121	215	11	53	400	112	240	13	51	416
Total.....	2,230	2,602	312	706	5,850	2,225	2,655	309	716	5,905

Number of prisoners in confinement at the end of each month and the daily average of prisoners, by months, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Month.	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.	Average.
July, 1917.....	100	85	4	28	217	210.5
August, 1917.....	80	105	6	32	223	210.8
September, 1917.....	75	119	7	37	238	243.73
October, 1917.....	96	122	23	40	281	266.7
November, 1917.....	79	154	4	35	272	247.03
December, 1917.....	73	106	4	38	221	223.84
January, 1918.....	67	101	6	29	203	209
February, 1918.....	78	113	7	30	228	209.46
March, 1918.....	87	96	9	29	221	232.19
April, 1918.....	81	93	5	28	207	209.6
May, 1918.....	81	106	4	31	222	212.8
June, 1918.....	72	131	6	29	238	253.46

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

	White males.	Colored males.	White females.	Colored females.	Total.
Prisoners in jail July 1, 1917.....	77	78	9	19	183
Prisoners in jail June 30, 1918.....	72	131	6	29	238
Transferred to the District workhouse.....	1,017	1,619	163	430	3,229
Transferred to the National Training School (boys).....	2	5			7
Transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	6	7		1	14
Released by death.....		2		1	3
Released by escape.....	8	22			130

¹ Of this number 13 have been recaptured.

Ages of prisoners committed during the fiscal year of 1918.

Age.	Number of prisoners.	Age.	Number of prisoners.
Under 20 years.....	631	50 to 60 years.....	537
20 to 30 years.....	1,826	60 years and over.....	203
30 to 40 years.....	1,663		
40 to 50 years.....	1,045	Total.....	5,905

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WORKHOUSE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary, Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: For the consideration of your board, I am submitting the eighth annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

During the fiscal year the number of prisoners committed was 3,739—a decided decrease in comparison with former years. The average daily population of male prisoners for the year just closed was 312.93; females, 59.89.

The sanitary conditions and the health of the inmates has greatly improved. But one death occurred, pneumonia being the cause.

I assumed the superintendency of the institution on April 1 of this year, succeeding W. H. Whittaker, to whom I give full measure of credit. In the years of his administration he performed a service for the District of Columbia and its people that will long endure. The task he performed called for ability and energy. He accomplished a great deal worthy of commendation.

The future of the District of Columbia Workhouse is more than hopeful. A dream of better things for unfortunates is being realized. A theory is becoming a reality. The elimination of prison atmosphere, the obliteration of depressing influences, the hopeful, helpful hand extended with a humanizing touch, a sympathetic interest, promises all that men and women who collide with the law can expect—and more.

At this institution there is a spot, surrounded by a fence, a non-descript mound that memorializes—beyond its intention—the ideal of the place upon which it has been thrown.

Old shovels, old tools, old machines—the discarded tools of Washington's street cleaning department, are stacked in disorder, all typifying a past, a seeming uselessness, a wreck, a rust heap, a burden. These are the scrapings of the Capital City—yet, out of this mound of scrap, new tools are made. These are utilized in many ways—and the tool, as if wrought whole by magic, continues in usefulness, exemplifying that which may be accomplished through patience. Over and over again is a city's waste made into products possessing value.

This work of reclamation symbolizes the purpose of Occoquan. The working ideal of the workhouse of the District of Columbia is the making over of men and women classified, in a sense, as scrap-heap material. Other institutions—the old-time penitentiary, the jails—the dark, frowning, liberty-destroying, soul-crushing abodes of convicted men and women, may style these unfortunates human junk, unworthy of the effort to reclaim them, but Occoquan, standing as a pioneer in a unique field of reform and reclamation, faces a future filled with hope for the fallen, and feels the assurance that reward and honor will come through the conservation of human beings.

The open-air treatment, the pursuit of agricultural work, the right kind of food in seasonable variety, the natural and encouraging surroundings—all tending to upbuild, to reestablish that which ill-

living, in many cases, has inflicted as a punishment for violating the rules of health—these are the things that will convert men and women into useful beings just as surely as patience and skill turn articles of scrap into articles of useful efficiency.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In order that the workhouse of the District of Columbia may more firmly establish itself, that it may serve a still greater purpose, I am respectfully recommending that the following be provided: A permanent hospital, tuberculosis ward, syphilitic ward, workshop, administration building, hothouse, in which to raise flowers to sell, building in which to store oil, fireproof barn, to be used also as a granary, brick smokestack for power house, chapel and amusement building, detention ward (female department).

PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION.

The time has arrived when consideration must be accorded the question of permanent construction of buildings. The temporary structures have served their usefulness. It would be businesslike, money-saving, to erect, at a time not far distant, the various buildings necessary to economically and safely house the inmates and bring to higher efficiency the purposes to be attained with reference to the work of reclamation.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

In the female department during the year the colored prisoners numbered 430, white 164. No deaths occurred. One colored male child was born July 12, 1917. Not an attempt was made to escape from the quarters. Twenty-seven discipline reports were made.

The department, under the direction of Mrs. M. R. Herndon, assistant superintendent, is progressing in efficiency and along the lines of successful reformation. Mrs. Herndon, aided by the attendants, rendered kind, thoughtful, courteous, commendable service—such as wins the respect of the inmates and unquestionably elevates their view of right and better living.

A feature of the treatment of women is to make their surroundings absolutely clean. This, in itself, acts as an impressive lesson to women in discipline and the proper way to live.

The women become skillful as seamstresses and they are instructed in laundry work. Also, they are taught to cook, and they are permitted to work in gardens and among flowers. Mrs. Herndon, in submitting her report, says:

The following names of female officers should be included in the honor roll by reason of their loyalty and hearty cooperation: Mrs. Waters, superintendent of cleaning; Mrs. Baker, superintendent of laundry; Miss Mark, superintendent of kitchen; Miss Lowry and Mrs. Willis, in charge of the night work.

SHORT AND LONG TERM INMATES.

I desire to call to your attention a practice that should be abolished. I refer to the transfer here of prisoners for less than 30 days. It is a proceeding attended by useless cost in railroad tickets, cloth-

ing, and loss of time. A 30-day prisoner can do about 25 days' work and thus pays his way.

Cripples, decrepit persons, and those incapacitated by age or disease should not be sent. Assuredly this place is not for such; it is for those able to work. Man power makes the workhouse a thing of life, so to say. It makes the farm, it keeps the brickyard going; it is the essential thing needed.

Nor should persons be committed here for more than two years. In my opinion, in an institution of this particular character the main purpose is hopeless when the restraint of liberty becomes too irksome—when the prisoner feels that he is getting the worst of it. The idea is to right the man or woman in a mental and moral sense; appeal to the better side; show that the right way pays.

SPIRITUAL UPLIFT.

The spiritual welfare of the inmates is looked after by the Rev. Mellichampe, the Rev. M. J. Gallagher, of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Colton, of Washington. The sermons and heart-to-heart talks are effective.

The building of a chapel, to be used also for entertainments, would serve a purpose of inestimable value and good.

That religion is taking a firmer hold of all people is assured. That the war is accomplishing a service that neither centuries of peace nor endless preachments could effect, is true. The war brings to soldier, civilian, and prisoner alike the one inevitable fact of life—the inescapable episode of death. It is the one adventure all must make, and all of the meaning, effort, and success of religion is directed to the ultimate possibility of making that “ultimate commencement” rightly. The mental attitude of everybody toward the final end is frank in time of war. It is a time when illusions dissolve and belief becomes assured—the belief in God; belief that right is better than wrong.

So, with a prisoner far removed from camp or battlefield, he is made to think; and once get a prisoner to thinking in the right way and the rays of hope catch his glance. So, the religious service for prisoners is doing more good to-day than ever before.

THE FARM AND HOW IT HELPS INMATES.

The outdoor life, the pure air, nature's encouraging sign on every hand—all helpful to health, contentment, and longer living—the removal of surroundings conducive to evil, idleness, and crime serves to do more than social reformers in other decades have done along the line of redemption for men and women.

Doctors say hatred of work is a disease, but hatred of work, according to the diagnosis in this institution, is laziness. On the theory that the misguided, the old offender, the low in spirit and vitality could have a chance to start anew here, with a chance to roam occasionally over hundreds of acres of land, prompted the establishment of this great place.

The cultivation of the farm in the spring of 1918 brought a greater production than ever before. More than 100 acres will be added to the tillable land next year. The land is getting richer yearly through the use of the manure and scrapings of Washington's streets.

SCHOOL.

The establishment of a school to enable inmates to enlighten themselves is under way. This will also be an inspiration and an encouragement, certain in its purpose and designed to teach by suggestion as well as by the direct method.

A NAME.

May I offer the suggestion to abandon the name "Workhouse"? The reason is obvious. It may be the same rose, but it will sound less offensive if the old-time name with its objectionable associations of evil is dropped. "Occoquan Farm" possibly would meet every requirement and, at the same time, avoid the suggestion of degradation and disgrace.

ASSUMING THE SUPERINTENDENCY.

Coming to this institution a stranger, I have formed many friendships that promise to help me in the more or less arduous task confronting me. For the loyalty displayed I express my praise and appreciation. It is within the power of the subordinate officials to assist in accomplishing unlimited good to those who need it most. This withheld, the welfare of the institution is impaired.

To the Board of Charities, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and to all persons interested in the workhouse and its future I can say that the superintendent is dedicated to exercise in its behalf the best efforts of his hand, heart, and mind. He is guided by fair play, the golden rule, and common sense.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. C. FOSTER,
Superintendent.

OCCOQUAN, VA., *July 1, 1918.*

Appropriations made for District of Columbia workhouse, 1909-1918, inclusive, expenditures therefrom, and balances unexpended June 30, 1918.

Items.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances unexpended.
Act Mar. 3, 1909:			
Site, temporary structures, etc.....	\$100,000.00	¹ \$96,519.26	\$3,480.74
Architect and expenses of commission.....	10,000.00	5,240.95	4,759.05
Act June 25, 1910: Reformatory and workhouse, all purposes.....	120,000.00	119,862.52	137.48
Acts Mar. 2, 1911, and Feb. 10, 1912: Reformatory and workhouse, all purposes.....	254,500.00	253,825.36	674.64
Act June 26, 1912:			
Workhouse—			
Salaries—			
Administration.....	5,740.00	5,739.77	.23
Operation.....	6,060.00	6,015.67	44.33
Maintenance.....	43,030.00	42,588.15	441.85
Maintenance and operation.....	75,000.00	74,986.86	13.14
Fuel, maintenance.....	15,000.00	14,182.10	817.90
Fuel, manufacturing and construction.....	17,500.00	17,424.26	75.74
Construction work.....	37,000.00	36,952.48	47.52

¹ Net expenditures, after deducting reimbursed to the District of Columbia by the United States, \$33,000 on account of Belvoir site transferred to the United States.

Appropriations made for District of Columbia workhouse, 1909-1918, inclusive, expenditures therefrom, and balances unexpended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Items.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances unexpended.
Act Mar. 4, 1913:			
Workhouse—			
Salaries—			
Administration.....	\$5,740.00	\$5,561.97	\$178.03
Operation.....	5,160.00	5,116.66	43.34
Maintenance.....	44,710.00	44,268.13	441.87
Maintenance and operation.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	.....
Fuel, maintenance.....	15,000.00	14,976.96	23.04
Fuel for manufacturing and construction, oils, and repairs to plant.....	30,000.00	29,953.89	46.11
Tugboat.....	25,000.00	14,430.32	¹ 10,569.68
Barges.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	.....
Material for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks.....	4,000.00	3,979.92	20.08
Act Mar. 4, 1914:			
Workhouse—			
Salaries—			
Administration.....	5,920.00	5,912.50	7.50
Operation.....	6,260.00	6,192.84	67.16
Maintenance.....	44,810.00	44,520.79	289.21
Maintenance.....	70,000.00	69,784.53	215.47
Fuel, maintenance.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....
Fuel, oil, repairs, manufacturing, and construction.....	30,000.00	29,991.31	8.69
Repairs to buildings, etc.....	4,000.00	3,999.11	.89
Tugboat and barges—Unexpended balance of appropriation of 1914 for tugboat made available for equipment of tugboat with electric light and for purchase of additional barges.....	10,569.68	10,568.44	1.24
Farm implements.....	1,500.00	1,499.27	.73
Act Mar. 3, 1915:			
Workhouse—			
Salaries—			
Administration.....	5,920.00	5,841.00	79.00
Operation.....	6,260.00	6,132.31	127.69
Maintenance.....	44,810.00	44,267.34	522.66
Maintenance.....	70,000.00	69,924.53	75.47
Fuel, maintenance.....	15,000.00	14,968.77	31.23
Fuel for manufacturing and construction, dynamite, oils, and repairs to plant.....	30,000.00	29,986.96	13.04
Material for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks.....	4,000.00	3,994.99	5.01
Transferred from reformatory.....	3,087.60	3,087.60	.....
Act Sept. 1, 1916:			
Workhouse—			
Salaries—			
Administration.....	5,920.00	5,894.99	25.01
Operation.....	6,260.00	6,243.98	16.02
Maintenance.....	44,930.00	43,137.10	1,792.90
Maintenance.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	.....
Maintenance act Apr. 17, 1917.....	8,600.00	8,469.72	130.28
Fuel for maintenance.....	15,000.00	14,960.22	39.78
Fuel, oils, and repairs, manufacturing and construction.....	30,000.00	29,884.43	115.57
Materials for repairs to buildings, etc.....	4,000.00	3,942.79	57.21
Laundry machinery.....	4,000.00	3,997.00	3.00
Act:			
Workhouse—			
Salaries—			
Administration.....	5,920.00	5,470.00	450.00
Operation.....	6,260.00	6,062.17	197.83
Maintenance.....	44,930.00	36,812.38	8,117.62
Maintenance.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	.....
Maintenance act.....	40,000.00	39,835.18	164.82
Fuel, maintenance.....	15,000.00	14,966.40	33.60
Fuel, oils, and repairs, manufacturing and construction.....	30,000.00	27,858.30	2,141.70
Materials for repairs to buildings, etc.....	4,000.00	2,935.06	1,064.94
Dairy and forage buildings.....	4,000.00	1,175.10	2,824.90
Total.....	1,671,397.28	1,630,962.34	40,434.94

¹ Unexpended balance of tugboat, reappropriated for use during 1915.

390 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Amount credited the District of Columbia workhouse for brick, stone, farm products, etc., for the fiscal years 1911-1918, one-half each United States and District of Columbia.

Fiscal year—

1911.....	\$11. 00
1912.....	944. 98
1913.....	7, 296. 69
1914.....	12, 954. 78
1915.....	10, 689. 05
1916.....	15, 244. 50
1917.....	37, 180. 31
1918.....	20, 582. 20

Total.....	104, 903. 51
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Expenditures in different appropriations from July 1, 1911, to June 30

1918.....	1, 630, 962. 34
Credit for brick, stone, farm products, etc., as per above table, from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1918.....	104, 903. 51

Net amount expended.....	1, 526, 058. 83
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Appropriations, 1917-18.

Salaries.....	\$57, 110. 00
Maintenance.....	70, 000. 00
Maintenance, act.....	40, 000. 00
Fuel, maintenance.....	15, 000. 00
Fuel, oil and repairs, manufacturing and construction.....	30, 000. 00
Material for repairs to buildings.....	4, 000. 00
Dairy and forage barn.....	4, 000. 00
Total.....	220, 110. 00

Expended, 1917-18.

Salaries.....	\$48, 344. 55
Maintenance.....	70, 000. 00
Maintenance, act.....	39, 835. 18
Fuel, maintenance.....	14, 966. 40
Fuel, oil and repairs, manufacturing and construction.....	27, 858. 30
Material for repairs to buildings.....	2, 935. 06
Dairy and forage buildings.....	1, 175. 10
Appropriation unexpended.....	14, 995. 41
Total.....	220, 110. 00

Appropriations.

Appropriation for fuel, oil and repairs, manufacturing and construction, \$30,000, expended as follows:

Blacksmith supplies.....	\$471. 50
Brick plant.....	577. 60
Cement.....	1, 445. 20
Dynamite.....	78. 10
Electrical supplies.....	259. 90
Foremen (per diem employees).....	7, 594. 49
Fuel.....	7, 168. 88
Lumber and shingles.....	3, 007. 80
Machinery.....	111. 79
Oils.....	615. 31
Paints.....	1, 560. 12
Plumbing supplies.....	3, 177. 01
Scows and tugs.....	970. 26
Stone quarry.....	138. 89
Tools.....	225. 14
Truck repairs.....	287. 74
Miscellaneous.....	168. 82
Total.....	27, 858. 55

Appropriation for material for repairs to buildings, etc., \$4,000, expended as follows:

Electrical supplies.....	\$120. 63
Lumber.....	33. 50
Paints.....	1, 074. 24
Tools and repairs.....	719. 34
Plumbing supplies.....	892. 35
Lime.....	95. 00
Total.....	<u>2, 935. 06</u>

Appropriation for dairy and forage barn, \$4,000, expended as follows:

Cement.....	\$1, 175. 10
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Maintenance expenditures, 1917-18.

Salaries:

Administration.....	\$5, 470. 00
Operation.....	6, 062. 17
Maintenance.....	<u>36, 812. 38</u>
	\$48, 344. 55

Maintenance:

Meats.....	8, 092. 64
Flour.....	7, 811. 70
Groceries and provisions.....	19, 910. 44
Tobacco.....	1, 018. 03
Clothing.....	4, 778. 52
Shoes.....	4, 120. 89
Dry goods.....	1, 945. 50
Tailor and sewing room supplies.....	145. 08
Fuel (gasoline and automobile oil).....	682. 00
Furniture and household furnishings.....	3, 320. 89
Medical and surgical supplies.....	615. 04
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	1, 890. 62
Automobile repairs.....	552. 13
Harness and repairs.....	728. 84
Blacksmithing and supplies.....	490. 93
Farm tools and appliances.....	1, 162. 01
Fertilizer and seeds.....	2, 399. 55
Forage.....	35, 651. 60
Library.....	317. 20
Telephone and tolls.....	508. 97
Transportation.....	2, 768. 58
Freight.....	293. 96
Postage.....	100. 00
Stationery and printing.....	1, 237. 63
Foremen (per diem employees).....	5, 623. 47
Tools.....	151. 89
Horses, cattle, and hogs.....	265. 00
Rewards.....	80. 00
Chickens.....	37. 45
Miscellaneous.....	1, 901. 68
Electrical fixtures.....	93. 78
Superintendent's expenses.....	359. 30
Lumber.....	54. 40
Paints and oils.....	32. 00
Machinery.....	38. 90
Plumbing supplies.....	207. 70
Barber shop.....	252. 53
Repairs.....	<u>194. 33</u>
	109, 835. 18

Total maintenance expenditure.....	109, 835. 18
Fuel, maintenance.....	14, 966. 40
Farm products, less deliveries to Tuberculosis Hospital and District of Columbia Reformatory.....	<u>42, 376. 60</u>

Total cost, salaries, maintenance, fuel maintenance, and farm products.....	<u>167, 178. 18</u>
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Credits:

Red brick shipped to District of Columbia.....	\$9, 879. 83	
Crushed stone shipped to District of Columbia.....	405. 00	
Red brick used at farm.....	1, 904. 06	
Crushed stone used at farm.....	329. 40	
Sand used at farm.....	363. 00	
Red brick used at reformatory.....	2, 973. 93	
Crushed stone used at reformatory.....	25. 20	
Sand used at reformatory.....	106. 00	
Lumber, sawed.....	2, 164. 12	
Wood, cut.....	2, 361. 00	
Farm products.....	42, 376. 60	
Eggs shipped to Tuberculosis Hospital.....	316. 80	
Butter used at reformatory.....	261. 36	
Milk used at reformatory.....	577. 00	
Eggs used at reformatory.....	402. 24	
		\$64, 445. 54

Total net cost of maintenance..... 102, 732. 64

Materials shipped to Washington, D. C., during the years 1910-1918.

	Red brick.			Paving blocks.			Crushed stone.		
	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.	Cubic yards.	Unit price.	Amount.
1910-11.....									
1911-12.....	236, 200	\$7. 00	\$1, 653. 40						
1912-13.....	1, 902, 750	7. 00	13, 319. 25				2, 237	\$0. 75	\$1, 677. 75
1913-14.....	1, 745, 800	7. 00	12, 220. 60	227, 700	\$13 00	\$2, 960. 10	3104½	. 75	2, 328. 37
1914-15.....	4, 266, 410	7. 00	29, 864. 87	2, 500	13. 00	32. 50	4, 336½	. 75	3, 252. 38
1915-16.....	2, 537, 414	7. 50	19, 030. 61				7, 976	1. 00	7, 976. 00
1916-17.....	1, 946, 311	7. 50	14, 597. 33				3, 100	1. 00	3, 100. 00
1917-18.....	931, 750	7. 50	6, 988. 13				405	1. 00	405. 00
1917-18.....	340, 200	8. 50	2, 891. 70						
Total.....	13, 906, 835		100, 565. 89	230, 200		2, 992. 60	21, 159		18, 739. 50

Materials delivered to District of Columbia farm during the years 1910-1918.

	Red brick.			Crushed stone.			Sand.		
	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.	Cubic yards.	Unit price.	Amount.	Cubic yards.	Unit price.	Amount.
1910-11.....									
1911-12.....	295, 089	\$6. 00	\$1, 770. 53	2, 797	\$0. 60	\$1, 678. 20			
1912-13.....	1, 361, 887	6. 00	8, 171. 32	5, 000	. 60	3, 000. 00			
1913-14.....	790, 880	6. 00	4, 745. 28	9, 799½	. 60	5, 879. 70			
1914-15.....	607, 525	6. 00	3, 645. 15	2, 288	. 60	1, 372. 80			
1915-16.....	887, 896	6. 50	5, 771. 32	3, 590	. 75	2, 692. 50			
1916-17.....	453, 550	6. 50	2, 948. 08	1, 207	. 75	905. 25	310	\$1. 00	\$310. 00
1917-18.....	253, 875	7. 50	1, 904. 06	366	. 90	329. 40	363	1. 00	363. 00
Total.....	4, 650, 702		28, 955. 74	25, 047½		15, 857. 85	673		673. 00

Materials delivered to District of Columbia Reformatory during the years 1916-1918.

	Red brick.			Crushed stone.			Sand.		
	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.	Cubic yards.	Unit price.	Amount.	Cubic yards.	Unit price.	Amount.
1916-17.....	113, 400	\$6. 50	\$737. 10	338	\$0. 75	\$253. 50	270	\$1. 00	\$270. 00
1917-18.....	396, 524	7. 50	2, 973. 93	28	. 90	25. 20	106	1. 00	106. 00
Total.....	409, 924		3, 711. 03	366		278. 70	376		376. 00

Material shipped to Washington, D. C., during the years 1917-18.

Month.	Red brick.			Crushed stone.		
	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.	Cubic yards.	Unit price.	Amount.
July.....	128,550	\$7.50	\$964.13			
Do.....	30,100	8.50	255.85			
August.....	508,200	7.50	3,811.50	270	\$1.00	\$270.00
Do.....	109,950	8.50	934.57			
September.....	200,000	7.50	1,500.00	135	1.00	135.00
Do.....	38,400	8.50	326.40			
October.....	80,000	7.50	600.00			
Do.....	35,800	8.50	304.30			
November.....	4,000	7.50	30.00			
Do.....	26,400	8.50	224.40			
January.....	9,600	8.50	81.60			
February.....	31,400	8.50	266.90			
March.....	4,100	8.50	34.85			
April.....	11,000	7.50	82.50			
Do.....	4,950	8.50	42.08			
June.....	49,500	8.50	420.75			
Total.....	1,271,950		9,879.83	405		405.00

Materials delivered to District of Columbia farm during the years 1917-18.

Month.	Red brick.			Crushed stone.			Sand.		
	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.	Cubic yards.	Unit price.	Amount.	Cubic yards.	Unit price.	Amount.
July.....	28,000	\$7.50	\$210.00	155	\$0.90	139.50	162	\$1.00	\$162.00
August.....	80,100	7.50	600.75	101	.90	90.90	119	1.00	119.00
September.....	39,500	7.50	296.25	110	.90	99.00	82	1.00	82.00
October.....	23,500	7.50	176.25						
November.....	5,100	7.50	38.25						
December.....	1,000	7.50	7.50						
April.....	76,675	7.50	575.06						
Total.....	253,875		1,904.06	366		329.40	363		363.00

Materials delivered to District of Columbia Reformatory during the years 1917-18.

Month.	Red brick.			Crushed stone.			Sand.		
	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.	Cubic yards.	Unit price.	Amount.	Cubic yards.	Unit price.	Amount.
July.....	20,000	\$7.50	\$150.00	13	\$0.90	\$11.70	65	\$1.00	\$65.00
August.....	27,000	7.50	202.50				20	1.00	20.00
September.....	41,500	7.50	311.25	15	.90	13.50	20	1.00	20.00
October.....	12,500	7.50	93.75						
November.....	1,000	7.50	7.50						
March.....	550	7.50	4.13						
April.....	293,974	7.50	2,204.80				1	1.00	1.00
Total.....	396,524		2,973.93	28		25.20	106		106.00

Lumber sawed, District of Columbia farm, during the years 1917-18.

Month.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.
July.....	7,600	\$10.00	\$70.00
August.....	17,176	10.00	171.76
September.....	11,950	10.00	119.50
October.....	14,860	10.00	148.60
November.....	44,280	10.00	442.80
December.....	23,200	10.00	232.00
January.....	4,885	10.00	48.85
February.....	5,660	10.00	56.60
March.....	21,650	10.00	216.50
April.....	7,450	10.00	74.50
May.....	51,560	10.00	515.60
June.....	6,741	10.00	67.41
Total.....	216,412	.....	2,164.12

Wood cut at sawmill, District of Columbia farm, 1917-18.

	Quantity. (cords).	Unit price.	Amount.
July.....	50	\$1.50	\$75.00
August.....	42	1.50	63.00
September.....	92	1.50	138.00
October.....	92	1.50	138.00
November.....	92	1.50	138.00
December.....	196	1.50	294.00
January.....	196	1.50	294.00
February.....	198	1.50	297.00
March.....	196	1.50	294.00
April.....	196	1.50	294.00
May.....	144	1.50	216.00
June.....	80	1.50	120.00
Total.....	1,574	.....	2,361.00

RECAPITULATION OF BRICK.

Common brick in stock July 1, 1917.....	1,502,100
Common brick at Ninth Street wharf omitted in 1917 report.....	676,950
Total.....	2,179,050
Used in District of Columbia Workhouse construction.....	253,875
Used in District of Columbia Reformatory construction.....	396,524
Shipments to District of Columbia.....	1,271,950
On hand July 1, 1918.....	256,701
Total.....	2,179,050

Actual cost to the District Government for the operation of the institution for this fiscal year.

Debit.		Credit.	
1918.		1918.	
June 30. Appropriation.....	\$205,114.59	June 30. By farm products.....	\$43,934.00
Farm products.....	43,934.00	Lumber sawed.....	2,164.12
Lumber sawed.....	2,164.12	Wood cut.....	2,361.00.
Wood cut.....	2,361.00	1,271,950 brick delivered to Dis-	
		trict of Columbia.....	9,879.83
		405 cubic yards stone delivered	
		to District of Columbia.....	405.00
		Brick used on farm.....	1,904.06
		Brick used at reformatory.....	2,973.93
		Stone used on farm.....	329.40
		Stone used at reformatory.....	25.20
		Sand used on farm.....	363.00
		Sand used at reformatory.....	106.00
		Net cost of maintenance and	
		construction.....	189,128.17
Total.....	253,573.71	Total.....	253,573.71

Farm production for the fiscal year 1918.

Article.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Value.
Beans, lima.....	166	\$0.14	\$23.24
Beans, navy.....	1,570	.14	219.80
Beets, sugar.....	631	.40	252.40
Beans, stringless.....	255	.40	102.00
Corn, broom.....	1	350.00	350.00
Cabbage.....	52,109	.02	1,042.18
Cantaloupe.....	2,720	.05	136.00
Corn, sugar.....	52,280	.015	784.20
Corn, field.....	10,150	.0239	242.59
Do.....	59,030	.0271	1,599.77
Cucumbers.....	2,513	.01	25.13
Eggplant.....	18	.05	.90
Forage.....	335	10.00	3,350.00
Honey.....	427	.25	106.75
Kale.....	428	.40	171.20
Lettuce.....	68	.05	3.40
Do.....	174	.10	17.40
Onions.....	134	.05	6.70
Do.....	116	.60	69.60
Parsley.....	61	.05	3.05
Peas.....	192	.32	61.44
Peppers, green.....	984	.01	9.84
Pickles, cucumber.....	11,926	.01	119.26
Potatoes, sweet.....	337½	1.30	438.42
Potatoes, white.....	2,147	1.64	3,521.08
Pumpkins.....	2,576	.005	12.88
Radishes.....	153	.05	7.65
Seed, broom corn.....	15	.20	3.00
Seed, kale.....	3½	.75	2.81
Seed, rape.....	7	.25	1.75
Seed, sorghum.....	10	.20	2.00
Syrup, sorghum.....	167	.60	100.20
Tomatoes.....	2,383	.4375	1,042.56
Tomatoes, fresh.....	33,865	.01	338.65
Turnips.....	374½	.40	149.70
Watermelons.....	579	.10	57.90
Total.....			14,375.45

Farm production for the fiscal year 1918.

Articles.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Value.
Dairy products:			
Beef, fresh.....	5,544	\$0.1547	\$857.66
Butter, creamery.....	4,534	.33	1,496.22
Butter, delivered to District of Columbia Reformatory.....	792	.33	261.36
Milk.....	29,481	.20	5,896.20
Milk, delivered to District of Columbia Reformatory.....	2,285	.20	577.00
Total.....			9,088.44
Hogs:			
Lard, pure.....	8,027	.23	1,846.21
Pork, fresh.....	59,299	.23	13,638.77
Pudding.....	375	.23	86.25
Sausage.....	542	.23	124.66
Scrapple.....	735	.23	169.05
Total.....			15,864.94
Poultry:			
Chickens.....	739	.90	665.10
Ducks.....	5	.90	4.50
Squabs.....	10	.90	9.00
Eggs.....	3,427	.32	1,096.64
Eggs, delivered to District of Columbia Reformatory.....	1,257	.32	402.24
Eggs, delivered to Tuberculosis Hospital.....	990	.32	316.80
Total.....			2,494.28

Farm production for the fiscal year 1918—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Value.
Nursery:			
Apples.....	93½	\$0.80	\$74.80
Blackberries.....	1,383	.08	110.64
Currants.....	64	.15	9.60
Grapes.....	5,658	.10	565.80
Peaches.....	167½	2.60	435.50
Pears.....	14½	1.00	14.50
Plums.....	1	1.00	1.00
Raspberries.....	1,579	.15	236.85
Strawberries.....	6,622	.10	662.20
Total.....			2,110.89

RECAPITULATION.

Farm products from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	\$14,375.45
Dairy products from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	9,088.44
Hog products from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	15,864.94
Poultry products from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	2,494.28
Nursery products from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	2,110.89
Total.....	43,934.00

RECAPITULATION ANNUAL FARM PRODUCTS.

1910-11.....	\$1,275.73	1915-16.....	\$20,753.26
1911-12.....	5,984.62	1916-17.....	27,299.43
1912-13.....	9,402.16	1917-18.....	43,934.00
1913-14.....	14,122.77		
1914-15.....	20,786.04	Total.....	143,558.01

List of paroled prisoners July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

No.	Paroled.	Released.	Wages earned.	Remarks.
107.....	Apr. 12, 1917	July 15, 1917	\$180.00	
116.....	May 12, 1917	Aug. 20, 1917	116.25	
117.....	May 14, 1917	Nov. 11, 1917	212.00	
118.....	May 29, 1917			Violated parole and returned.
119.....	June 6, 1917	Sept. 10, 1917	88.33	
120.....	June 20, 1917	Sept. 4, 1917	70.50	
121.....	July 5, 1917			Violated parole.
122.....	July 6, 1917			Do.
123.....	July 19, 1917	Jan. 21, 1917	357.55	
124.....	July 25, 1917			Do.
125.....	July 27, 1917			Do.
126.....	Aug. 15, 1917	Nov. 6, 1917	111.83	
127.....	Aug. 28, 1917	Nov. 29, 1917	120.00	
128.....	Aug. 30, 1917	Nov. 9, 1917	95.15	
129.....	do.			Do.
130.....	Sept. 5, 1917			Do.
131.....	do.			Do.
132.....	Sept. 12, 1917	Feb. 21, 1918	373.30	
133.....	Sept. 29, 1917	Dec. 16, 1917	144.00	
134.....	Oct. 6, 1917	Dec. 25, 1917	72.00	
135.....	Nov. 1, 1917	Feb. 14, 1918	279.40	
136.....	Nov. 7, 1917	Jan. 1, 1918	125.94	
137.....	Nov. 14, 1917	Feb. 2, 1918	303.95	
138.....	Nov. 17, 1917			Violated parole and returned.
139.....	Dec. 1, 1917	Mar. 28, 1918	253.00	
140.....	do.	Mar. 20, 1918	185.83	
141.....	Dec. 8, 1917	do.		Excused from making reports.
142.....	Dec. 22, 1917	Mar. 1, 1918	145.00	
143.....	Jan. 2, 1918	Mar. 9, 1918	42.00	
144.....	Jan. 24, 1918	Mar. 27, 1918	102.00	
145.....	Feb. 6, 1918	May 4, 1918	137.00	
146.....	Feb. 23, 1918	May 18, 1918	126.00	
147.....	Mar. 7, 1918			Violated parole.
148.....	Apr. 27, 1918			Do.

Support of abandoned wives, etc., year ending June 30, 1918.

Registered No.	Amount paid dependent.	Registered No.	Amount paid dependent.	Registered No.	Amount paid dependent.	Registered No.	Amount paid dependent.
27466.....	\$15.00	5878.....	\$3.00	32344.....	\$63.00	27342.....	\$11.00
33042.....	27.00	30120.....	11.50	30516.....	26.00	29543.....	22.50
30491.....	42.00	33278.....	22.00	29588.....	28.50	31840.....	63.00
29649.....	31.50	30726.....	25.00	31175.....	45.50	30641.....	.50
31544.....	41.00	33108.....	19.00	30736.....	99.50	30838.....	127.50
29659.....	100.50	33110.....	2.00	30481.....	21.00	32952.....	30.00
30230.....	39.00	29109.....	126.50	29032.....	45.00	28044.....	81.00
30215.....	66.00	30231.....	28.50	25268.....	28.50	28391.....	55.00
28457.....	44.50	28304.....	40.00	32954.....	35.00	30589.....	26.00
29103.....	71.00	29039.....	68.50	28912.....	3.00	29114.....	35.50
31111.....	100.00	32955.....	5.00	6258.....	40.50	32113.....	63.00
29605.....	12.00	32215.....	28.00	29541.....	31.00	32828.....	56.00
31947.....	10.50	32801.....	35.00	28339.....	59.50	30885.....	63.00
28286.....	106.50	30314.....	1.00	33491.....	3.50	6277.....	63.00
29926.....	2.00	28872.....	62.00	29984.....	10.50	27989.....	32.00
27195.....	73.00	27955.....	30.00	32112.....	63.00	32345.....	63.00
32587.....	34.00	32535.....	33.00	30654.....	16.00	30143.....	65.50
31031.....	36.50	29722.....	22.00	28668.....	54.00	28399.....	66.00
33058.....	37.00	29151.....	8.00	33137.....	32.00	32645.....	82.50
27957, 32729...	70.00	29144, 32943...	116.50	33109.....	5.00	29556.....	53.00
31686.....	1.50	28783, 33163...	85.00	32506.....	99.00	29273.....	35.50
32020.....	39.00	30917.....	35.00	33415.....	11.50		
31957.....	63.00	28821.....	2.50	32354.....	42.00	Total...	3,828.50

Movement of population since July 1, 1910.

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Population.....		356	644	593	645	672	704	507
Received.....	2,228	4,618	4,889	6,590	6,472	6,458	5,582	3,232
Discharged.....	1,837	4,279	4,902	6,508	6,401	6,380	5,716	3,383
Escaped.....	56	80	64	45	52	56	87	34
Recaptured.....	30	43	18	17	26	19	32	13
Died.....	9	7	6	10	6	6	8	1

Prisoners, male and female, received and discharged during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Population July 1, 1917.....	507	Discharged.....	3,383
Received.....	3,232	Inmates at large.....	21
		Died.....	1
Total.....	3,739	Population June 30, 1918.....	334
		Total.....	3,739

Total male prisoners received, by months, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
July.....	187	207	February.....	18	68
August.....	185	212	March.....	54	145
September.....	222	260	April.....	49	119
October.....	130	180	May.....	55	117
November.....	34	45	June.....	21	109
December.....	42	97			
January.....	19	63	Total.....	1,016	1,622

Total female prisoners received, by months, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
July.....	31	72	February.....	2	13
August.....	25	58	March.....	3	22
September.....	42	90	April.....	6	24
October.....	13	52	May.....	4	33
November.....	31	12	June.....	7	24
December.....		14			
January.....		16	Total for year.....	164	430

Average monthly population for the year ending June 30, 1918.

MALES.

1917.		1918.	
July	431. 41	January	194. 97
August	463. 71	February	197. 64
September	497. 86	March	238. 52
October	411. 00	April	261. 83
November	277. 90	May	278. 58
December	220. 45	June	281. 30

Average daily population, males, 312.93.

FEMALES.

1917.		1918.	
July	81. 12	January	31. 61
August	96. 51	February	33. 60
September	113. 63	March	34. 19
October	107. 16	April	37. 86
November	63. 13	May	38. 38
December	35. 09	June	46. 46

Average daily population, females, 59.89.

Average daily population, males and females, 372.82.

Length of sentences served by white prisoners.

10 days	4	150 days	2
15 days	58	180 days	31
25 days	8	195 days	1
30 days	636	225 days	1
31 days	12	240 days	4
35 days	1	300 days	3
40 days	2	360 days	9
45 days	31	364 days	2
60 days	101	365 days	36
75 days	4	700 days	1
90 days	45	722 days	2
105 days	1		
120 days	12	Total	1, 008
130 days	1		

Length of sentences served by male colored prisoners.

5 days	6	150 days	20
9 days	3	180 days	100
10 days	84	210 days	8
15 days	163	220 days	1
20 days	10	225 days	1
25 days	29	240 days	13
30 days	660	260 days	1
31 days	1	270 days	8
35 days	8	300 days	6
40 days	1	310 days	1
45 days	31	330 days	1
50 days	3	360 days	13
60 days	216	365 days	37
75 days	7	450 days	2
85 days	1	540 days	3
90 days	103	630 days	1
100 days	7	720 days	2
105 days	4	3 years	1
120 days	74		
130 days	2	Total	1, 634
135 days	2		

Age of male white prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1918.

From 16 to 20 years.....	41	From 61 to 70 years.....	72
From 21 to 30 years.....	167	Over 70 years.....	21
From 31 to 40.....	287		
From 41 to 50 years.....	259	Total.....	1, 017
From 51 to 60 years.....	170		

Crimes for which male white prisoners have received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1918.

Adultery.....	1	Threats.....	6
Assault.....	19	Vagrancy.....	80
Carrying deadly weapons.....	8	Violation section 211, United States Penal Code.....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	1	Violation District of Columbia Code 826B.....	11
Depredation of private property.....	1	Violation District of Columbia Code 195.....	2
Driving while intoxicated.....	5	Violation excise law.....	760
Destroying private property.....	8	Violation pharmacy law.....	2
Drinking in public.....	11	Violation police regulations.....	9
Disorderly conduct.....	74	Violation speed law.....	1
Embezzlement.....	1	Carrying deadly weapons and threats.....	2
Procuring miscarriage.....	1	Violation weights and measures.....	1
Disorderly house.....	1	Selling liquor without license.....	17
False pretenses.....	2	Nonsupport.....	11
Fornication.....	7		
Housebreaking and larceny.....	7	Total.....	1, 101
Indecent exposures.....	5		
Joy riding.....	1		
Larceny.....	42		
Rape and robbery.....	1		
Receiving stolen property.....	2		

Crimes for which male colored prisoners received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1918.

Adultery.....	2	Threats.....	10
Assault.....	157	Throwing missiles.....	1
Bringing stolen property in the District of Columbia.....	2	Unlicensed bar.....	5
Carrying deadly weapons.....	60	Vagrancy.....	21
Cruelty to animals.....	2	Violation District of Columbia Code 806.....	5
Depredation of public property.....	1	Violation District of Columbia Code 826B.....	39
Destroying private property.....	9	Violation District of Columbia Code 128B.....	1
Drinking in public.....	6	Violation of act of Congress, Mar. 3, 1917.....	2
Disorderly conduct.....	182	Violation District of Columbia Code 851B.....	11
Disorderly house.....	4	Violation District of Columbia Code 815B.....	2
Driving while intoxicated.....	14	Violation District of Columbia Code 195.....	1
Embezzlement.....	12	Unlawfully wearing United States uniform.....	2
False pretenses.....	7	Violation excise law.....	772
Forgery and uttering.....	3	Violation police regulations.....	43
Fornication.....	37	Violation speed law.....	17
Housebreaking and larceny.....	8	Violation section 8, police regulations.....	2
Indecent exposure.....	9		
Joy riding.....	1	Total.....	1, 852
Larceny.....	179		
Nonpayment of board bill.....	2		
Nonsupport.....	24		
Permitting gaming.....	2		
Selling liquor without license.....	164		
Selling liquor to soldiers.....	27		
Receiving stolen property.....	1		
Robbery.....	3		

Ages of male colored prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1918.

From 16 to 20 years.....	139	From 61 to 70 years.....	17
From 21 to 30 years.....	439	Over 70 years.....	9
From 31 to 40 years.....	413		
From 41 to 50 years.....	223	Total.....	1, 316
From 51 to 60 years.....	76		

Length of sentences served by female white prisoners.

6 days.....	1	90 days.....	11
10 days.....	4	120 days.....	2
15 days.....	6	180 days.....	1
20 days.....	1	210 days.....	1
30 days.....	84	1 year.....	1
50 days.....	1		
60 days.....	48	Total.....	161

Length of sentences served by female colored prisoners.

9 days.....	1	90 days.....	48
10 days.....	9	120 days.....	11
15 days.....	68	150 days.....	4
20 days.....	5	180 days.....	15
25 days.....	4	195 days.....	1
30 days.....	125	240 days.....	1
42 days.....	1	270 days.....	1
45 days.....	13	300 days.....	4
50 days.....	4	360 days.....	1
60 days.....	92	1 year.....	10
65 days.....	1		
75 days.....	4	Total.....	423

Crimes for which female white prisoners have received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1918.

Disorderly conduct.....	4	Obstructing traffic.....	16
Enticing prostitution.....	4	Unlawful assembly.....	58
Intoxication.....	11	Selling liquor to soldiers.....	1
Fornication.....	12	Violation of excise law.....	43
Keeping disorderly house.....	1	Vagrancy.....	9
Larceny.....	1		
Threats of personal violence.....	1	Total.....	161

Crimes for which female colored prisoners have received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1918.

Assault.....	15	Petit larceny.....	1
Adultery.....	1	Larceny, second offense.....	2
Disorderly conduct.....	78	Nonsupport, minor child.....	1
Disorderly house.....	3	Selling alcoholic liquor.....	5
Drinking in public.....	1	Selling liquor to soldiers.....	5
Destroying private property.....	2	Robbery.....	3
Contempt of court.....	2	Receiving stolen property.....	1
Carrying deadly weapons.....	1	Unlicensed bar.....	1
Enticing prostitution.....	26	Violation District of Columbia	
Fornication.....	57	Code 85B.....	1
Forgery.....	1	Violation police regulations.....	2
Forgery and uttering.....	1	Violation act of Congress, Mar. 19,	
Housebreaking.....	3	1910.....	1
Housebreaking and larceny.....	5	Vagrancy.....	37
Intoxication.....	35	Violation excise law.....	93
Larceny.....	36		
Grand larceny.....	3	Total.....	423

Ages of female white prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1918.

From 15 to 25 years.....	20	From 46 to 50 years.....	10
From 26 to 30 years.....	35	From 51 to 60 years.....	20
From 31 to 35 years.....	24	From 61 to 70 years.....	5
From 36 to 40 years.....	27		
From 41 to 45 years.....	20	Total.....	161

Ages of female colored prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1918.

From 15 to 25 years.....	191	From 46 to 50 years.....	5
From 26 to 30 years.....	92	From 51 to 55 years.....	7
From 31 to 35 years.....	53	From 56 to 62 years.....	4
From 36 to 40 years.....	43		
From 41 to 45 years.....	28	Total.....	423

Pieces laundered during the year ending June 30, 1918.

Wrappers.....	3,477	Cuffs.....	3,118
Chemises.....	3,196	Socks.....	16,415
Drawers.....	2,098	Petticoats.....	4,226
Aprons.....	6,660	Skirts.....	1,553
Gowns.....	3,899	Waists.....	565
Sheets.....	39,008	Hose.....	6,121
Towels.....	25,607	Corset covers.....	438
Pillow cases.....	25,898	Handkerchiefs.....	3,625
Spreads.....	770	Underbodies.....	1,062
Blankets.....	1,088	Belts.....	1,734
Shirts.....	23,132	Jumpers.....	988
Tablecloths.....	1,412	Overalls.....	1,102
Napkins.....	1,952	Undershirts.....	18,574
Coats.....	3,859	Miscellaneous.....	3,221
Pants.....	4,844		
Collars.....	1,936	Total.....	211,548

Garments made in the sewing room during the year ending June 30, 1918.

Aprons.....	179	Shirts.....	73
Belts.....	40	Sheets.....	519
Bloomers.....	12	Slippers.....	5
Coats.....	24	Towels.....	313
Caps.....	12	Tablecloths.....	2
Chemises.....	76	Truck covers.....	2
Drawers.....	594	Undershirts.....	113
Gowns.....	50	Wrappers.....	89
Ironholders.....	48	Miscellaneous.....	200
Pillow cases.....	170		
Pants.....	60	Total.....	2,582
Rugs.....	1		

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORKHOUSE,
Occoquan, Va., June 30, 1918.

Mr. CHARLES C. FOSTER,

Superintendent District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1918. The general health of the inmates has greatly improved. The sanitary condition of the institution is excellent.

Attached you will find dispensary and hospital report for the year showing number of minor treatments and number of cases in which medicine was given, also table giving number of deaths and causes for the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. HORNBAKER, M. D.
Physician in Charge.

DISPENSARY.

Minor treatments, 2,135; cases in which medicine was given, 2,432.

HOSPITAL.

Minor treatments, 38; cases in which medicine was given, 150.

Deaths occurring during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

No.	Cause.	Date.
1	Pneumonia.....	Mar. 17, 1918

REPORT OF THE LORTON REFORMATORY.

LORTON, VA., July 1, 1918.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary, Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am submitting the fourth annual report of the Lorton Reformatory for the consideration of your board and the Board of Commissioners.

Since the latest statement of this nature substantial progress has been made in the establishment of buildings of a temporary character, such as a first-class hospital, rest hall, sleeping quarters for officers, detention cells, bakery, blacksmith shop, carpenter and carriage shops, and three tubercular cottages.

The advancement made is indicated by the fact that at the reformatory, notwithstanding its brief existence in point of years, practically all work is done without the assistance of the workhouse. The establishment of a new baking oven is being attended by success, since all of the bread is made daily for the reformatory, workhouse, and female department, also several hundred soldiers at Camp Bally McElroy.

Another improvement is the building of a tank or chamber for the disposal of the sewage at the foot of the hill near the Totten property. This will have been completed early this fall. It will serve to greatly improve the sanitation of the institution, and it will be advantageous from a health viewpoint to the immediate vicinity.

The question concerning the advisability of operating the workhouse brick and stone plants with inmates of the reformatory arises now and then. It is suggested that this not be done, for the reason that housing facilities are lacking and the possibility of escape is greater where the brick and stone plants are located. Another objectionable feature is that escape by these men might be attempted while being transported from the reformatory to the workhouse.

The practicability of assigning inmates to drive teams, man garbage wagons, etc., in the District of Columbia can be met by selecting men tried out at the reformatory and working them singly (not in groups). As many as 25 men could be supplied to do work of this kind. The test has been made in a limited way and not a failure has resulted.

While the confidence of the management has at times been imposed upon by men sent to work in the woodland 7 to 10 miles from the reformatory, no admission will be made that the plan is not worth continuing. A proper safeguard is necessary. This supplied, the men gradually come to the point of becoming obedient and responsible. This is one way to teach the man self-reliance and that he must by his actions establish his trustworthiness in every respect.

An individual charged with crime and convicted of it serves as a warning, a "horrible" example, a target for reproof. All the while the person is regarded as an interesting object.

Such a being is of particular interest; and what to do with him, what caused him to offend the law—in short, what causes crime—

will always remain one of the unanswered questions. Nobody knows.

The story is told concerning convicts doing time: Some ought not to be in prison, some ought never to go out. This borders on absurdity, yet it is true. It has led to discussion as to a definite term of imprisonment and how to deal with the prisoner. Defectiveness, home environment, surroundings, associations, and often poverty lead to disobedience of the law. One is told that, in a way, all persons are alike—that human nature is much the same, and that degree of punishment should be based upon the degree of offense.

This suggests the adoption of the system of courts having the offender's past record for guidance in inflicting sentence. Heredity, physical and mental condition, doubtless contribute to crime and the cause of its commission. Mental limitation must not be overlooked as a contributor to the army of prison-convicted men, numbering in America something like 150,000.

I would suggest that judges employ the method of having a personal history of every man sentenced to the reformatory. If the man is not equipped by education or by trade to earn an honest livelihood, then greater becomes the necessity to supply the man with the training that aids him, first, to ford the tide of temptation. This is the way to constructive and, possibly, lasting reform. It is the thing the reformatory management hopes to attain.

Individual treatment at this institution serves to classify the subnormal prisoner, the "psychopaths," known as the criminal dangerous and hopeless; also the epileptic and others feeble-minded or impaired by disease or other cause. Add to this class alcoholics and dullards. All require different treatment. They not only require supervision, but advice, direction, and even control.

I would suggest that provision be made for the appointment of a parole agent to supervise the reports of liberated prisoners. He can look after their welfare in many ways and assist them in getting and keeping on the upward path.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

Since the opening of the reformatory on November 13, 1916, the prisoners transferred here from Leavenworth Federal prison number 60. Fifty have been brought from the Federal prison at Atlanta. At least 25 of these should not have been brought. They were not selected as "possibilities." Some were "lifers." These happened to be vicious and, of course, proved unwilling, hopeless cases.

In the transfer of prisoners to Lorton it will be necessary to pick those who will lend themselves to an effort to help themselves and ultimately restore themselves to acceptable citizenship.

SHOP AND DORMITORY.

In the past year there have been several escapes, but a majority have been returned. While the percentage is no greater than in institutions of a similar kind throughout the United States, the suggestion is offered, with special reference to three, five year, and longer terms of sentence, that provision be made to render escape practically impossible through the building of a combined shop and dormitory;

inclosed, at a location close enough to be supplied with heat, water, light, etc.

This not only would solve the problem of escapes, but it would advance the industrial work and enable us to instruct men in trades. Such a building would serve the additional purpose of impressing men with the priceless value of liberty. Their good conduct would graduate them to the outside and strengthen their morale and character.

BERTILLON SYSTEM AND SCHOOL.

The Bertillon system has recently been established and is being conducted in a manner certain to prove of exceptional value and assistance.

The teaching of the elementary school grades is meeting with a response from the inmates that is encouraging.

A FLEXIBLE APPROPRIATION.

It is recommended that the reformatory be provided with an appropriation devised to cover "Fuel, oil, repairs, and construction." A flexible appropriation such as this would minimize delay and annoyance, and it would better serve the institution in that it would benefit it in innumerable ways.

CONSTRUCTION AND PERMANENT SITES.

It is recommended that provision be made for the construction of five houses for the use of employees. They should be erected on sites affording garden space, keeping in view desirable location, comfort, and harmonious appearance.

Sites for the erection of various reformatory buildings should be decided upon and preparations made for their permanent erection. The time is at hand when a boiler house and a metal stack must be provided.

DENTAL WORK.

It is suggested that a dentist be engaged to render service to the inmates. That defective teeth cause disease is known; that they unfit the victim in general is true. That bad teeth cause crime is more than a surmise. . . Some plan to afford relief of this nature would prove a boon to those who require it, and it would serve its purpose in other apparent ways.

MR. BARNARD AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

The management of the reformatory is fortunate in having for an assistant, M. M. Barnard, who has had 27 years' experience in prison and reform work. His diversified activities in this field is a proved asset. Employing a humane understanding of the work in hand, he has at all times displayed an earnestness and a policy of progressiveness helpful to the institution, its superintendent, and the welfare of the inmates.

Mr. Barnard is assisted by loyal, capable men who are interested in their work. Without this earnestness and assistance, the work accomplished could not have been brought about. All of it means a steady stride forward.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The assistant superintendent of the reformatory needs a light truck. He is expected to keep in close touch with the general work and the prisoners who do the work. He has hundreds of acres to cover. With a horse-drawn vehicle this is not possible. Equipped with a machine he could do that which is necessary and, at the same time, minimize escapes.

A motor car would be economical in point of rendering the assistant superintendent much more efficient. It could also be used in hauling freight, etc.

CHAS. C. FOSTER,
General Superintendent.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

The report of Kenneth Dove, chief clerk of the reformatory, is submitted. It embraces the statistics, classification, operations, etc., of the institution, as follows:

REPORT OF CHIEF CLERK.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REFORMATORY,
Lorton, Va., June 30, 1918.

MR. CHAS. C. FOSTER,
Superintendent District of Columbia Reformatory, Lorton, Va.

SIR: I herewith submit the following named tables for your consideration and approval:

Appropriations and expenditures since organization of institution.

Appropriations and expenditures for fiscal year.

Movement of population, prisoners received, and average monthly population of prisoners.

Length of sentences, crimes for which prisoners have been sentenced, classification of age, occupation, and by nativity.

Brooms manufactured, lumber sawed and wood consumed at District of Columbia Reformatory.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of operations for the year ending June 30, 1918, as shown by the books and papers on file in the office of the chief clerk of the District of Columbia Reformatory.

Respectfully submitted.

KENNETH DOVE, *Chief Clerk.*

Appropriations made for District of Columbia Reformatory, 1915-1918, inclusive, expenditures therefrom, and balances unexpended June 30, 1918.

Items.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balance unexpended.
Act 1914, improvement of site and buildings.....	\$15,000.00	\$14,458.99	\$540.01
Act 1915, development work.....	15,000.00	14,986.05	13.95
Act 1916:			
Maintenance.....	50,000.00	49,923.94	76.06
Permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	45,000.00	45,000.00	-----
Enlargement of central power plant.....	20,000.00	17,610.85	2,389.15
Temporary quarters, furniture and equipment.....	5,000.00	4,996.33	3.67
Refrigerating and ice plant.....	4,000.00	3,105.35	894.65
Fuel for maintenance.....	5,000.00	4,996.74	3.26
Act 1917:			
Maintenance.....	55,000.00	55,000.00	-----
Maintenance, act.....	20,000.00	19,772.94	227.06
Permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	45,000.00	25,506.42	19,493.58
Enlargement of central power plant.....	43,000.00	15,143.67	27,856.33
Fuel for maintenance.....	5,000.00	4,940.03	59.97
Total.....	327,000.00	275,441.31	51,558.69

Appropriations, 1917-18.

Maintenance.....	\$55,000.00
Maintenance, act.....	20,000.00
Permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	45,000.00
Enlargement of central power plant.....	43,000.00
Fuel for maintenance.....	5,000.00
Total.....	168,000.00

Expended, 1917-18.

Maintenance.....	\$55,000.00
Maintenance, act.....	19,772.94
Permanent construction, buildings, etc.....	25,506.42
Enlargement of central power plant.....	15,143.67
Fuel for maintenance.....	4,940.03
Appropriation unexpended.....	47,636.94
Total.....	168,000.00

Appropriations.

Appropriation for maintenance, \$75,000, expended as follows:

Salaries.....	\$25,279.03
Meats, fish, etc.....	12,889.50
Flour.....	2,775.50
Groceries and provisions.....	8,173.55
Milk.....	293.17
Butter.....	456.80
Eggs.....	419.84
Clothing and dry goods.....	3,663.18
Shoes and repairs for same.....	2,390.51
Light.....	49.12
Power.....	717.70
Engineer supplies.....	53.94
Furniture and household furnishings.....	1,407.95
Medical and surgical supplies.....	1,242.96
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	500.16
Purchase of live stock.....	166.00
Vehicles and repairs for same.....	28.96
Harness and repairs for same.....	121.18
Blacksmithing and supplies.....	361.29
Farm tools.....	121.08
Seeds and fertilizers.....	33.54
Forage.....	6,486.12
Transportation.....	331.10
Stationery and printing.....	454.84
Telephone and tolls.....	129.49
Freight.....	17.14
Paints.....	690.08
Electrical fixtures.....	205.48
Oils.....	86.83
Tools.....	171.51
Repairs.....	244.78
Postage.....	230.00
Broom supplies.....	1,940.11
Gratuity.....	350.00
Rewards.....	185.00
Tobacco.....	398.94
Athletic supplies.....	27.13
Barber supplies.....	25.02
Automobile supplies.....	249.93
Lumber.....	268.63
Plumbing supplies.....	570.47
Printing shop.....	291.05
Mattress supplies.....	95.10
Miscellaneous.....	179.23
Total.....	74,772.94

Appropriation for permanent construction, buildings, etc., \$45,000, expended as follows:

Salaries.....	\$14,730.56
Lime.....	95.00
Lumber.....	1,349.51
Tools.....	326.74
Engineer and plumbing supplies.....	3,915.40
Paints.....	290.07
Sewer pipe and supplies.....	327.18
Cars, tractors, and material.....	432.50
Furniture.....	100.13
Bakery equipment.....	949.00
Roofing.....	39.60
Electrical fixtures.....	973.58
Oils.....	83.01
Repairs.....	45.96
Blacksmithing supplies.....	343.01
Machinery.....	550.00
Automobile supplies.....	854.00
Draftsman's supplies.....	101.17
Total.....	25,506.42

Appropriation for fuel for maintenance, \$5,000, expended as follows:

Fuel.....	\$4,940.03
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Appropriation for enlargement of central power plant, \$43,000, expended as follows:

Steam-driven plant.....	\$5,830.00
Hoisting machinery.....	4,923.00
Lumber.....	1,492.93
Iron.....	834.25
Tools.....	25.72
Glass.....	161.70
Pulleys.....	42.00
Valves.....	695.44
Roofing.....	1,136.68
Blue printing.....	1.95
Total.....	15,143.67

Movement of population since July 1, 1916.

	1916-17	1917-18
Population.....		88
Received.....	118	155
Discharged.....	21	75
Escaped.....	15	37
Recaptured.....	6	14

Prisoners received and discharged during the year ending June 30, 1918.

Population July 1, 1917.....	88	Discharged.....	75
Received from Washington Asylum and jail.....	105	Inmates at large.....	23
Transferred from Atlanta penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.....	50	Population June 30, 1918.....	145
Total.....	243	Total.....	243

Total number of prisoners received by months, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

	White.	Colored.		White.	Colored.
July.....	3	8	February.....		1
August.....	12	38	March.....	3	10
September.....	2		April.....	7	6
October.....	2	9	May.....	8	3
November.....	1	15	June.....	6	11
December.....	1	6			
January.....	1	2	Total for year.....	46	109

Average monthly population for the year ending June 30, 1918.

July.....	95.45	January.....	142.74
August.....	111.45	February.....	140.46
September.....	132.33	March.....	137.06
October.....	130.38	April.....	135.66
November.....	137.61	May.....	143.58
December.....	143.65	June.....	145.63

Average daily population, 133.

Length of sentences served by white prisoners.

Life.....	1	3 years.....	12
20 years.....	1	2 years 6 months.....	4
15 years.....	1	2 years.....	8
10 years.....	1	1 year 6 months.....	3
8 years.....	2	1 year 1 day.....	2
7 years.....	1		
5 years.....	8	Total.....	46
4 years.....	2		

Length of sentences served by colored prisoners.

27 years.....	1	6 years.....	2
20 years.....	2	4 years.....	8
15 years.....	4	3 years.....	24
12 years.....	2	3 years 6 months.....	1
10 years.....	4	2 years 6 months.....	1
9 years.....	1	2 years.....	23
8 years.....	1		
7 years.....	1	Total.....	109
5 years.....	34		

Crimes for which white prisoners have been sentenced.

Assault, intent to kill; assault, dangerous weapon.....	1	Grand larceny and joy riding.....	1
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	1	Housebreaking.....	1
Assault to rape.....	2	Housebreaking and larceny.....	6
Carnal knowledge.....	2	Joy riding.....	4
Bigamy.....	1	Murder, first degree.....	1
Carnal knowledge and incest.....	1	Robbery.....	3
Embezzlement.....	4	Violation section 195, penal code.....	1
False pretenses.....	5	Violation section 2, act Dec. 17, 1914.....	1
Forgery and uttering.....	2	Violation section 836, District of Columbia Code.....	1
Grand larceny.....	7		
Grand larceny and housebreaking.....	1	Total.....	46

Crimes for which colored prisoners have been sentenced.

Assault with intent to kill.....	5	Housebreaking.....	3
Assault with intent to rob.....	3	Housebreaking and larceny.....	22
Assault to kill with dangerous weapon.....	3	Joy riding.....	6
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	24	Larceny from District of Columbia..	1
Bigamy.....	1	Murder, second degree.....	6
Carnal knowledge.....	2	Perjury.....	1
Depredation on private property.....	2	Robbery.....	17
Forgery and uttering.....	1	Violation section 211, penal code...	1
Forgery.....	1	Violation section 826, District of Co- lumbia Code, and housebreaking..	1
Grand larceny.....	8	Total.....	109
Grand larceny and receiving stolen property.....	1		

Classification of age of inmates in confinement during year 1917-18.

17 years.....	2	36 years.....	2
18 years.....	4	37 years.....	2
19 years.....	5	38 years.....	3
20 years.....	3	39 years.....	1
21 years.....	8	40 years.....	4
22 years.....	10	43 years.....	5
23 years.....	6	44 years.....	2
24 years.....	4	45 years.....	4
25 years.....	8	46 years.....	2
26 years.....	9	47 years.....	3
27 years.....	8	48 years.....	1
28 years.....	8	50 years.....	2
29 years.....	13	51 years.....	3
30 years.....	8	54 years.....	1
31 years.....	1	55 years.....	1
32 years.....	14	59 years.....	1
33 years.....	3	61 years.....	1
34 years.....	2	Total.....	155
35 years.....	1		

Classification by occupation of inmates.

Laborers.....	64	Waiters.....	2
Teamsters.....	3	Electrician.....	1
Tailors.....	3	Bookkeepers.....	3
Bricklayers.....	6	Printer.....	1
Chauffeurs.....	16	Cook.....	1
Barbers.....	3	Engineer.....	1
Machinists.....	13	Painters.....	3
Carpenter.....	1	Clerks.....	5
Plasterers.....	2	Sheet-metal workers.....	2
Decorators.....	3	Post-office clerks.....	2
Firemen.....	4	Shoemakers.....	4
Artist.....	1	Embalmers.....	2
Bakers.....	3	Upholsterer.....	1
Stonecutters.....	4	Total.....	151
Physician.....	1		

Inmates, classification by nativity.

District of Columbia.....	65	Tennessee.....	5
Virginia.....	32	Kansas.....	1
Maryland.....	17	Michigan.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	6	Illinois.....	1
New Jersey.....	4	Indiana.....	1
Georgia.....	3	Oklahoma.....	1
West Virginia.....	2	Philippine Islands.....	1
New York.....	3	Ireland.....	2
Rhode Island.....	2	Sweden.....	1
Massachusetts.....	2	Russia.....	1
South Carolina.....	2	Austria Hungary.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	West Indies.....	2
Alabama.....	1	Total.....	155
North Carolina.....	1		

410 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Lumber sawed at District of Columbia Reformatory during the year ending June 30, 1918.

Month.	Quantity.	Unit price per M.	Amount.	Month.	Quantity.	Unit price per M.	Amount.
	<i>Feet.</i>				<i>Feet.</i>		
July.....	29,320	\$12.00	\$351.84	February.....	4,600	\$12.00	\$55.20
August.....	28,545	12.00	342.54	March.....	5,250	12.00	63.00
September.....	6,200	12.00	74.40	April.....	2,800	12.00	33.60
October.....	7,708	12.00	92.50	May.....	5,580	12.00	66.96
November.....	1,638	12.00	19.63	June.....	6,800	12.00	81.60
December.....	2,050	12.00	24.60				
January.....	1,000	12.00	12.00	Total.....	101,489		1,217.87

Wood cut at District of Columbia Reformatory during the year ending June 30, 1918.

Month.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.	Month.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.
	<i>Cords.</i>				<i>Cords.</i>		
July.....	36	\$3.00	\$108.00	February.....	37½	\$3.00	\$112.50
August.....	51½	3.00	154.50	March.....	164½	3.00	493.50
September.....	69	3.00	207.00	April.....	127	3.00	381.00
October.....	113	3.00	339.00	May.....	84	3.00	252.00
November.....	136	3.00	408.00	June.....	58	3.00	174.00
December.....	46	3.00	138.00				
January.....	35½	3.00	106.50	Total.....	958		2,874.00

Brooms manufactured at the District of Columbia Reformatory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Month.	24-pound, \$5.75 per dozen.	30-pound, \$6.50 per dozen.	40-pound, \$7 per dozen.	Whisk, \$2.50 per dozen.	Amount.
July.....		10¾		7¼	\$71.33
August.....		50¾			327.71
September.....	6½	54½		10½	412.21
October.....	9	26	3		241.75
November.....		31			201.50
December.....		5			32.50
January.....		14½		5	106.75
February.....		26½		10½	199.05
March.....	1	42	6		320.75
April.....		21	7		185.50
May.....		20¾			134.33
June.....	5	33			243.25
Total.....	21½	234½	16½	25½	2,476.63

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING
SCHOOL FOR BOYS.WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1918.*

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit the report of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

The number of boys in the school at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1917, was 429, and during the year the number received was 222, making a total of 651 for the year. Those received during the year were from the following sources: By commitment from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, 77; from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, 6; from United States courts outside of the District, 115; paroled boys returned, 21; escaped boys returned, 3.

During the year, by discharge and from other causes, there were removed from the school a total of 262, as follows: By order of the board of trustees, 123; by expiration of sentence, 64; by commutation of sentence, 2; transferred to other institutions, 9; returned to court by order of court, 3; escaped and still absent, 60; by death, 1; leaving in the school 389 June 30, 1918.

It should be noted that a larger number of boys is being sent to the school from United States courts outside the District of Columbia, the number from this source for the year before last having been 77, as against 115 the last year.

In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, there has been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States the sum of \$466.50, being the net proceeds of the sale of farm products, including miscellaneous receipts.

The expenditures on account of support, farm, repair of buildings, and other current needs during the fiscal year 1918 were as follows:

Groceries.....	\$13,447.29
Butter, butterine, and cheese.....	1,527.57
Ice.....	553.42
Flour and table meal.....	8,692.87
Feed.....	6,171.84
Meats.....	8,741.11
Medicines, hospital supplies, medical and dental service.....	2,720.44
Clothing, dry goods, and notions.....	6,589.87
Leather and shoe findings.....	3,375.93
Gas.....	744.03
Fuel.....	9,831.53
Electric current.....	1,240.76
Hardware and tools.....	187.52
Tableware and houseware.....	1,111.62
Furniture and furnishings.....	114.00
Books, stationery, printing, periodicals, and entertainments.....	936.17
Farm stock and veterinary service.....	40.00
Farm implements, seeds, and gasoline for farm engines and vehicles.....	1,327.44
Harness and repairs to same.....	7.60
Vehicles and repairs, including blacksmithing.....	1,853.13
Repairs to buildings, fencing, etc.....	1,645.52
Miscellaneous items, including telephone service, expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped boys, and express charges.....	2,642.47
Compensation for emergency help.....	1,218.94
Total.....	74,721.07

The statement of the treasurer shows that the current expenditures of the school during the fiscal year amounted to \$74,721.07, as above itemized.

There are inclosed herewith as exhibits the annual report of the treasurer, Mr. S. W. Curriden, and of the superintendent, Mr. George A. Stirling. The report of Dr. Guy W. Latimer, the school physician, is also inclosed herewith.

Much needful work has been done in grading the school grounds and in repairs to cement walks, buildings, and fences. Several acres of land have been cleared, and the farm and stock are reported to be in good condition.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the training of the school battalion and school bands.

HEALTH.

In January last the school suffered from an epidemic of scarlet fever, which affected nearly one-third of the boys. Those who were attacked were isolated as soon as affected, and owing to this and other prompt measures, and to systematic treatment and care, the epidemic was controlled, and there was not a single death from this disease.

Except for this, the health of the school has been good. Much credit is due the physician of the school and all those who have so efficiently aided him.

Many of the boys are found to be in poor condition upon arrival at the school, and it is only by constant care and attention that a healthy condition of its population can be maintained.

During the past year by action of the board of trustees a standing committee on health of the school has been created.

ADDITIONAL LAND.

The purchase of the two small tracts of land next to the District of Columbia line on the north has been consummated. This gives the school control of the land in the District on the north from the Bladensburg Road to the Anacostia River, excepting one small tract fronting on that road.

GENERAL WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

Notwithstanding the many difficulties in the way of securing and retaining permanently the force necessary to carry on the work of the school, it has all been done as well as it could possibly have been done under conditions which have been especially trying since the war. The necessity for increased pay in order to secure and permanently retain efficient workers is especially urgent at this time.

Congress (in the sundry civil bill approved July 1, 1918) has given increased appropriations, which will insure a much-needed increase in the number of school teachers, and which will make it possible to utilize the new central school building in establishing the enlarged course of instruction for the boys which has already been planned.

In manual training and what may be called the trade industries much has been accomplished, as the boys in this school have excep-

tional opportunities for acquiring some practical knowledge of useful trades, especially in the repair and construction of buildings.

The superintendent, Mr. George A. Stirling, and the assistant superintendent, Mr. D. E. Roberts, together with the other officers, teachers, and employees, have given faithful and efficient service, often under unusual stress and trying conditions.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM M. SHUSTER,
President.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918:

Statistics.

Total number of boys received from the opening of the school on Jan 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1918.....	5,834
Average age of boys received since the opening.....years..	15.05
Boys in the school June 30, 1917.....	429
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia.....	77
By commitment from the supreme court of the District of Columbia.....	6
By commitment from the United States courts.....	115
By paroled boys returned.....	21
By escaped boys returned.....	3
	222
Total for the year.....	651
Discharged, etc., during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees, upon honor parole.....	106
By order of the board of trustees, upon special parole.....	8
By order of the board of trustees, United States boys paroled.....	9
By expiration of sentence.....	64
By commutation of sentence by the President.....	2
Transferred to another institution.....	9
Returned to court by order of the court.....	3
Escaped and still absent.....	60
By death.....	1
	262
Remaining in the school June 30, 1918.....	389
Maximum number during the year.....	431
Minimum number during the year.....	360
Average number of boys during the year.....	387
Average age of boys received during the year.....years..	15.28
Received on first commitment.....	198
Returned from escape.....	3
Returned from parole.....	21
Total number received.....	222

Concerning boys received during the year on first commitment we find the following:

Having kept bad company.....	26
Having a doubtful record.....	68
Having a doubtful record but coming from a good home.....	104
	198
Having been in other institutions.....	29
Having been on probation before commitment.....	42
Having smoked cigarettes.....	84
Having used tobacco other than cigarettes.....	26
Did not use tobacco in any form.....	88
Total.....	198
Having used intoxicants prior to commitment.....	16

Employment prior to commitment:

Not employed in any way	5
Employed a part of the time	15
Employed regularly	74
Attending school regularly	43
Attending school a part of the time	61
Total	198

Cause of commitment:

Arson	1
Assault	5
Carrying concealed weapons	2
Disorderly conduct	2
Discharging firearms	1
Forgery	3
Incorrigibility	11
Larceny	40
Robbery	2
Violation of inter-State commerce laws	23
Violation of police regulations	1
Violation of United States postal laws	69
Violation of drug act	1
Violation of probation	17
Violation of United States revenue laws	6
Offenses other than those named	14
Total	198

Religious associations:

Parents attending Baptist Church services	72
Parents attending Catholic Church services	47
Parents attending Christian Church services	3
Parents attending Episcopal Church services	3
Parents attending Congregational Church services	3
Parents attending Hebrew Church services	3
Parents attending Lutheran Church services	2
Parents attending Methodist Church services	24
Parents attending Presbyterian Church services	4
Parents attending Protestant Church services	3
Parents attending Swedish Mission Church services	1
Parents not attending any church services	4
Parents' religious associations unknown	19
Total	198

Nationality of boys received during the year:

American	118
Foreign-born	5
Afro-American	75
Total	198

Parental relations when received:

Having both parents living	72
Having both parents living, but separated	17
Having lost father by death	61
Having lost mother by death	23
Having lost both parents by death	25
Total	198

Number having lost one or both parents by death or separation

126

Educational standing of boys when received:

Class A—Those who could read with ease	92
Class B—Those who could read only with effort	75
Class C—Those who knew only the letters of the alphabet	24
Class D—Those who did not know the letters of the alphabet	7
Total	198

Never attended school	9
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The foregoing statistics give the movement of population during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. They show that during the year there were 198 new commitments as compared with 195 the previous year. It also shows there were committed from the Federal courts 115 boys as against 77 the year before. There were committed from the courts of the District of Columbia 83 boys as against 118 the year before. The above figures show that the Federal courts are taking advantage of the school and sending boys to us heretofore probably placed elsewhere. The statistics show, too, that nine of the boys committed never attended school. We are pleased to state here that Congress has increased our appropriation for teachers, making it possible to give each boy the benefit of a graded school education while here, of which many are sorely in need.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Aside from schoolroom instruction boys have the advantage of vocational training, such as carpentry, painting and mixing of paints, plumbing and steamfitting, care and management of steam boilers, general blacksmithing, tailoring, shoemaking and repairs to same, sloyd and cabinet work, floriculture, gardening, care of stock and dairy, and general farming, general baking and cooking. Boys working in the above-mentioned departments are taught by the instructors to do things well, and when leaving the school they may continue the line of work learned here.

REPAIRS.

Many needed repairs to buildings, walks, roadways, and fences have been made during the year to keep the property in a sanitary condition.

GRADING.

Considerable grading on the grounds has been done, and several acres of land cleared of brush and trees to be put under cultivation. Trees cut from this clearing have been sawed into lumber to be used for general repair work.

FARM AND STOCK.

The energies of the school have been devoted to the farm. Our land is poor and requires a great deal of labor, work, and fertilizer to make it productive. We carry a graded herd of Holstein dairy cows, which is in good condition, as the reports from the tuberculin tests made by the Agricultural Department revealed the fact that our herd was free from tuberculosis. Below is given a tabulated list of farm products for the year.

Meats, milk, poultry, and eggs.....	\$7,325.33
Fruits and vegetables.....	6,136.65
Feed and forage.....	5,327.60
Total.....	18,789.58
Less amount paid for fertilizer, seeds, dairy and poultry feed.....	4,237.59
Net earnings of the farm.....	14,551.99

ORCHARDS.

The young orchards are in good condition.

MILITARY.

Capt. Greager has had charge of this most important department of the school, but was called to active service in the early summer. On November 16, 1917, the annual competitive drill was held on the parade ground. Capts. Welshire and Briscoe and Lieut. Buffing, officers from Fort Meyer, acted as judges and were very much pleased at the showing the boys made. Capt. Rostand, of the French Army, accompanied these officers to the school and was very much interested in the many maneuvers the boys executed. Permit me to state that hundreds of our boys who received military instruction here at the school are in the overseas service. Some have acquired the rank of lieutenant, sergeant, and corporal, while others are privates; but I feel sure everyone will do his bit and prove himself worthy of the trust placed in him.

BAND.

We maintain a band, which is a source of great pleasure to the boys and visitors who come to the school on Sunday evenings to hear the concerts. In May our band and a company of the large white boys were invited by the Department of Justice to participate in the liberty loan parade. Again our band was invited by the United States Treasury Department to take part in the Red Cross drive. Many other minor engagements were filled with credit to the school and Mr. Cummings, the leader of the band.

HOLIDAYS.

Holidays of the year have been properly observed in succession.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Our moving-picture machine has been a source of great pleasure, both as to amusement and useful illustrated lectures. We desire to express our appreciation to our friends in Washington who gave their time and loaned us films to make the entertainments possible for the boys and officers.

HEALTH.

Dr. Guy W. Latimer has continued at the head of the medical work, with Dr. F. Y. Donn as his assistant and Dr. Lewis Taylor as surgeon; Dr. Seibert as oculist, Drs. G. J. Sibley and Fred Cary as dentists, ably assisted by Mrs. Kathryn M. Zeller and Miss Emma Lindner, graduate trained nurses, having charge of the hospital. We have been blessed in many ways, although we lost one boy by death. We were visited by an epidemic of scarlet fever in January, 1918, which disorganized the school from its routine work. During this epidemic there were 108 boys affected and isolated.

Thanks to the doctors in charge and the care the boys received by the nursing force, there was not a death from the disease. Dr. Latimer will give a more detailed statement in his report.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to the officers and employees who so faithfully assisted in the care of the boys during this epidemic and the sacrifices made in caring for the sick.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to all the ministers of the city who have assisted us in conducting our Sunday religious services.

CONCLUSION.

Sincere appreciation is due Mr. D. E. Roberts, assistant superintendent, and all officers and employees who have so faithfully discharged their duties the past year in the interest of the boys in the school.

In conclusion permit us to thank your honorable board of trustees for the untiring interest you have manifested in the affairs of the school and assistance rendered in words of advice and encouragement.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. STIRLING, *Superintendent.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1918.*

SIR: It is my honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Total number of dispensary calls.....	5,000
Contagious cases.....	164
Emergency cases.....	81
Minor operations.....	12
Major operations.....	4
Cost of medical department:	
Drugs.....	\$720.49
Dental.....	468.20
Spectacles.....	148.75
Oculist.....	110.00
Surgical and medical.....	1,273.00
Total.....	2,720.44
Cost per capita.....	7.03

This has been a trying year, we having had a severe outbreak of scarlet fever, beginning January 5 and ending May 15. Owing to the necessary quarantine measures, great expense was incurred and general interruption of the school and shops. I am happy to report that no deaths occurred among the 107 cases. Our only loss was of Arthur Herron, colored, from tuberculosis September 19, 1917.

I am deeply indebted to Dr. Donn, my assistant, and Miss Emma Linder, the trained nurse, for fearless and faithful service rendered, and to Dr. Lewis Taylor for successful operations upon serious surgical cases.

Respectfully,

GUY W. LATIMER, *School Physician.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1918.

To the Board of Trustees:

I have the honor to submit the report of my receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30 last:

Receipts:

From appropriations—	
For salaries and support of inmates.....	\$47,356.00
For support of prisoners, transportation for boys to their homes.....	1,500.00
For increase of compensation.....	3,100.00
For buildings, including balance in hand last report.....	1,790.90
From District of Columbia contract with Board of Charities, for care of boys committed by District of Columbia courts.....	62,914.19
	<hr/> 116,661.09

Disbursements:

For salaries and pay roll.....	\$32,953.81
For support of inmates and current repairs.....	74,653.01
For transportation of boys to their homes.....	1,302.34
For increase of compensation.....	2,990.62
For central school building.....	102.01
	<hr/> 112,001.79
	<hr/> 4,659.30

Leaving unexpended balances as follows:

Salaries and pay roll.....	\$2,402.19
Support and current repairs.....	261.18
	<hr/> 2,663.37
Transportation.....	197.66
Increase of compensation.....	109.38
Buildings.....	1,688.89
	<hr/> 4,659.30

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of the farm and shop, the sum of \$466.50. In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905. I have covered the same into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 10, 1918.*

SIR: I submit herewith the annual report of the school for the year ending June 30, 1918. The number of girls in the school July 1, 1918, was 83. For a detailed statement of the inmates committed, paroled, or discharged during the year I refer to the report of the superintendent appended hereto. I also refer to her report for a very valued and interesting history of the school for the past year which space will not allow me to review in my report.

The principal matter to which I have the honor to call your attention is the necessity for increased salaries for the employees of the school. On account of the increased demand for employees for the Government during the war it has been difficult to keep teachers at the salaries heretofore appropriated by Congress. This applies also to the other employees of the school, and especially to the engineer. The central heating plant requires a licensed engineer to operate it, but it is impossible to obtain a licensed engineer for the present salary. I recently advertised for an engineer, and, though I received at least 25 inquiries, I was unable to obtain any engineer from all those who answered the advertisement.

I have therefore recommended that the salary of the engineer be increased to \$1,500, and the assistant engineer to \$1,200 a year.

Not being able to obtain a licensed engineer, the board of trustees has ordered that the old heating plants in two of the buildings be repaired so that they can be used for the time being, and that another heating plant be installed in the third building where there has been none previously. This will enable us to get along temporarily without a licensed engineer and without operating the central heating plant.

The estimate for the expenses for the coming year includes about a 20 per cent increase of the salaries of the superintendent and the teachers. The appropriation recommended for maintenance is \$25,000, which is a small increase over the amount required for the past year, but which, with the increasing prices, will be required for the expenses of maintenance for the coming year.

I submit herewith also the reports of the superintendent, of the physicians, and of the treasurer.

Respectfully,

CHAPIN BROWN,
President Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

Superintendent, \$1,600; treasurer, matron, and four teachers, at \$800 each; overseer, \$900; two parole officers, at \$800 each; seven teachers of industries, at \$600 each; engineer, \$1,500; assistant engineer, \$1,200; night watchman, \$600; two laborers, at \$480 each; in all, \$17,360.

For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack and auto hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, typewriting, stenography, pumps, and other necessary items, including compensation not exceeding \$500 for additional labor or services, for identifying and pursuing escaped inmates and for rewards for their capture, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged girls, not exceeding \$150, \$25,000.

In all, National Training School for Girls, \$42,360.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SIRS: I have the honor to report to the board of trustees of the National Training School for Girls an account of the life of the school during the fiscal year just closed.

Number of girls in school July 1, 1917..... 89

Received during the year:

By commitment, juvenile court (24 colored, 5 white).....	29
By commitment, Federal courts (1 colored, 17 white).....	18
Returned from parole (6 colored, 5 white).....	11
Returned from hospitals (9 colored, 11 white).....	20
Returned from escape (2 colored, 6 white).....	8
	175

Dismissed during the year:

Sent out on parole (29 colored, 14 white).....	43
Matured (colored).....	3
Sent to hospitals (10 colored, 11 white).....	21
Escaped (2 colored, 6 white).....	8
Discharged (colored).....	2
Transferred to other institutions (white).....	12
Recalled by juvenile court (colored).....	1
Removed by order district attorney (colored).....	1
Discharged, expiration Federal sentence (white).....	1
	92

Number of girls in school July 1, 1918..... 83

The chief aim has been to bring to these protected lives the opportunities to make the readjustments that the world-wide conditions are bringing hourly to the civilian population. The new order that will arise out of the chaos and the need of cooperation must be visualized in the daily work and play.

The day begins with a study together in chapel of the world events, through the medium of the daily papers, consideration and remembrance of the privations and heroism of the men at the front, many of whom are brothers of the staff and wards of the school, and the continuation during the days, of conservation in all its forms. The spirit of cooperation is developing more and more, and is cause for constant encouragement. To hold this group happy and contented, with individual ambition stimulated in circumstances is not easy. The construction of buildings prevents the proper classification, and the fact that our largest cottage, which contains our assembly hall where all services and entertainments are held (also contains the difficult group who too often share in the privileges of the school), presents an obvious problem. Notwithstanding this handicap, the spirit of justice and fairness is steadily replacing unbridled license, and the undeserving, deprived of these social pleasures, bear the curtailment quietly and learn the lesson that is taught them through this discipline.

Economy has played a big part in the daily life, and recklessness in care of clothing is gradually giving place to pride. A mark of distinction is a well patched apron or dress; stockings which have been refooted are displayed with pride to the superintendent. Taking the girls into our confidence is part of the policy practised in gaining this cooperation between the Government and its wards. Revelations are contained in grocery, meat, coal, and clothing bills, with which the girls must have an occasional acquaintance in order to appreciate what is attempted in the investment made for their reconstruction. When they knew just how much coal was consumed daily and its increased cost, not only was there an immediate and hearty response in the care of ashes and cinders, but their home people were instructed in letters just how to conserve the black diamonds, and there was developed a spirit of thankfulness to the Government for the degree of comfort permitted in the National Training School. The families of our wards are expressing constantly gratitude and pleasure in the wholesome training their children, with whom they failed utterly, are receiving. We feel that we are playing an important part in the rehabilitation of these homes of our wards, and are developing good citizens among them, which bodes well for the continued good conduct of our girls when paroled.

Parole means so much. Has the girl made good? Have we made good? This is the introspective question. Surely if the exceptional homes which are not only opening but clamoring for our girls, are an indication, we have—certainly the girls for the large part have—for most applications come from those who live near our paroled girls. We have the pleasing reports that most of our girls reaching maturity do not wish to leave their present employers, although they automatically cease to be under our control. They claim and receive our continued friendship—with occasional visits on festive occasions—and far from expressing regrets that they were wards of the Government, they give voice to appreciation. The value of “seeking the first things first” is proven in these lives. “Where there is no vision the people perish,” and we must give these young women the vision of a new life. With seeing eyes must they themselves catch this vision of the plan for their own lives. To do this thing is our work. The majority of paroled girls have bank accounts; one is working for a food administrator and giving excellent account of her training; several are buying Liberty bonds.

On parole July 1, 1917 (44 colored, 3 white).....	47
Omitted from 1917 report (colored).....	9
Number paroled during year (22 colored, 15 white).....	37
	93
Number matured during year (colored).....	21
Number discharged during year (1 colored, 1 white).....	2
Number deceased during year (colored).....	2
Number returned from parole (6 colored, 5 white).....	11
	36
Number on parole July 1, 1918.....	57

The table of population shows the commitment of 17 white Federal prisoners, also the transfer of 12 white Federal prisoners to other institutions by the Department of Justice. This was due to the fact that 12 of them were past the age limit for this school. Three white girls from the South were entirely illiterate, and great care has been taken in the schoolroom, and their hours of study increased. All of them are now able to carry on their own correspondence, and have found great joy in the ability to read and to take their places with the advanced girls.

The number of girls committed this year from the District is surprisingly small, considering the increased and changed population, and reflects great credit upon the service rendered to provide safe entertainment and supervision over these young people in the community; also the demand for workers with good wages is keeping busy a class of heretofore idle girls who drift easily into delinquency. The small number returned from parole is gratifying, and is proof that the girls are learning to combat the outside temptations. Forty-seven new girls meant many busy weeks. We received more new white girls than the capacity of the cottage, and are very crowded there.

The health of the girls is excellent, and it is with profound appreciation that I refer to the work of physician and dentist who regularly visit the school. The work that is being done is constructive, and at last we are in line with the march of progress in the care and upbuilding of the physical life. The reports of physician and dentist appear as a part of this report. The wisdom of having a weekly visit from a woman physician has been proven beyond doubt, and her recommendations are followed carefully. The dental operating room has continued to give excellent service. The war activities have drained the country of physical training teachers, only intermittent work has been possible in this important line, more important in winter than in the summer months, which are fully occupied in the fields where much progress has been made during the year. An effort is being made to include this physical training during the coming winter, and if we can not secure a resident director we may be able to secure a visiting teacher.

The holidays have all been appropriately celebrated. Various good plays and allegories including Dickens's “Christmas Carol” and a “A Vanishing Race,” have been presented by the girls of both races, very creditably in each instance. Baseball games, a circus, and numerous evenings of good music and readings, together with the moving pictures both educational and entertaining, have made the weeks pass rapidly. The Christmas holidays are always joyous and the school has arranged and standardized a Christmas cantata of real vividness and beauty. Walks in woods and surrounding country have had to be discontinued because of the close proximity of a cantonment.

The patriotic service of the girls has consisted in voluntary contributions to the Red Cross of money, sewing and knitting and money to the American Bible Society for Bibles for the American soldiers. During the winter the three cottages voluntarily took a course in the study of the Bible as a book, conducted by a volunteer Bible student. Eighteen girls passed the examinations exceptionally well and earned a

Bible and a certificate, which were presented in one of the large churches in Washington. This was a very festive occasion and well earned, for the course required 12 Sunday evenings. The colored girls have been invited to various churches to sing, and this has given much pleasure, followed by numerous requests for further singing.

The agricultural work has been interrupted as all other branches by staff changes—due to the many needs arising for the services of trained workers. We have been harassed by many changes, but have on the whole been fortunate to have as many loyal, helpful women interested in the reconstruction processes. The man power has been greatly reduced from six to two, with only one available a great proportion of the time. This has naturally pushed us all into unusual services. Inability to secure an engineer caused the superintendent to operate the water pump upon which we depend for our water supply, from April to August.

This shortage of skilled labor has brought us face to face with the problem of central steam plant operation. Unless the Government can provide us with a licensed engineer for operating this high-pressure plant, it will be necessary to readjust and repair the two abandoned plants in the two cottages, and build a new boiler in the unsuitable cellar of the new building. This is unfortunate, for it necessitates the constant hauling of soft coal into the basements where the laundry work is conducted.

The girls have done the dairy work, and two girls have entirely cared for the barn, horses, etc. An increasing herd of good grade cows has brought us face to face with our limited acreage. The War Department has granted a revocable license for a portion of the Delacarla Reservation, which we have fenced according to specifications and which, while not ideal, has greatly relieved the situation. The grant of property by the War Department, last year, for the purpose of raising corn for fodder, was given over to the War Workers' Vacation Camp at the expiration of the Womens' National Service School course. While this was not obligatory, it was done as a patriotic duty with great pleasure. This loss necessitated the securing of pasture, and the grant above referred to is greatly appreciated. Our supply of good milk has been a constant cause for gratification, as a distinct contribution to the good health of the institution. Four acres of ground has been prepared for alfalfa, which we anticipate will yield a good crop for feeding increasing stock. The list of farm produce follows:

Apples.....bushels..	5	Corn.....dozen..	12
Cantaloupes.....dozen..	19	Cucumbers.....dozen..	12
Cherries.....quarts..	78	Hay.....pounds..	1,000
Currants.....do.....	3	Kale.....bushels..	5
Grapes.....bushels..	4	Lettuce.....do.....	50
Peaches.....do.....	4	Milk.....gallons..	4,492
Raspberries.....quarts..	14	Onions (45 bushels).....bunches..	568
Strawberries.....do.....	418	Parsnips.....bushels..	5
Watermelons.....do.....	16	Pork.....pounds..	400
Asparagus.....bunches..	145	Potatoes (white).....bushels..	385
Beans (string).....bushels..	9	Radishes.....bunches..	200
Beets.....do.....	26	Salsify.....do.....	53
Cabbage.....heads..	521	Spinach.....bushels..	10
Carrots.....bunches..	248	Sweet potatoes.....do.....	187
Celery.....stalks..	182	Tomatoes.....do.....	150
Chard.....bushel..	1	Turnips.....do.....	25

In the housekeeping department the girls have learned how to make six different kinds of bread, and have with real patriotism reduced our wheat consumption from 11 to between 2 and 3 barrels a month. The value of every grain of cereal has been taught hourly. Every particle of daily surplus from the gardens has been canned, dried, or preserved.

Teaching the care of daily surplus is most important in the kitchen, for the waste from the average kitchen as practiced in our American homes has been appalling, and of all people needing this lesson our type of girl stands at the head of the list.

The thought of continuing indefinitely with these large groups of girls is not advisable. The war service is showing the ability to construct cheap buildings which can serve the purposes of training with the power to progress. A live man at a dedication of a correctional building in New York recently said, that if the building which was being opened for the service of delinquent humanity at that time was not to be torn down and replaced with the facilities to meet new needs at the end of 10 years, we were not progressing.

When the day comes—and it will come—when the National Training School for Girls must move away from the public highways and its small acreage to a new camping ground, let us be ready to have small family units, with a "storeroom," a general store with the girls as buyers for their families, with a separate school building, chapel, and community center, our own detached, small, but complete hospital, where the institution passes into the homey environment, that the girls who have failed may learn things in the way they must practice them outside. When we detach a

girl from 25 or 30 others, and place her for demonstration of her training alone, she can not be expected to perform perfectly all the duties that devolve upon a house-keeper.

We hear much—or rather very little, for who knows—of the new order that will follow this war, but we do know that the homes of our land must not pass away. It must be made better in every way. So, instead of recommending more buildings and enlarging our work here, let us plan for the new standards of work on new soil.

With the appropriation that Congress passes we will do our best during this year to measure up to the efficient and high standard you members of the board of trustees and our Government deserve.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. GRIFFITH,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

SIRS: In assuming the post of physician to the National Training School for Girls last February, we had mapped out several cardinal objects to be achieved: first, of course, we must make provision for the treatment of any illnesses which might arise; second, we felt it necessary to make a general survey of the physical condition of the pupils there, with the purpose of formulating possible suggestions for improvements; third, we proposed to undertake an inquiry into the possible causes, from the medical point of view, which might have contributed to our patients having become, temporarily or permanently, asocial individuals. What we have been able to accomplish so far is set forth in the following report.

A weekly record is kept of practically every girl seen by the doctor in the course of an infirmary afternoon. For the most part, acute illnesses and injuries are trivial. With the exception of our salvarsan cases, it has been necessary to send only one or two patients to hospitals for treatment. A slip always accompanies any hospital case, giving the important points of her family and personal history, present illness, physical and laboratory examination, and the tentative diagnosis made by the school doctor. Spaces are provided on this slip for the reports and opinions of the hospital physicians and for the ultimate result of her treatment. This is returned to us and becomes a part of our permanent records. We have a few cases of chronic conditions, such as pelvic disease or diseased tonsils, which can be remedied only by operation. Where such a condition is not actually dangerous to life, we recommend that the patient be allowed to make her own choice between recurrent pain and surgical interference.

The initial inquiry into the general health of the girls has revealed a more encouraging situation than, knowing the previous histories of the majority, one would expect. Of course there is a certain incidence of venereal disease. We have just completed Wassermann examinations on all the girls in the institution, with the following results:

	Number.
(1) Presence of syphilis fairly conclusively proved.....	18
(2) Strongly suspicious of syphilis.....	3
(3) Not infected or extremely doubtful cases.....	69

This is a much better showing than we expected, and compares favorably with the figures published from other sources of very varied character. A word of caution should be said with regard to accepting the Wassermann reports with absolute literalness. The test is not infallible in the individual case, but is a fair standard by which to judge the incidence of syphilis in a large number of persons.

The question of treating our syphilitics is still a difficult one, particularly during the medically disorganized period of the war. The obstacles can not be fully discussed in a report of this length. Arrangements to this end are gradually being completed, however, and we hope eventually to have a smoothly running system of salvarsan and mercury therapy installed for every infected girl in the institution.

Chronic gonorrhea presents a much harder problem, both in diagnosis and treatment. At present our efforts are confined to examining suspicious cases and safeguarding the use of toilets and bathtubs by persons known to have the disease. Even this much is difficult to carry out in buildings which have no conveniences for the purpose. One of the earliest improvements which we would suggest is that toilets and bathtubs be provided, respectively, for the syphilitic group and the gonorrheal group, entirely separate from those used by the rest of the school.

Our system of quarantining new girls, until the danger of their developing contagious diseases is over, is also in need of improvement. We are able to carry out this quarantine fairly effectively for the colored girls, but the arrangement of the white cottage is such as to make it almost impossible at present to prevent our incoming white girls from some degree of contact with their fellows. To accomplish this purpose it would be necessary to have one or two isolation rooms in the white cottage, wholly cut off from the rest of the building, with a separate bathroom. The occupants should be waited upon by one person only, preferably a teacher. We have been fortunate in escaping an epidemic so far, but we are not really safeguarded against such an occurrence.

Our intention is eventually to have a record of the complete physical history and examination of every girl in the school. This is slow work, however, and our proportion of such records is still small. We have so far been obliged to confine them to all girls coming in since February and to such patients as seem to show necessity for it by their general appearance. Where such an examination has been made, this record accompanies the patient to the infirmary whenever she reports sick. With the Wassermann test out of the way, this work should proceed more rapidly than before. In the meantime, all the girls have been interviewed and have had a brief looking-over by the physician. The best index to their condition available at present is found in the sick reports. The result of such an inquiry is very encouraging. Though our girls are recruited largely from the ranks of the undernourished and the most exposed to infection, they are hardly ever, as has been said above, on the sick list with a serious ailment. This fact we attribute to the excellent hygienic standards of the school. These can not, of course, cure the tubercular glands or the rachitic bones with which many of our patients are endowed when they reach us, but they so improve the girls' general health as to give them renewed strength with which to fight infection. The average girl who comes to us is thin, flabby, and dull in appearance. A few months of the regular hours, nourishing diet, and out-door life of the school work a remarkable change in her condition. She fattens, hardens, and becomes alert to her surroundings. When the poor quality of our original material is considered, the excellent health of the majority of our girls should be a source of pride to those in charge of their daily life.

We feel, however, that a great need of the school is a resident woman whose sole responsibility shall be the health of the pupils. If a rare being could be found who combined even a partial nurse's training with a knowledge of athletic direction, she would be ideal for the place. Her nursing knowledge need not be profound. She should be able to take temperatures and pulses, administer drugs at the doctor's orders, give enemas, and dress trifling wounds. She, and she only, should be in charge of the drug closets. If, in addition to these accomplishments she had modest training in directing games and other outdoor activities, she would be invaluable. We feel that a certain amount of healthful, muscular play—not work—is essential to the human animal's well-being. At first the girls would undoubtedly need to be stimulated in the wish to join these games by some one skilled in the art of arousing such interest. The task would be far from easy, but its accomplishment would be well rewarded if it helped to banish the atmosphere of unwholesome emotionalism which usually permeates a girl's school.

Of course it is realized, in making the above suggestions, that many of them are, at present impossible of fulfillment. Such a task as ours is a matter of years and, indeed, should never be regarded as completed. We intend merely to outline some of the needs by which we should make future plans.

In carrying out our third purpose, inquiry into the abnormal, physical, and hereditary conditions which have led our charges into conflict with society, we have barely made a beginning. A history of each entrant's family is taken on admission, special attention being paid to the presence of tuberculosis, cancer, kidney or heart disease, insanity, epilepsy, and alcoholism. The patient's own biological history is then carefully taken. We hope in future to have a mental examination included in the same record. Beyond this point, the medical and social histories converge. A plan for cooperation with the other authorities of the institution in obtaining and studying these data has not yet been worked out. The subject is an enormous one, and must necessarily wait until we have completed the purely medical side of our task.

In closing this report, we would like to express our appreciation of the cordial and hearty support we have received from the superintendent and her staff in everything we have attempted to do. Their attitude has made our work very pleasant, and has caused us to feel ourselves a part of the school, with an intense interest in everything that contributes to its welfare.

Respectfully submitted.

KATE B. KARPELES.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF DENTIST.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1918.

SIRS: I feel that the year has been a successful one and that much has been accomplished in the training of the girls in the care of the teeth and that there is a marked effect on the general health; also that I have gained the confidence of the girls, and they have cooperated with me in the work.

We have a splendid equipment, and I have been enabled to accomplish more on account of the support and help of the superintendent in every way than I otherwise could have done.

The work may be summarized as follows:

Amalgam fillings.....	195
Cement fillings.....	86
Treatments.....	40
Extractions.....	41
Porcelain crown.....	1
Cleaning.....	54

NELLIE COLLINS SMITH.
Dentist in Charge.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30, 1918.

SIRS: The following report exhibits in detail my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the National Training School for Girls during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Total receipts:		
For salaries.....	\$12,480.00	
For increase of compensation.....	1,091.00	
For maintenance.....	21,474.33	
Total.....		\$35,045.33
Total disbursements:		
For salaries.....	11,295.83	
For increase of compensation.....	1,069.52	
For maintenance.....	21,139.70	
Total.....		33,505.05
Balance unexpended.....		1,240.28
Unexpended balances:		
Salaries.....	1,184.17	
Increase of compensation.....	21.43	
Maintenance.....	34.63	
Total.....		1,240.28

NOTE.—Of the above receipts for maintenance, \$21,090 is from the appropriation for the National Training School for Girls, and \$1,474 from the Department of Justice, for support of Federal prisoners.

Statement showing amounts expended for provisions, clothing, medical attendance, etc., separately.

Provisions:		
Meat, fish, and poultry.....	\$1,535.27	
Flour.....	912.18	
Corn meal.....	331.98	
Groceries.....	3,355.63	
Butter, eggs, cheese, butterine, etc.....	553.07	
Fruit and vegetables.....	36.68	
		\$6,729.81
Clothing:		
Dry goods.....	1,421.51	
Shoes and repairs.....	722.93	
		2,144.49
Medical attendance.....		259.50
Dental services.....		226.50
Medical, surgical, and dental supplies, etc.....		120.97
Stable and garden expenses:		
Forage.....	1,728.70	
Repairs to vehicles.....	43.75	
Horseshoeing and material.....	38.30	
Farm and garden tools and appliances.....	80.91	
Harness repairs.....	17.15	
Veterinary services.....	8.00	
Fertilizer, seed, plants, etc.....	186.64	
		2,103.45

Fuel.....	\$5,534.95
Light and power.....	346.82
Ice.....	62.10
Household wares, furniture, and furnishings.....	854.96
Transportation.....	7.32
Stationery, printing and office expenses.....	163.49
Stenography and typewriting.....	59.95
School expenses, books, etc.....	59.21
Telephone.....	116.13
Car tickets.....	115.00
Postage.....	242.38
Telegrams.....	10.35
Newspapers.....	23.94
Range, range and stove supplies.....	210.44
Lumber.....	5.75
Hardware.....	80.16
Electrical, rubber and plumbing supplies.....	100.91
Sand, glass, paint, lime, oil, etc.....	90.29
Repairs.....	93.35
Plumbing repairs.....	236.05
Capturing and returning escaped inmates.....	32.33
Rewards.....	25.00
Transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged girls.....	93.99
Labor.....	91.50
Repairing motor pump.....	30.48
Advertising.....	166.97
Cows.....	500.00
Fowl.....	30.00
Motor truck.....	355.00
Auto hire.....	28.40
Freight.....	33.41
Disinfectants.....	26.00
Miscellaneous.....	28.30

21,439.70

Appropriation for an additional building and heating plant (1913).

[Unexpended balance made available for furnishing such additional building, for roads and approaches thereto and the erection of a barn and storehouse (1915).]

Receipts:	
June 30, 1917, balance.....	\$4,363.63
Disbursements:	
To cost of erecting barn.....	\$4,100.00
Architect's fee.....	200.00
Total.....	4,300.00
June 30, 1918, balance on hand.....	63.63

Appropriation for purchase or condemnation of additional land (1917).

Receipts:	
From appropriation.....	\$500.00
Disbursements:	
To preparing map of ground, etc.....	60.00
June 30, 1918, balance on hand.....	440.00

LOTTIE R. RICHARDSON,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

STAFF.

W. A. Warfield, M. D., <i>Surgeon in Chief.</i>	B. Price Hurst, M. D., <i>Pathologist.</i>
S. L. Carson, M. D., <i>Assistant Surgeon.</i>	N. W. Harris, M. D., <i>Anæsthetist.</i>
C. A. Brooks, M. D., <i>Resident Physician.</i>	

NURSES.

Laura R. MacHale, Registered Nurse, New Jersey, *Superintendent.*
 Emma M. Irwin, Registered Nurse, Illinois, *Assistant Superintendent.*
 Martha E. Cabaniss, Registered Nurse, Virginia, *Night Supervisor.*
 Lulu E. Thompson, Head Nurse.
 Louise V. Marsh, Head Nurse.
 Bertha J. Thomas, Head Nurse.

CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

F. D. Henry, U. S. Garnes (stenographer), W. E. Cobb.

INTERNES.

E. A. Calaway, M. D.	A. R. Burton, M. D.
W. W. Cooper, M. D.	D. H. Carroll, M. D.
H. S. Palmer, M. D.	J. C. Gibbs, M. D.
E. W. Richie, M. D.	W. R. R. Granger, jr., M. D.
E. C. Terry, M. D.	J. M. Keaton, M. D.
E. C. Wiggins, M. D.	
William E. Davis, <i>Pharmacist.</i>	Oscar N. Smith, <i>Assistant Pharmacist.</i>

ADVISORY VISITING STAFF.

Edward A. Balloch, M. D.	Wm. A. Jack, M. D.
Edward D. Williston, M. D.	Jas. J. Richardson, M. D.
J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.	J. B. Nichols, M. D.
Wm. F. Sowers, M. D.	

VISITING STAFF.

INDOOR.

Medical.

Henry P. Parker, M. D.	J. B. Nichols, M. D.
Caryl Burbank, M. D.	E. H. Reede, M. D.
Thomas Martin, M. D.	Lewis Ecker, M. D.
Robert W. Brown, M. D.	Assistant: E. J. Watson, M. D.

Surgical.

E. A. Balloch, M. D.	H. H. Kerr, M. D.
Wm. F. Sowers, M. D.	A. M. Curtis, M. D.
Wm. A. Jack, M. D.	
Assistants: P. M. Murray, M. D.; J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.; A. L. Curtis, M. D.	

Gynecological.

W. A. Warfield, M. D.	J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.
Wm. C. McNeill, M. D.	H. W. Lawson, M. D.
Assistants: S. L. Cook, M. D.; H. R. Burwell, M. D.; J. W. Ross, M. D.	

Obstetrical.

Edward D. Williston, M. D.
H. F. Kane, M. D.

H. W. Freeman, M. D.

Ophthalmological.

James C. Dowling, M. D. Assistant: E. A. Robinson, M. D.

Otology and Rhinology.

Jas. J. Richardson, M. D. Assistant: Hamilton S. Martin, M. D.

Neurology.

Tom A. Williams, M. D. Assistants: E. C. A. Wilson, M. D.; E. G. Mitchell, M. D.;
Harry A. Bishop, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.

H. A. Fowler, M. D. Assistants: Milton A. Francis, M. D.; R. Arthur Hooe, M. D.

Orthopedics.

Wm. G. Erving, M. D.; John Dunlop, M. D. Assistant: Chas. A. Allen, M. D.

Pediatrics.

Wm. J. French, M. D.; E. H. Reede, M. D.; E. P. Copeland, M. D. Assistant: A. B.
McKinney, M. D.

Dental Surgeons.

Geo. H. Butcher, D. D. S.; F. P. V. Barrier, D. D. S.

OUTDOOR.

Medical.

W. E. Lewis, M. D.
U. J. Daniels, M. D.
C. A. Tignor, M. D.
J. F. Dyer, M. D.
E. J. Watson, M. D.

E. De J. McSween, M. D.
Lee A. Gill, M. D.
W. F. Phillips, M. D.
F. D. Whitby, M. D.

Minor Surgery.

Wm. A. Jack, M. D.; C. W. Childs, M. D.; A. L. Curtis, M. D.

Ophthalmological.

James C. Dowling, M. D. Assistants: E. C. A. Wilson, M. D.; E. A. Robinson, M. D.

Otology and Rhinology.

Jas. J. Richardson, M. D. Assistants: Hamilton S. Martin, M. D.; U. L. Houston, M. D.

Neurology.

Tom A. Williams, M. D. Assistants: E. C. A. Wilson, M. D.; E. G. Mitchell, M. D.;
Harry A. Bishop, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.

H. A. Fowler, M. D. Assistants: Milton A. Francis, M. D.; Ivy Albert Pelzman, M. D.;
R. Arthur Hooe, M. D.

Gynecology.

Wm. C. McNeill, M. D. Assistants: Chas. H. Marshall, M. D.; H. R. Burwell, M. D.;
C. J. Young, M. D.

Orthopedics.

Wm. G. Erving, M. D.; John Dunlop, M. D. Assistant: Chas. A. Allen, M. D.

Pediatrics.

John W. Mitchell, M. D.; Marie B. Lucas, M. D.

Dermatology.

H. H. Hazen, M. D. Assistants: C. C. Lathers, M. D.; Paul Zinkham, M. D.

Tuberculosis.

James T. Blue, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1918.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

The demands upon the hospital during the past year can not be said to have been greater than the preceding one, but in many instances they were more difficult to satisfy. The unusual cost of all supplies, the difficulty of obtaining competent help, and the loss of so many members of the medical and surgical staffs who entered the military service added to the task of complying with many legitimate demands.

These difficulties, however, may be said to be only trifling incidents to the war in which the country is engaged, and can be borne, serving as a reminder that the greatest possible efforts should be constantly put forth to keep the work of the hospital in all respects up to the highest possible standard.

PATIENTS.

Three thousand six hundred and forty-eight patients were received into the hospital for care and treatment during the year; 244 were remaining from the preceding year, making a total of 3,892 under care. Of the number admitted, including births, 609 were pay patients, 1,332 United States, and 1,717 District of Columbia. The increase in the number of pay patients was quite noticeable; 609 were received, as against 375 last year. The revenue from this source amounted to \$11,455.35.

On account of the high cost of all hospital supplies, it became necessary to increase the rates of pay patients. Accordingly, with the approval of the department, the following rates became effective July 1, 1918:

	Per day.
Adults.....	\$1.50
Children.....	.75
Babies.....	.40

There were discharged from the hospital during the year 3,674. Of this number, 1,949 had recovered, 1,053 improved, 252 unimproved, 66 not treated, and 354 died.

The surgical service, on the whole, was very satisfactory. One thousand nine hundred and thirteen operations were performed, with the following results: One thousand four hundred and twelve recovered, 395 improved, 10 unimproved, 96 died.

The medical service was interrupted for short periods several times by the quarantine of the medical wards on account of diphtheria and smallpox. The results in this service, however, were good.

In the out-patient department 8,254 were treated, as follows: Medical, 1,671; minor surgical, 464; pediatrial, 956; urological, 673; gynelological, 937; oto-rinological, 1,386; neurological, 234; orthopedical, 227; dermatological, 573; and tuberculosis, 82.

There were 11,282 revisits to the several divisions of this department, 2,145 being for surgical dressings. Contrary to what was expected, in view of the increased population of the city, there was a falling off of the number of patients treated, both indoor and outdoor, as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

Patients admitted each year for the past 44 years.

Year ending June 30—		Year ending June 30—		Year ending June 30—	
1875.....	190	1890.....	2,392	1905.....	2,918
1876.....	319	1891.....	2,373	1906.....	2,207
1877.....	500	1892.....	2,331	1907.....	2,366
1878.....	519	1893.....	2,422	1908.....	2,669
1879.....	642	1894.....	2,801	1909.....	2,590
1880.....	819	1895.....	2,476	1910.....	2,740
1881.....	892	1896.....	2,556	1911.....	2,900
1882.....	1,102	1897.....	2,815	1912.....	3,385
1883.....	1,373	1898.....	2,355	1913.....	3,208
1884.....	1,509	1899.....	2,374	1914.....	3,144
1885.....	1,794	1900.....	2,427	1915.....	3,348
1886.....	1,923	1901.....	2,414	1916.....	3,491
1887.....	2,017	1902.....	2,408	1917.....	3,886
1888.....	1,997	1903.....	2,677	1918.....	3,648
1889.....	2,074	1904.....	2,797		

STATISTICAL TABLE.

INDOOR SERVICE.

The following table shows the number of medical and surgical cases admitted, discharged, etc.:

Statistical summary, all patients.

	1918					1917				
	White.		Co'ored.		Total.	White.		Co'ored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
In hospital, July 1, 1916.....						2	2	83	128	215
In hospital, July 1, 1917:										
Pay patients.....			3	13	16					
Indigent—										
United States.....	1	1	60	84	146					
District of Columbia.....			25	57	82					
Total.....	1	1	88	154	244	2	2	83	128	215

Statistical summary, all patients—Continued.

	1918					1917				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Admitted:										
Pay patients.....	4	2	191	366	563	6	3	112	218	339
Pay patients, births.....			22	24	46			12	24	36
Indigent—										
United States.....	8	2	477	673	1,160	18	6	644	854	1,522
District of Columbia.....	14	2	630	932	1,578	27	3	660	975	1,665
Births—										
United States.....			71	91	162			70	91	161
District of Columbia.....			70	69	139			83	80	163
Total admitted.....	26	6	1,461	2,155	3,648	51	12	1,581	2,242	3,886
Total under care, indoor.....	27	7	1,549	2,309	3,892	53	14	1,664	2,370	4,101
Stillbirths:										
Pay patients.....				2	2			1		1
Indigent.....			19	17	36			16	11	27
Total.....			19	19	38			17	11	28
Deaths:										
Pay patients.....			15	25	40		1	9	19	29
Indigent.....	1		156	157	314	2		145	136	283
Total.....	1		171	182	354	2	1	154	155	312
Discharged, including births:										
Pay patients—										
Recovered.....					312					207
Improved.....					151					93
Unimproved.....					29					13
Not treated.....					55					28
Total.....					547					341
Indigent—										
Recovered.....					1,637					1,786
Improved.....					902					1,181
Unimproved.....					223					229
Not treated.....					11					7
Total.....					2,773					3,203
Grand total discharged.....					3,674					3,856
In hospital, July 1, 1918:										
Pay patients.....			10	28	38			3	13	16
Indigent—										
United States.....			37	41	78	1	1	60	85	147
District of Columbia.....			46	56	102			25	57	82
Total indigent.....			83	97	180	1	1	85	142	229
Grand total remaining.....			93	125	218	1	1	88	155	245
Days, maintenance:										
Pay patients.....					7,655					5,348
Indigent—										
United States.....					35,572					43,883
District of Columbia.....					39,951					35,487
Officers and employees.....					38,978					38,584
Total.....					122,156					123,238
Cost of patients per day.....					\$1.36					\$1.216
Largest number of indigent patients at any one time.....					242					254
Smallest number of indigent patients at any one time.....					171					175
Daily average number of patients, pay and indigent.....					227.8					232.1
Number admitted from the District of Columbia, including births, indigent.....					1,717					1,82
Number admitted from the United States, including births, indigent.....					1,322					1,683
Number of prescriptions compounded:										
Indoor.....					26,274					30,164
Outdoor.....					8,095					11,907

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

BOARD OF CHARITIES ACCOUNT.

July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

	Adults.	Children.	Babies.	Total.
In hospital July 1, 1917.....	67	11	4	82
Admitted.....	1,396	185	136	1,717
Total.....	1,463	196	140	1,799

Appropriation.....	\$35,000
Bills rendered.....	35,000

ALLOTMENT OF APPROPRIATION FOR SALARIES.

[Under requirement of act of Congress approved June 25, 1909 (35 Stat., 992.)]

	Per annum.		Per annum
Surgeon in chief.....	\$3,000	Seamstress.....	\$300
Assistant surgeon.....	1,500	Nurses (48 at \$60).....	2,880
Resident physician.....	1,200	Orderlies (2 at \$300).....	600
Pathologist.....	2,000	Orderlies (4 at \$240).....	960
Anæsthetist.....	1,200	Night orderly.....	276
Clerk.....	1,400	Maids (3 at \$168).....	504
Assistant clerk (1).....	700	Head cook.....	540
Assistant clerk (1).....	636	Second cook.....	360
Pharmacist.....	720	Third cook.....	288
Assistant pharmacist.....	120	Waiters (3 at \$156).....	468
Steward.....	720	Driver.....	408
Superintendent of nurses.....	1,080	Driver.....	360
Assistant superintendent of nurses.....	600	Laundryman.....	420
Night supervisor of nurses.....	480	Laundresses (5 at \$156).....	780
Head nurses (2 at \$480).....	960	Laborer.....	240
Engineer.....	1,200	Laborer.....	204
Assistant engineer.....	1,000	Laborer.....	216
Assistant engineer.....	900	Laborers (2 at \$180).....	360
Plumber.....	900		
Firemen (3 at \$720).....	2,160	Total.....	32,640

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation, sundry civil act:	
For support.....	\$30,000.00
Salaries.....	32,640.00
	<hr/>
	\$62,640.00
Appropriation, urgent deficiency act.....	5,448.00
Appropriation, District of Columbia (under contract with Board of Charities).....	35,000.00
Pay patients.....	11,455.35
	<hr/>
Total.....	114,543.35

DISBURSEMENTS.

		Unexpended balances.
Miscellaneous:		
Fuel, light, clothing, forage, medicine, etc.....	\$32,874.91	\$125.09
Urgent deficiency act.....	5,212.08	235.92
Pay patients.....	1,845.88	107.15
Subsistence.....	31,834.59	165.41
Pay patients.....	6,228.33	.....
Salaries.....	32,184.93	55.07
Pay patients.....	2,803.94	.....
Refunds, pay patients.....	470.05	.....
	<hr/>	
	113,454.71	
Total unexpended balance.....		1,088.64 1,088.64

Miscellaneous expenditures.

Class No.		1918	1917	Class No.		1918	1917
1	Stationery and drafting supplies.....	\$492.34	\$400.00	11	Forage and seed.....	\$331.69	\$271.54
2	Hardware and metals:			12	Photographic supplies.	181.50	95.90
	Hardware.....	764.48	333.31	14	Fuel:		
	Metals.....	24.90	60.82		Charcoal.....	10.36	12.82
3	Dry goods and wearing apparel, cordage.	2,257.95	2,172.02		Coal, anthracite....	226.70	223.72
4	Drugs and medicines:				Coal, bituminous..	20,391.29	14,108.00
	Chemicals and reagents.....	3,132.65	3,886.97		Wood.....	15.00	45.00
	Wines and whisky.	97.63	87.24	15	Incandescent electric lamps.....	139.68	52.14
5	Laboratory, hospital appliances, surgical instruments, etc.:			20	Telephone service....	451.14	471.29
	Laboratory.....	234.12	545.05		Heat, light, and power service:		
	Hospital appliances.....	1,877.55	2,710.72		Gas.....	893.14	952.30
	Surgical instruments.....	1,400.59	530.85		Hauling ashes.....	479.19	502.28
6	Electrical, engineering, and plumbing supplies.....	544.07	647.56		Telegrams.....	2.52	5.91
7	Lumber, millwork, and building material.....	59.50	26.10		Books and periodicals.	46.95	45.75
8	Paints, oils, brushes, etc.:				Sundries (unclassified miscellaneous).....	116.83	955.25
	Brushes.....	7.22	37.95		Repairs and construction:		
	Oils, paints, and painters' supplies.....	328.85	262.98		Buildings.....	698.10	545.23
10	Household supplies:				Heating plant.....	578.60	.....
	Cleaning.....	243.45	258.53		Instruments.....	107.75	127.70
	Laundry.....	1,680.29	769.60		Kitchen utensils..	47.66	54.85
	Miscellaneous.....	797.60	420.30		Laboratory.....	200.50	.....
					Laundry.....	166.55	4.75
					Office.....	4.60	9.14
					Stable and ambulance.....	811.22	339.20
					Miscellaneous.....	88.71	158.35
					Total.....	39,932.87	32,131.12

Subsistence expenditures.

Class No.		1918	1917	Class No.		1918	1917
10	Beverages:			10	Fish:		
	Chocolate.....	\$7.68	\$5.20		Salmon.....	\$85.40	\$34.00
	Cocoa.....	77.51	53.74		Oysters.....	.....	154.00
	Coffee.....	279.96	725.83		Fowls:		
	Tea.....	194.55	175.00		Chicken.....	3,003.75	2,102.90
	Canned goods.....	1,190.80	1,390.24		Turkey.....	65.00	63.00
	Condiments and flavors.....	88.95	222.55		Fruits.....	531.50	120.39
	Cereal food products:				Ice.....	385.40	661.01
	Corn flakes.....	82.10	81.00		Lard, pure hog.....	176.53	207.66
	Cornstarch.....	17.40	9.71		Crisco.....	177.75	.....
	Barley.....	12.00	5.98		Meats:		
	Bread.....	3,153.40	1,594.25		Bacon—		
	Crackers.....	115.25	233.53		Breakfast.....	813.56	396.99
	Farina.....	47.74	.....		Shoulder.....	751.09	452.34
	Flour.....	382.70	292.05		Beef—		
	Gelatine.....	80.00	.....		Fresh.....	3,426.95	2,786.14
	Hominy.....	29.73	27.60		Corned.....	209.77	154.36
	Macaroni.....	32.15	19.17		Chipped.....	217.58	212.66
	Meal.....	81.80	39.96		Soup shanks.....	196.16	218.68
	Oats, rolled.....	77.62	31.59		Ham, smoked.....	582.25	445.77
	Rice.....	102.46	59.22		Lamb.....	2,245.72	1,126.48
	Spaghetti.....	26.70	13.41		Liver.....	187.24	131.58
	Tapioca.....	38.08	7.96		Pork, fresh.....	250.76	266.38
	Vermicelli.....	1.49	.....		Sausage—		
	Unclassified.....	583.47	166.29		Fresh.....	28.69	.....
	Dairy products:				Smoked.....	18.19	111.25
	Butter.....	4,125.70	4,223.37		Veal.....	258.41	241.94
	Buttermilk.....	154.68	121.05		Saccharine products:		
	Cheese.....	25.58	20.81		Molasses.....	21.00	6.96
	Cream.....	113.20	92.84		Sugar—		
	Milk, fresh.....	4,016.24	2,850.62		Granulated.....	1,867.89	1,546.72
	Eggs.....	2,102.90	1,753.82		Powdered.....	5.10	5.25
	Fish:				Syrup.....	41.25	23.25
	Salt.....	.....	42.00		Salt.....	18.15	25.60
	Clam bouillon.....	10.95	18.25		Soft drinks, ginger ale.	10.20	75.11
	Cod.....	157.45	85.68		Vegetables.....	3,986.65	4,248.22
	Fresh.....	1,090.74	586.04		Total.....	38,062.92	30,770.02

Receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients.

	1918	1917
Receipts:		
Private room patients, at \$1.25 per day.....	\$7,163.75	\$5,503.75
Ward patients, at \$1.10 per day.....	2,676.30	561.00
Children, at 65 cents per day.....	232.70	173.55
Babies, at 40 cents per day.....	227.60	163.60
Operations.....	926.00	807.00
X-ray photos.....	221.00	136.00
Obstetrical cases.....		25.00
Examination of urine.....	3.00	
Examination of blood.....	5.00	13.00
	11,455.35	7,382.90
Expenditures:		
Extra services (nurses, orderlies, maids).....	2,803.94	2,275.16
Subsistence.....	6,228.33	2,691.48
Medical and surgical supplies.....	371.34	534.54
Miscellaneous (dry goods, repairs and improvements).....	1,474.54	1,544.86
Refund of overpayment by patients.....	470.05	311.25
	11,348.20	7,357.29
Unexpended balance.....	107.15	25.61

NEEDS.

There are several important items considered necessary for the full development of the hospital which have been urged in previous annual reports. These needs still exist, but it would seem that the necessities of war make it proper not to press these claims very strongly at this time. Therefore, the items concerning the repairs of the buildings and salaries are the only ones urged at present. It is of the highest importance that the hospital be kept in a proper state of repair, for which purpose \$5,000 is needed.

The problem of labor, too, is becoming more serious daily. Better pay is being offered by all other institutions, which fact places the hospital at a decided disadvantage. As a result, employees leave, frequently without notice, when higher salaries are in sight. It is urged, therefore, that the salaries all along the line be increased, so that the hospital can compete with other institutions in the labor market; \$9,420 will be necessary to meet this situation.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The training school for nurses at present provides a course of three years and requires a high-school education as an essential for entrance. There are 48 pupil nurses in training, not enough for a hospital of this size, making an eight-hour shift impossible, thus endangering the health of the nurses, and reducing the efficiency of the force.

Special instructions in dietetics at Howard University were continued during the year; also a course on public-health nursing was given by the District of Columbia League of Nursing Education at the central registry. Five of the nurses who attended the lectures on public health last year were given two months' practical experience with the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of this city. One nurse, after completing her training, was appointed to the regular staff of the I. V. N. S.

Very respectfully,

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Directors.—Admiral Willard H. Brownson, president, 1751 N Street NW.; Gen. M. V. Z. Woodhull, vice president, 2033 G Street NW.; Hon. Cuno H. Rudolph, vice president, Second National Bank; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., secretary, 1801 Connecticut Avenue; Mr. N. Landon Burchell, treasurer, 1325 F Street NW.; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth Street; Mr. George W. Brown, 1333 F Street; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S Street; Mr. Charles C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; Mr. James M. Green, 1338 New York Avenue; Mr. Frank C. Henry, 703 Fifteenth Street; Mr. Hennen Jennings, 2221 Massachusetts Avenue; Mr. O. H. P. Johnson, 2205 Massachusetts Avenue; Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue; Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York Avenue; Miss Looker, 1312 Thirtieth Street; Mr. H. S. Matthews, 1415 G Street; Mr. J. H. Small, Woodward Building.

Medical staff.—Officers: Samuel S. Adams, M. D., chairman; Luther H. Reichelderfer, M. D., secretary. Consulting staff: Franck Hyatt, M. D.; Sterling Ruffin, M. D.; George M. Kober, M. D.; Thos. N. McLaughlin, M. D.; John Crayke Simpson, M. D.; H. C. Yarrow, M. D. Attending staff: Department of medicine.—George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth Street; Frank Leech, M. D., 1372 Columbia Road; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1801 Connecticut Avenue; Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 2017 Columbia Road. Department of surgery.—John R. Wellington, M. D., 1723 Connecticut Avenue; Harry Hyland Kerr, M. D., 1742 N Street NW.; Luther H. Reichelderfer, M. D., 1721 Connecticut Avenue; Chas. Stanley White, M. D., 911 Sixteenth Street; Wm. F. M. Sowers, M. D., 1707 Massachusetts Avenue. Department of orthopedic surgery.—John Dunlop, M. D., 1621 Connecticut Avenue; William G. Erving, M. D., 922 Seventeenth Street; P. Edward Larkin, M. D., the Montana. Department of ophthalmology.—D. K. Shute, M. D., 1721 DeSales Street NW. Department of laryngology, otology, and rhinology.—William K. Butler, M. D., 1207 M Street NW.; Chas. W. Richardson, M. D., 1317 Connecticut Avenue. Assistants to attending staff: Edgar P. Copeland, M. D., the Rockingham; Harry A. Ong, M. D., 1768 Columbia Road; J. Rozier Biggs, M. D., 213 Eleventh Street SW.; P. Edward Larkin, M. D., the Montana; H. H. Donnally, M. D., 1612 I Street NW.; E. W. Titus, M. D., 1730 M Street NW.; Everett M. Ellison, M. D., 1736 G Street NW.; James M. Moser, M. D., 1107 Massachusetts Avenue NW.; Charles Wheatley, M. D., the Montana; Wm. T. Davis, M. D., 927 Farragut Square; James H. Collins, M. D., 1435 Ninth Street NW. Anesthetist: James M. Moser, M. D., 1107 Massachusetts Avenue NW. Pathologist: Janvier W. Lindsay, M. D., Fontanet Courts. House staff: Superintendent.—Miss Charlotte O. Estes. Resident physicians.—Joel A. Tilton, M. D.; Herbert H. Schoenfeld; Bernard J. Burns; Gilbert V. Hutley; Ralph G. Beachley; Leo H. Bartemeier. Pharmacist.—Samuel Rakusin, Phar. D.; Miss M. Banzhof, R. N., social worker. Masseuse and social worker.—Miss Helen S. Harlow. School of nursing.—Superintendent, Miss Charlotte O. Estes, R. N.; surgical assistant, Miss Helen M. Kryder; medical assistant, Miss Gertrude E. Brown; night supervisor, Miss Eva Hopkins. Housekeeper.—Miss Margaret Hayes.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Balance on hand July 1, 1917.....	\$1, 831. 50
Receipts—General:	
From hospital—	
Private ward.....	\$6, 444. 76
Public ward.....	4, 140. 30
Operating room.....	\$2, 925. 20
Less to anesthetist.....	1, 467. 50
	1, 457. 70
	12, 042. 76
Nurses' breakage.....	91. 15
Telephone tolls.....	32. 40
Sales to staff.....	59. 44
Dispensary.....	152. 40
	\$12, 378. 15
District of Columbia.....	15, 632. 40
Board of Charities on account of care of patients.....	19. 50

Receipts—General—Continued.

Income account—

Nairn estate, rents.....	\$1,925.83	
Woodbury properties.....	274.67	
Woodbury securities.....	262.25	
Toomey estate.....	6.62	
Howard securities.....	143.40	
1606 Seventeenth Street.....	\$546.00	
Less repairs, taxes, etc.....	137.75	
	<hr/>	408.25
Endowment account.....	6,342.74	
Permanent investment account.....	400.00	
	<hr/>	\$9,763.76

Ladies' board—

Nurse and seamstress.....	383.00	
Members' dues.....	255.00	
75 per cent of proceeds of charity ball.....	6,375.00	
Contribution to throat pump.....	35.00	
	<hr/>	7,048.00

Contribution to emergency fund—

Second payment.....	10.00	
Second and third payments.....	466.66	
	<hr/>	476.66

Donations and dues.....	868.07	
Less transfer to ladies' board.....	105.00	
	<hr/>	763.07

Terminal Taxicab Co.....	4.47	
Reimbursement of overpayment.....	.90	
Geo. L. Starkey, executor of estate of Helen A. Howard, interest on bank balance.....	7.94	
	<hr/>	

46,094.85

Receipts—Special:

Estate of William H. Beck, a legacy without condition..... \$1,000.00

Estate of Helen A. Howard, amount
of distribution..... \$11,730.77
Less taxes paid..... 586.54

11,144.23

Less inventory of securities delivered 4,464.50

Cash for balance..... 6,679.73

Proceeds from sale of part lot 6, square
285, being one-half interest, from
part of Woodbury legacy, amount
received..... 5,268.36

Cash less note for deferred payment.. 3,750.00

1,518.36

9,198.09

\$55,292.94

57,124.44

Disbursements—General:

Pay roll.....	13,561.27
Superintendent's sundries.....	200.53
Milk.....	2,159.53
Table supplies.....	10,936.76
Medical supplies.....	1,705.18
Miscellaneous supplies.....	2,853.36
Ice.....	977.58
Fuel.....	5,277.50
Electricity.....	887.81
Pathologist.....	300.00
Gas.....	1,006.75
Telephone.....	307.42

Disbursements—General—Continued.

Stamps for secretary.....	\$35. 00
Premium, bond of treasurer.....	25. 00
Premium, bond of superintendent.....	5. 00
Premium, elevator insurance.....	82. 50
Printing annual report.....	363. 85
Excess water tax.....	55. 00
Interest on building loan notes.....	3, 095. 00
	<hr/> \$43, 835. 04

Disbursements—Special:

Transfer to endowment account Addison memorial fund....	500. 00
Transfer to permanent investment account—Cash from sale of Woodbury properties.....	1, 518. 36
Cash for estate of Helen A. Howard.....	6, 679. 73
Legacy from estate of William H. Beck.....	1, 000. 00
	<hr/> 9, 198. 09
	<hr/> 53, 533. 13

Balance on hand June 30, 1918..... 3, 591. 31

Respectfully submitted,

N. LANDON BURCHELL,
Treasurer.

YEARLY REPORT.

Number of patients remaining June 30, 1917.....	81
Number of patients admitted during year.....	1, 364
Number of patients treated during year.....	1, 445
Total admitted:	
White, male, 489; female, 345..}	
Colored, male, 309; female, 221}	1, 364
Total discharged:	
White, male, 498; female, 353..}	
Colored, male, 305; female, 227}	1, 383
Total cured:	
White, male, 363; female, 238..}	
Colored, male, 229; female, 162}	992
Total improved:	
White, male, 68; female, 57....}	
Colored, male, 32; female, 36..}	193
Total unimproved:	
White, male, 27; female, 22....}	
Colored, male, 18; female, 14..}	81
Total died:	
White, male, 40; female, 36....}	
Colored, male, 26; female, 15..}	117
Remaining:	
White, male, 15; female, 12....}	
Colored, male, 26; female, 9....}	62
Surgical operations: House.....	1, 514
Prescriptions compounded:	
House.....	4, 500
Dispensary.....	4, 270
Total.....	<hr/> 8, 770
Number of patients under 18 months treated.....	192
Number of patients died from tuberculosis.....	13
Percentage of deaths, including tuberculosis.....	8
Percentage of deaths, excluding tuberculosis.....	7

Frederick and Emily McGuire memorial.

Balance in bank June 30, 1917.....	\$126. 30
July 31, interest on cash.....	. 62
Sept. 24, interest on note.....	27. 50
Dec. 11, a friend.....	1. 00

1918.

Jan. 31, interest on cash.....	2. 17
Feb. 8, a friend.....	5. 00
Mar. 25, interest on note.....	27. 50
Mar. 27, Miss Bessie Kibbey.....	500. 00
May 22, interest on Liberty bonds.....	12. 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For purchase of six Liberty bonds.....	594. 67
Balance in bank.....	107. 42

702. 09

ASSETS.

Real estate note, at 5½ per cent.....	1, 000. 00
Six one-hundred-dollar Liberty bonds.....	600. 00
In cash.....	107. 42
	1, 707. 42

LOUISE K. SIMPSON,
IDA M. GALE,
Trustees.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done by the board of lady visitors of the Children's Hospital through the past year.

During the summer the porch over the waiting room was screened and many other improvements were made for the comfort of the children in the hospital.

In November our faithful and efficient treasurer, Mrs. Patten, was obliged to resign on account of ill health. Mrs. Elkins kindly consented to act as treasurer, which she did until March 1, when Miss Lulie Williamson was elected to fill that position and made a member of the board.

The Thanksgiving appeal this year called attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the many demands for the great world war, the home charities must be sustained. Friends of the hospital met this with the largest donations the hospital has ever received.

The Christmas tree for the children was the same successful event it has always been, under a larger committee than usual.

The hospital during the year has contributed many nurses to the Red Cross work in Europe, among them its superintendent, who has been given charge of an American officers' convalescent hospital. Miss Estes, formerly the operating nurse, was appointed to fill her place during her absence.

Mrs. Pitney, chairman of the ball, with an efficient committee, made it a brilliant social and financial success. The net proceeds were over \$8,000, more than has ever been made before. But for this increase and the increase in the Thanksgiving offering, this board would scarcely have been able to meet the advanced prices in linen and supplies they furnish the hospital. As usual, three-quarters of the ball proceeds were paid over by this board to the treasurer of the board of directors.

The graduating class of nurses for 1918 was a large one, the exercises being held early in February to insure the release of more nurses to go to the front.

The hospital, in accordance with its preventative work, did its share in the movement to promote the saving of child life and in connection with the child welfare campaign.

This board contributed to a throat pump for the operating room; also gave a gas tank for the administration of gas and oxygen. Electric lighting in the administration building, colored wards and nurses' wing was installed by St. Mary's Guild, and is one of the greatest improvements made in the hospital for several years.

The needed repairs may have to be deferred until some future occasion, owing to war conditions.

We desire to thank all kind friends who have done their share, great and small toward bringing more comfort and happiness to the suffering children, and we hope that this interest will continue through the coming year.

ESTHER D. HAMMOND,
Recording Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the Children's Hospital:

In submitting the forty-seventh annual report of the work of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1918, I would call attention to the following facts:

Eight thousand one hundred and sixty-one children have received treatment in the various departments of the hospital; 1,445 children occupied beds in the hospital, 85, increase; 5,223 have received attention in the dispensary; 254 received treatment in the orthopedic dispensary; 1,239 infants have been enrolled in the welfare station, 336 increase; 518 visits made by the social worker; 193 visits made by the orthopedic worker; 3,670 visits made by the infant-welfare nurse.

Through the generosity of the board of lady visitors, a new Gwathmey gas apparatus has been furnished for the operating room.

St. Mary's Guild has recently installed electricity over the entire old building.

A class of 11 nurses was graduated in February and received the diploma of the school.

DISPENSARY AND SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

New cases treated:

White.....	540
Colored.....	1,597
Total new.....	<u>2,137</u>

Revisits:

White.....	824
Colored.....	2,262
Total.....	<u>3,086</u>
Total number treated.....	<u>5,223</u>

Cases referred to Children's Hospital:

Medical.....	69
Surgical.....	376
Total.....	<u>445</u>
Increase of.....	5
Cases referred to other hospitals.....	45
Cases referred to infant-welfare station.....	156
Cases referred to I. V. N. Society.....	56
Calls made by social worker.....	518

DISPENSARY, ORTHOPEDIC DEPARTMENT.

Number of new cases treated.....	53
Number of revisits.....	201
Total treated.....	<u>254</u>
Number of cases referred to hospital.....	18
Calls made by orthopedic worker.....	193

DISPENSARY, INFANT WELFARE STATION.

Number of infants enrolled.....	1,239
Increase of.....	336
Number referred to dispensary.....	250
Increase of.....	139
Station visits.....	3,675
Visits made by infant-welfare nurse to homes.....	3,670
Respectfully submitted,	

CHARLOTTE O. ESTES,
Superintendent of Hospital and School of Nursing.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF ST. MARY'S GUILD FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Receipts.

Balance June 30, 1917.....	\$965. 79
Dues and fines of active members.....	31. 65
Dues of honorary members.....	33. 00
Interest on McAboy fund.....	50. 00
Interest on deposit.....	20. 00
Special contributions.....	30. 00
Special contributions to electric light fund.....	246. 50
Sale of gas fixtures.....	3. 60
Borrowed from Washington Loan & Trust Co.....	300. 00
Proceeds of two card parties.....	188. 05
Total receipts.....	1, 868. 59

Expenditures.

To secretary for postage.....	4. 00
To treasurer for postage.....	2 00
To ice cream fund.....	20. 00
To interest on loan.....	1. 60
To installing electricity.....	1, 786. 53
To the "Arrow".....	35. 00
Total expenditures.....	1, 849. 13
Balance June 30, 1918.....	19. 46
Total.....	1, 868. 59
Respectfully submitted,	

JULIA D. SMOOT, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1918.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We inclose herewith reports of our various activities for publication in the annual report of the Board of Charities.

We regret there has been some delay in getting these out, but trust it has not inconvenienced you.

The report of the treasurer you will get from Mr. R. Thomas Robinson direct.

Yours truly,

A. W. SMITH,
Medical Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1918.

Receipts.

Balance as per statement July 1, 1917.....	\$16, 205. 56
From congressional appropriation for care and treatment of indigent patients.....	19, 000. 00
From Metzerott interest.....	500. 00
From pay patients.....	86, 963. 15
From telephones.....	313. 10
From dispensary.....	143. 75
From interest on bank deposit.....	171. 65
From comptroller of Maryland for care and treatment of indigent patients sent from Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties.....	940. 90
From miscellaneous.....	229. 94
	<hr/>
	124, 468. 05

Disbursements.

Pay rolls.....	\$27, 610. 53
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	13, 219. 17
Groceries and provisions.....	25, 830. 42
Alcohol and mineral waters.....	494. 12
Drugs and medicines.....	5, 178. 12
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	4, 228. 66
Ice.....	1, 914. 52
Fuel.....	11, 179. 82
Gas and electricity.....	3, 157. 70
Alterations and repairs.....	8, 817. 06
Interest.....	4, 968. 75
Insurance.....	1, 814. 93
Stationery and printing.....	1, 080. 15
Telephones.....	692. 76
Soaps and floor polish.....	1, 287. 69
Electricity for running elevator.....	205. 50
Water rent.....	186. 81
Fire extinguishers.....	60. 23
Adding machine.....	171. 50
Uniforms.....	89. 50
Hauling.....	349. 60
Housefurnishings.....	2, 307. 57
Furniture.....	2, 134. 94
Dry goods.....	644. 01
Repairs and extras for X ray.....	138. 75
Books.....	179. 45
Professional services.....	250. 00
Auditing accounts of superintendent and treasurer.....	140. 00
Miscellaneous, including household supplies.....	530. 77
	<hr/>
	118, 863. 03
Balance.....	<hr/>
	5, 605. 02

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	28	34	2	3	67
Number admitted during year.....	668	819	13	42	1,542
Number born in hospital during year.....	106	102	2	1	211
Total.....	802	955	17	46	1,820
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	300	505	13	34	852
Improved.....	339	341	3	6	689
Unimproved.....	113	53	1	3	170
Number of deaths during year.....	22	17			39
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	28	39		3	70
Total.....	802	955	17	46	1,820
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....					316
Daily average number of patients.....					63
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					22,995
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					81
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					49
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	6	10	12	26	54
Number admitted during year.....	55	56	153	422	686
Number born in hospital during year.....	2	2	83	77	164
Total.....	63	68	248	525	904
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	22	42	91	275	430
Improved.....	12	8	84	138	242
Unimproved.....	6	5	45	79	135
Number of deaths during year.....	13	6	19	23	61
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	10	7	9	10	36
Total.....	63	68	248	525	904
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....					53
Daily average number of patients.....					
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					18,345
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					84
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					37

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	65	245	336	1,281	1,927
Surgical.....	168	161	545	1,535	2,409
Number of new cases that received treatment during year.....	76	109	331	835	1,351
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	157	297	550	1,981	2,985
	233	406	881	2,816	4,336

Number of prescriptions compounded, 2,113.
Number from whom payment was received, about 2,000.
Amount of money received, \$20.

S. N. KARPLE,
Doctor Out-Patient Department.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Number of nurses June 30, 1917, (including probationers).....	49
Number received during the year.....	47
Number that resigned during the year.....	14
Number that were dismissed during the year.....	3
Number that graduated during the year.....	8
Number of probationers not accepted.....	14
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1918 (including probationers).....	57

Length of probation required, 3 months.

Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$7.

REPORT OF NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1918.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. WILSON: I beg to hand you herewith, as requested, the National Homeopathic Hospital's annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, which I trust you will find in satisfactory order. Thanking you for past courtesies, I am,
Very truly, yours,

T. JANNEY BROWN, *President.*

Officers and trustees.—President, T. Janney Brown; secretary, Mrs. J. H. Branson; vice president, Ernest W. Roberts; treasurer, Frank W. Stone. Trustees: Jesse C. Adkins, Mrs. J. H. Branson, T. Janney Brown, George E. Fleming, Dr. Richard Kingsman, Dr. Henry Krogstad, Hon. E. W. Roberts, Mrs. W. M. Shuster, Frank W. Stone, Mrs. Ross Thompson, Harry A. Vale, and E. L. White.

REPORT OF DISPENSARY SERVICE.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	250	318	670	1,920	3,158
Surgical.....	840	320	1,500	1,670	4,330
Number of new cases that received treatment during year.....	355	202	980	1,079	2,616
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....					7,488
Number of surgical operations during year.....					390

Number of prescriptions compounded, 3,158.

Amount of money received, \$474.07.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	7	14			21
Number admitted during year.....	169	464			633
Number born in hospital during year.....	36	51			87
Total.....	212	529			741
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	188	427			615
Improved.....	8	44			52
Unimproved.....	1	7			8
Number of deaths during year.....	8	28			36
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	7	23			30
Total.....	212	529			741
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....					70
Daily average number of patients.....					23
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					8,187
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					38
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					14

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	2	3	5	18	28
Number admitted during year.....	12	47	10	195	264
Number born in hospital during year.....	1	2	41	32	76
Total.....	15	52	56	245	368
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	7	45	48	193	293
Improved.....	7	3	5	17	32
Unimproved.....		1	2	23	26
Number of deaths during year.....	1	3	1	12	17
Total.....	15	52	56	245	368
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....					40
Daily average number of patients.....					23
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients (from July 1 to Jan. 31).....					4,958
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					28

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 18,250.

Report of training school for nurses for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Number of nurses June 30, 1917 (including probationers).....	30
Number received during the year.....	13
Number that resigned during the year.....	4
Number that were dismissed during the year.....	3
Number that graduated during the year.....	6
Number of probationers not accepted.....	1
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1918 (including probationers).....	25

Length of probation required, 3 months.

Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$6 first year, \$8 second year, \$10 third year.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.**ASSETS.**

Land and buildings	\$146,300.00
Furniture and personal property	10,000.00
Endowment funds.....	17,000.00
Cash on hand June 30, 1918.....	435.16
Total.....	173,735.16

INDEBTEDNESS.

Bills due and unpaid June 30, 1918.....	3,809.92
Secured notes.....	3,000.00
Loans.....	15,000.00
Total.....	21,809.92

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....	890.21
From board of inmates (\$276.25 from Woodbury fund, care of women)...	23,546.43
From dispensary	474.07
From use of operating room	2,245.00
From nurses.....	1,453.95
From ladies' aid societies.....	500.00
From interest and dividends.....	300.00

From contributions.....	\$20. 00
From telephone receipts.....	119. 94
From loans.....	3, 754. 75
From delivery room.....	435. 00
From board of graduate nurses.....	879. 10
From anesthetics.....	95. 50
From miscellaneous.....	197. 47
From appropriation under contract of Board of Charities.....	5, 456. 50
Total receipts.....	<u>40, 367. 92</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	8, 985. 23
For food.....	13, 952. 74
For ice.....	493. 85
For laundry when not done in institution.....	2, 260. 00
For fuel.....	\$3, 984. 93
For light and power.....	1, 465. 78
For engineer's supplies.....	110. 93
Total for heat, light, and power, and engineer's supplies.....	<u>5, 561. 64</u>
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	849. 81
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	3, 797. 23
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	368. 34
For telephone.....	291. 50
For current repairs and materials for same.....	1, 522. 89
For interest.....	960. 00
For water rent.....	64. 16
For taxes.....	94. 67
For insurance.....	69. 48
For tonics, grape juice, ginger ale, etc.....	134. 86
For general expenses.....	526. 36
Total expenditures.....	<u>39, 932. 76</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	<u>435. 16</u>

REPORT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1918.

The SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of June 30, 1917, I have the honor to inclose herewith various reports in connection with this hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, together with a report of the treasurer of the board of lady managers covering the same period.

Very respectfully,

MARY W. GLASCOCK, *Superintendent.*

STAFF OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.
HOSPITAL.

Sterling Ruffin, M. D., physician in chief.	Charles Williamson Richardson, M. D., laryngologist.
George Nicholas Acker, M. D., pediatrician in chief and associate physician.	Daniel Kerfoot Shute, M. D., ophthalmologist.
Buckner Magill Randolph, M. D., associate physician.	William Kennedy Butler, M. D., ophthalmologist.
Coursen Baxter Conklin, M. D., associate physician and anesthetist.	Edward Grant Seibert, M. D., associate laryngologist and ophthalmologist.
William Cline Borden, M. D., surgeon in chief.	Truman Abbe, M. D., Roentgenologist in chief.
Charles Stanley White, M. D., associate surgeon.	John Hunter Selby, M. D., Roentgenologist.
Aurelius Rives Shands, M. D., orthopedic surgeon.	Walter Hibbard Merrill, M. D., Roentgenologist.
Francis Randall Hagner, M. D., genito-urinary surgeon.	Oscar Benwood Hunter, M. D., pathologist.
Homer Gifford Fuller, M. D., associate genito-urinary surgeon.	Frank Adelbert Hornaday, S. B., M. D., director of the clinical laboratory.
John Wesley Bovée, M. D., gynecologist in chief.	Charles Wilbur Hyde, M. D., anesthetist.
Huron Willis Lawson, M. D., obstetrician in chief.	Cline N. Chipman, M. D., anesthetist.
Edgar Pasqual Copeland, M. D., associate pediatrician.	Lyle Mason, M. D., resident physician.
Henry Crècy Yarrow, M. D., dermatologist in chief.	Frances W. Joyce, senior student interne.
Randolph Bryan Carmichael, M. D., associate dermatologist.	Charles J. Barone, senior student interne.
	Moffit Bittenger, M. D., interne.
	Simon Gerber, Phar. D., pharmacist.
	Mary Winifred Glascock, R. N., superintendent of nurses and principal of the training school for nurses and superintendent of the hospital.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.			
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	22	34	56
Number admitted during year.....	579	924	1,503
Number born in hospital during year.....	100	108	208
Total.....	701	1,066	1,767

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.—Continued.

	White.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	
Number discharged during year:			
Cured.....	451	814	1,659
Improved.....	132	167	229
Unimproved.....	56	26	82
Number of deaths during year.....	42	30	72
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	20	29	49
Total.....	701	1,066	1,767
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....			95
Daily average number of patients.....			54.19
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....			16,713
Largest number of patients at any one time.....			101
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....			37
CHARITY PATIENTS.			
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	4	7	11
Number admitted during year.....	92	107	199
Number born in hospital during year.....	5	3	8
Total.....	101	117	218
Number discharged during year:			
Cured.....	62	83	145
Improved.....	18	17	35
Unimproved.....	7	5	12
Number of deaths during year.....	8	7	15
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	6	5	11
Total.....	101	117	218
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....			188
Daily average number of patients.....			11.11
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....			7,172.25
Largest number of patients at any one time.....			22
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....			3

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 32,218.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

ASSETS.

Lands and buildings, 1335, 1339, 1341 H Street, occupied by hospital and medical school.....	\$403,599.93
Lands and buildings 1016 Thirteenth Street, and 1300 L Street, occupied by hospital for nurses' home.....	20,796.00
Equipment and furniture (replacement value).....	22,154.76
Endowments and executory trust funds.....	27,205.83
Total.....	473,756.52

INDEBTEDNESS.¹

Liability to endowment funds secured by deed of trust on lands and buildings, 1335-1339, 1341 H Street.....	\$323,430.25
Mortgages for deferred purchase money secured on lands and buildings 1016 Thirteenth and 1300 L Streets.....	8,112.50
Total.....	331,542.73

¹ The property and funds occupied and used by the hospital are owned by the university and controlled by the board of trustees.

REPORT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1918.

The SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of June 30, 1917, I have the honor to inclose herewith various reports in connection with this hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, together with a report of the treasurer of the board of lady managers covering the same period.

Very respectfully,

MARY W. GLASCOCK, Superintendent.

STAFF OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HOSPITAL.

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	Simon Gerber, Phar. D., pharmacist.
	Mary Winifred Glascock, R. N., superintendent of nurses and principal of the training school for nurses and superintendent of the hospital.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.			
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	22	34	56
Number admitted during year.....	579	924	1,503
Number born in hospital during year.....	100	108	208
Total.....	701	1,066	1,767

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.—Continued.

	White.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	
Number discharged during year:			
Cured.....	451	814	1,659
Improved.....	132	167	229
Unimproved.....	56	26	82
Number of deaths during year.....	42	30	72
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	20	29	49
Total.....	701	1,066	1,767
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....			95
Daily average number of patients.....			54.19
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....			16,713
Largest number of patients at any one time.....			101
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....			37
CHARITY PATIENTS.			
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	4	7	11
Number admitted during year.....	92	107	199
Number born in hospital during year.....	5	3	8
Total.....	101	117	218
Number discharged during year:			
Cured.....	62	83	145
Improved.....	18	17	35
Unimproved.....	7	5	12
Number of deaths during year.....	8	7	15
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	6	5	11
Total.....	101	117	218
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....			188
Daily average number of patients.....			11.11
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....			7,172.25
Largest number of patients at any one time.....			22
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....			3

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 32,218.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

ASSETS.

Lands and buildings, 1335, 1339, 1341 H Street, occupied by hospital and medical school.....	\$403,599.93
Lands and buildings 1016 Thirteenth Street, and 1300 L Street, occupied by hospital for nurses' home.....	20,796.00
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Endowments and executory trust funds.....	27,205.83
Total.....	473,756.52

INDEBTEDNESS.¹

Liability to endowment funds secured by deed of trust on lands and buildings, 1335-1339, 1341 H Street.....	\$323,430.25
Mortgages for deferred purchase money secured on lands and buildings 1016 Thirteenth and 1300 L Streets.....	8,112.50
Total.....	331,542.73

¹ The property and funds occupied and used by the hospital are owned by the university and controlled by the board of trustees.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	
From board of inmates.....	\$43, 442. 90
From dispensary.....	1, 810. 38
From use of operating room and anesthetics.....	7, 282. 83
From X-ray.....	470. 36
From nurses.....	1, 275. 15
From ladies' aid societies (hospital, \$823.69; nurses' home, \$116.91)	940. 60
From interest and dividends on endowments.....	394. 00
From delivery room and nursery.....	2, 005. 00
From miscellaneous.....	3, 498. 90
From appropriation under contract.....	4, 874. 50
Total receipts.....	66, 158. 71

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	\$14, 201. 50
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$7, 711. 05
For flour.....	500. 00
For bread.....	1, 592. 33
For groceries and provisions.....	5, 950. 65
For milk.....	2, 207. 03
For butter.....	2, 051. 48
For eggs.....	2, 079. 35
Total for food.....	22, 091. 89
For ice.....	1, 534. 49
For laundry when not done in institution.....	1, 955. 95
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	683. 22
For fuel.....	2, 857. 75
For light.....	2, 139. 75
For power.....	196. 28
For engineer's supplies.....	136. 00
Total for heat, light and power, and engineer's supplies.....	5, 329. 78
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	960. 28
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	7, 709. 30
For anesthetist, radiographers, and pathologist.....	3, 557. 13
For refunds to patients.....	854. 64
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	554. 62
For telephone and telegrams.....	495. 76
For current repairs and materials for same.....	1, 147. 38
For interest and principal on building 1300 L Street.....	600. 00
For interest on building 1016 Thirteenth Street.....	225. 00
For water rent.....	6. 20
For X-ray equipment.....	164. 31
For insurance.....	182. 50
For nurses' uniforms.....	150. 00
For sundries, freight, etc.....	286. 48
Total expenditures.....	65, 793. 46
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	365. 25

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	965	981	957	981	3,884
Surgical.....	1,027	1,044	998	950	4,019
Number of new cases that received treatment during year.....	414	404	348	455	1,621
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	1,992	2,025	1,955	1,931	7,903

Number of prescriptions compounded, 3,934.
Number from whom payment was received, 7,903.
Amount of money received, \$790.30.

Report of training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1917 (including probationers).....	54
Number received during the year.....	36
Number that resigned during the year.....	8
Number that were dismissed during the year.....	10
Number that graduated during the year.....	18
Number of probationers not accepted.....	12
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1918 (including probationers).....	43
Length of probation required, 4 months.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$7 and \$10.	

The report of the treasurer of the board of lady managers the George Washington University Hospital, June 30, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

June 30, 1917, cash on hand.....	\$170.77
Collections:	
Annual dues.....	\$290.00
Sustaining dues.....	290.00
Fines.....	61.75
	<u>\$641.75</u>
Committees:	
Apron.....	33.00
Fancy work.....	218.55
Lunch.....	222.10
Card party.....	66.50
	<u>540.15</u>
Theater benefit.....	875.00
Donations:	
Miss Childs.....	5.00
Mrs. C. I. Corby.....	10.00
Miss M. C. Foster.....	10.00
Mrs. Alpheus Snow.....	37.00
	<u>62.00</u>
Interest.....	8.98
	<u>2,127.88</u>
Total receipts for the year.....	2,127.88
Total.....	<u><u>2,298.65</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bed linen.....	408.41
Quilts.....	42.00
Towels.....	53.00
	<u>503.41</u>
Nurses' home:	
Bed linen.....	38.00
Furniture.....	21.91
Small repairs.....	18.00
Towels.....	9.00
	<u>86.91</u>

Donations:

Nurses' Christmas.....	\$30. 00	
Flowers.....	10. 00	
	<hr/>	\$40. 00

Equipment:

Adding machine.....	125. 00	
Clerk (temporary).....	50. 00	
Sun parlor.....	145. 28	
	<hr/>	320. 28

Printing and postage:

Constitution.....	34. 25	
Regular.....	27. 10	
	<hr/>	61. 35

Total disbursements for the year.....	\$1, 011. 95
Balance on deposit in Washington Loan & Trust Co.....	1, 286. 70
	<hr/>
Total.....	2, 298. 65

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of Mrs. S. E. Lewis, Treas., and found them correct.

JOSEPHINE L. N. STOWELL.
LILLY B. SPALDING.

REPORT OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

JULY 11, 1918.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Charities, District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR: I am sending to you herewith the financial and statistical reports of the Georgetown University Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Respectfully yours,

Sister M. BERTRAND, *Superintendent.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Land and buildings.....	\$270,000.00
Furniture.....	57,220.00
Total.....	<u>327,220.00</u>

INDEBTEDNESS.

Total.....	<u>111,000.00</u>
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RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....	11,567.65
From board of inmates.....	62,878.80
From emergency cases.....	71.50
From dispensary.....	142.90
From ladies aid societies.....	1,600.00
From interest and dividends.....	276.15
From rent.....	150.00
From contributions.....	271.61
From telephone receipts.....	247.32
From legacies or endowment.....	1,000.00
From loans.....	3,000.00
From reimbursements.....	903.24
From various sources.....	1,275.25
From appropriation under contract.....	5,000.00
Total receipts.....	<u>88,384.42</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	11,387.62
For food.....	27,390.75
For ice.....	632.15
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	1,548.26
For clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	3,607.77
For fuel.....	\$4,231.48
For power.....	2,791.38
	<u>7,022.86</u>
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	343.69
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	5,830.94
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	334.10
For telephone.....	500.96
For car tickets, express, freight, and drayage.....	333.23
For current repairs and materials for same.....	2,427.95
For interest.....	5,779.57
For rent (water).....	439.26
For insurance (fire).....	93.22
For building and improvements.....	4,096.00
For incidentals.....	800.97

Total expenditures.....	<u>72,569.30</u>
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Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	<u>15,815.12</u>
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Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	40	43	1	1	85
Number admitted during year.....	771	958	19	40	1,788
Number born in hospital during year.....	146	144	1	1	292
Total.....	957	1,145	21	42	2,165
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	616	853	10	33	1,512
Improved.....	223	160	5	4	392
Unimproved.....	26	31	1	1	59
Number of deaths during year.....	51	46	3	1	101
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	41	55	2	3	101
Total.....	957	1,145	21	42	2,165
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	4	6			10
Daily average number of patients.....	33.61	49.22	0.15	0.89	83.87
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients	12,269	17,998	58	289	30,614
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					150
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					56
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	2	4	2	1	9
Number admitted during year.....	234	335	66	54	689
Number born in hospital during year.....	7	6	9	10	32
Total.....	243	345	77	65	730
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	224	329	58	51	662
Improved.....	12	14	11	7	44
Unimproved.....	2		2		4
Number of deaths during year.....	4	1	6	5	16
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	1	1		2	4
Total.....	243	345	77	65	730
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....					912
Daily average number of patients.....	7.30	10.08	5.04	4.04	26.46
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients	2,667	3,680	1,837	1,476	9,660
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					39
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					10

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 29,657.

Report of dispensary service.

Dispensary.	Old cases.	New cases.	Dispensary.	Old cases.	New cases.
Surgical.....	3,350	2,771	Gynecology.....	501	445
Medical.....	1,351	1,078	Genito-urinary.....	490	407
Skin.....	687	537	Child study.....	318	295
Stomach.....	217	253	Obstetrics.....	303	221
Children.....	790	723	Eye.....	312	207
Ear, nose, throat.....	806	748			

Total number treated, 16,890.

Number of prescriptions compounded, 4,016.

Amount of money received, \$142.90.

Report of training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1917 (including probationers).....	40
Number received during the year.....	29
Number that resigned during the year.....	2
Number that were dismissed during the year.....	5
Number that graduated during the year.....	13
Number of probationers not accepted.....	10
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1918, (including probationers).....	39
Length of probation required, 2 months.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$5.	

REPORT OF CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	38	29	6	3	76
Number admitted during year.....	1,219	892	89	33	2,233
Number born in hospital during year.....					20
Total.....	1,257	921	95	36	2,329
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	217	184	17	2	420
Improved.....	922	583	78	17	1,600
Unimproved.....	24	9	1	3	37
Number of deaths during year.....	68	44	2		114
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	57	39	4	3	103
Total.....	1,288	859	102	25	2,274
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					133
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					55
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	12	6	12	5	35
Number admitted during year.....	308	174	320	228	1,030
Total.....	320	180	332	233	1,065
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	25	24	42	29	120
Improved.....	241	134	228	166	769
Unimproved.....	3	3	6	4	16
Number of deaths during year.....	18	15	31	18	82
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	13	7	7	11	38
Total.....	300	183	314	228	1,025
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	3,696	975	1,900	662	7,233
Daily average number of patients.....	11	3	5	2	21
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					47
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					18

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 42,705.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	125	88	127	84	424
Surgical.....	276	49	363	146	834
Number of new cases that received treatment during year.....	697	258	868	346	2,169
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....					7,382

Number of prescriptions compounded, 4,278.
Number from whom payment was received, 4,079.
Amount of money received, \$332.35.

Report of training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1917 (including probationers).....	47
Number received during the year.....	37
Number that resigned during the year.....	5
Number that were dismissed during the year.....	10
Number that graduated during the year.....	10
Number of probationers not accepted.....	6
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1918 (including probationers).....	53

Length of probation required, 3 months.

Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), first year, \$7; second year, \$8; third year, \$9.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Balance on hand.....	\$31, 876. 19
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INDEBTEDNESS.

Borrowed from bank.....	9, 000. 00
Bills payable.....	6, 682. 10
Mortgage.....	100, 000. 00
Total.....	115, 682. 10

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....	2, 398. 42
From board of inmates.....	77, 732. 23
From emergency cases.....	859. 15
From dispensary and laboratory.....	1, 507. 38
From use of operating room.....	5, 133. 50
From X-ray.....	191. 80
From ambulance.....	214. 00
From nurses, board of special nurses.....	5, 990. 64
From interest and dividends.....	56. 16
From contributions, donations to maintenance fund and for ambulance..	67, 233. 42
From telephone receipts.....	468. 84
From loans, borrowed from bank.....	9, 000. 00
From prescriptions.....	1, 263. 17
From anesthetist's fees.....	5, 570. 00
From sundries.....	2, 066. 38
From nurses' home building fund.....	250. 00
From Liberty bonds (donated).....	150. 00
From war-savings stamps (donated).....	170. 00
From appropriation under contract.....	20, 110. 85
Anesthetic gas sold.....	917. 00
Total receipts.....	201, 282. 94

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	31, 246. 56
For food, clothing, etc.....	61, 932. 65
For fuel (\$8,878.15) and gas (\$1,135.16).....	10, 013. 31
For light and power.....	4, 993. 77
For engineer's supplies and repairs.....	3, 850. 43
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	15, 441. 63
For expenses of ambulance and stable (including on account new ambulance).....	2, 998. 53
For telephone.....	1, 256. 86
For interest.....	6, 582. 83
For water rent.....	81. 92
For insurance.....	374. 95
For radios.....	2, 541. 80
For anesthetist's fees.....	5, 929. 13
For debts paid.....	22, 162. 08

Total expenditures.....	169, 406. 75
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Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	31, 876. 19
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REPORT OF EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

President, Evan H. Tucker; vice president, Col. O. G. Staples; secretary, Clarence F. Donohoe; treasurer, William N. Payne, jr.; superintendent, Lillian L. Rinker.

Directors.—John C. W. Beall, William J. Brewer, George Clagett, E. B. Dean, Clarence F. Donohoe, D. A. Edwards, Melvin C. Hazen, Albert Carey, Tracy L. Jeffords, Charles A. McCarthy, S. A. Manuel, Fred J. Mersheimer, Wm. N. Payne, jr., William P. Reeves, Hubert N. Roberts, T. W. Smith, O. G. Staples, Evan H. Tucker, Robert A. Veitch, John C. Yost, Lewis H. Taylor, Lewis Flemer.

Directors medical staff.—Noble P. Barnes, M. D.; L. K. Beatty, M. D.; J. C. Blackstone, M. D.; George C. Clark, M. D.; J. J. Mundell, M. D.; Reginald Walker, M. D.; D. Olin Leech, M. D.; M. E. Miller, M. D.; J. R. Wellington, M. D.; Oscar Hunter, M. D.

Pharmacist.—R. L. Bradfield.

Lady managers.—President, Mrs. M. T. Vaughn; vice presidents, Mrs. M. C. Cope-land, Mrs. William McCauley, Mrs. H. Williams, Mrs. William Hettinger, Mrs. M. C. Hazen; recording secretary, Mrs. M. C. Mitchell; financial secretary, Mrs. J. C. Wine-man; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Carrie Hurlbert; treasurer, Mrs. W. T. Brewer.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1918.

TO THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, together with reports of the president of the medical staff, president of the board of lady managers, treasurer, and superintendent.

Owing to the fact that the term of incorporation of this institution expired during the past fiscal year, it became necessary to reincorporate, and as the hospital service now largely exceeds the dispensary service, this board decided to change the name of the institution from the Eastern Dispensary, the name which it has borne since its establishment, to the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, the reincorporation being perpetual.

The addition to the hospital building of the annex containing two modern, well lighted and ventilated wards for colored patients, the new addition containing the emergency room and other much-needed rooms, the enlargement and reequipment of the operating room, the installation of new, up-to-date equipment in the X-ray department, the installation of an electric elevator and electric lights, together with other needed alterations and a general renovation and refurnishing of the hospital building, all of which improvements were accomplished during the past fiscal year, have so improved conditions as to enable the hospital to offer entirely satisfactory accommodations and service to patients, regardless of race or class. In order to meet the expense of the above-mentioned additions, improvements, and equipment, a loan of \$10,000 secured by a deed of trust on the property was secured, which amount proved to be entirely inadequate, the total expense having amounted to more than \$20,000. The District of Columbia appropriation bill now pending contains an item appropriating \$10,000 toward said expense; this amount, if finally appropriated, will materially relieve the financial condition of the institution, but will still leave it in debt.

Owing to the large increase in population of the section served by this hospital and the large and increasing number of street accidents, the building with the additions has already been overcrowded on numerous occasions, and the need for additional accommodations is more pressing than ever.

With the additional accommodations afforded by the enlargement of the building, additional employees in all branches of the service, including nurses, became necessary, and as the nurses' home was already occupied to its full capacity and as the institution was unable financially to build a new home or enlarge the old one, it became necessary to rent a house for the use of the additional nurses.

The members of this board were very much gratified that six nurses were graduated from the training school this year, and in view of the efficient services rendered by these nurses during their course of training it is believed that they will compare favorably with graduates of any other schools.

The board of lady managers who have rendered such valuable services in the past are entitled to special commendation for their inestimable services during the past year, when they furnished the equipment for the new delivery room, supplied the enlarged hospital with all needed linen, and also furnished needed crockery ware.

The amount received for the care of indigent patients during the year was \$21,824.45, and an item of \$25,000 for this service for the year ending June 30, 1919, is contained in the District of Columbia appropriation bill now pending; we believe that, owing to the limited accommodations of the hospital, said amount will be adequate, and we respectfully request that your honorable board submit an estimate for the appropriation of a similar amount for the year ending June 30, 1920.

Respectfully submitted.

EVAN H. TUCKER, *President.*

REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF MEDICAL STAFF.

AUGUST 12, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The work accomplished during the last fiscal year in the Casualty Hospital has gone considerably beyond that of any previous year. This, as you know, is due to new space afforded by minor additions. The capacity of the institution as in the past continues to be taxed to its utmost and as there is small chance of undertaking the erection of new buildings at this time, we can only strive for excellence of service.

In many respects the medical and surgical service rendered the public has greatly improved. The rooms and wards of the hospital are better furnished and more sanitary than at any previous time. The new wards for colored patients are splendidly lighted and ventilated and their removal to their present location has been a great relief to the overcrowded condition of the main hospital.

The management of the institution will continue to progress satisfactorily if the present superintendent and superintendent of nurses can be retained. The board is indeed fortunate in having two women at the head of the institution who are thoroughly familiar with its needs and earnest and untiring in their endeavor.

I take pleasure in calling your attention to the radiographic laboratory, which is now furnished with the latest and most efficient equipment. Also that the pathological laboratory is again performing creditable work and is under the direct management of Prof. Hunter of the George Washington University.

The dispensary work for the past few years has fallen off considerably, owing to the fact that most of the energy is devoted to hospital development. We are endeavoring to build up this service again and as I reported to the board of directors several months ago, a small amount of money must be expended to repaint and refurnish the dispensary building.

Respectfully submitted,

NOBLE P. BARNES, M. D.,
President, Medical Staff.

Mr. EVAN H. TUCKER,
President, Board of Directors,

REPORT OF TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last report.....	\$53. 52
Private rooms.....	6, 593. 24
Ward rooms.....	2, 007. 58
Dispensary.....	69. 22
Emergency.....	241. 17
X ray.....	874. 89
Operating room.....	924. 00
Ambulance.....	677. 60
Board of Charities (\$427.65 from previous year).....	13, 427. 65
Telephone.....	10. 10
Special nurses' board.....	292. 50
Pharmacy.....	4. 00
Donations.....	19. 70
Dues.....	31. 00

Certificate.....	\$2. 00
Miscellaneous.....	110. 32
Advance from National Capital Bank.....	12, 000. 00
Special nurse.....	444. 50
Mount Pleasant Church Thanksgiving.....	11. 56
Sansbury.....	3. 75
Delivery room.....	70. 00
Drugs.....	58. 10
Supplies.....	20. 34
Washington diet kitchen.....	18. 00
Ed rds.....	32. 50
Total.....	37, 997. 24

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries.....	8, 918. 63
Coffee.....	427. 05
Groceries.....	875. 72
Fruits and vegetables.....	931. 56
Salt meats.....	1, 243. 37
Fresh meats.....	1, 340. 74
Poultry.....	369. 73
Bread.....	1, 453. 16
Fish.....	220. 86
Butter and eggs.....	1, 812. 52
Milk and cream.....	1, 232. 25
Ice.....	246. 87
Printing and stationery.....	553. 61
Telephone.....	279. 35
Light.....	1, 552. 53
Fuel.....	614. 30
Ambulance.....	1, 648. 45
Furniture.....	1, 235. 83
Painting.....	673. 81
Water rent.....	16. 11
Laundry.....	1, 750. 78
Bonds.....	9. 65
Surgical supplies.....	3, 872. 78
Miscellaneous.....	1, 267. 58
Ice cream.....	117. 65
National Capital Bank.....	2, 120. 34
American Building Association.....	483. 04
East Washington Savings Bank.....	500. 00
Loan on real estate.....	2, 000. 00
Total.....	37, 768. 27

Salaries.....	8, 918. 68
Food.....	10, 271. 43
Fuel.....	614. 30
Light.....	1, 552. 53
Furniture.....	1, 235. 83
Surgical supplies.....	3, 872. 78
Printing and stationery.....	553. 61
Ambulance.....	1, 648. 45
Telephone.....	279. 35
Water rent.....	16. 11
Bonds.....	9. 65
Painting.....	673. 81
Laundry.....	1, 750. 78
Bills payable.....	2, 120. 34
American Building Association.....	483. 04
Miscellaneous.....	1, 267. 58
East Washington Savings Bank.....	500. 00
Loan on real estate.....	2, 000. 00
Total.....	37, 768. 27

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES, *Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN: I hereby respectfully submit the report of Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1918.

The high standard of efficiency previously maintained is an incentive for bettering each service as far as possible.

Having recently taken charge of the hospital, I feel my report should be limited to the records which make the report.

I take this occasion to heartily thank the members of the board of directors, the visiting staff, the ladies' board, and the house medical staff for their hearty cooperation.

Respectfully submitted.

LILLIAN L. RINKER, R. N.,
Superintendent.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc., for the year ending June 30, 1918.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	6	5			11
Number admitted during year.....	90	80	4	8	182
Number born in hospital during year.....	3	9			12
Total.....	99	94	4	8	205
Number discharged during year.....	100	75			161
Number of deaths during year.....					22
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	13	8	1		22
Total.....	113	83	1		205
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....					3,650
Daily average number of patients.....					12
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					3,002
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					30
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					8
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1917.....	12	4	11	9	36
Number admitted during year.....	215	123	212	256	806
Number born in hospital during year.....	6	8	48	34	96
Total.....	233	135	271	299	938
Number discharged during year.....	140	123	231	239	853
Number of deaths during year.....					61
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1918.....	6	3	8	7	24
Total.....	146	126	239	246	938
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....					3,650
Daily average number of patients.....					40
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					12,887
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					65
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					20
Total number of ambulance runs.....					3,222

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 4,380.

X-ray department.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Leg.....	26	8	3	2	27	.....	2	5	73
Ribs.....	19	.....	2	.....	12	.....	1	.....	34
Wrist.....	38	9	10	.....	6	6	10	1	80
Ankle.....	24	.....	10	.....	16	2	7	2	61
Forearm.....	3	1	3	4	4	3	3	1	22
Clavicle.....	8	2	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	16
Chest.....	5	1	.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	15
Hip joint.....	13	.....	10	2	9	.....	2	.....	36
Foot.....	12	3	4	.....	9	.....	5	.....	33
Jaw.....	6	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	12
Hand.....	13	1	3	.....	4	.....	4	.....	25
Thumb.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Femur.....	34	10	2	3	9	3	8	2	71
Shoulder.....	24	2	14	5	7	4	6	1	63
Tibia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pelvis.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	9
Humerus.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Elbow joint.....	12	5	3	3	1	2	.....	2	28
Teeth.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Thigh.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	7
Arm.....	1	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Dorsal spine.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Face.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Back for bullet.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Fibula.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Head.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1	8
Abdomen.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6
Lumbar spine.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hyoid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bladder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gallstone.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Stomach—foreign body.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6
Thymus gland.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Kidneys.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Sacrum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lungs.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Knee.....	10	.....	1	2	12	2	5	3	35
Total.....	278	47	76	26	137	22	79	18	683

G. C. CLARK, M. D.,
Physician in Charge X-ray Department.

Report of training school for nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1917 (including probationers)	12
Number received during the year.....	15
Number that resigned during the year.....	7
Number that were dismissed during the year.....	4
Number that graduated during the year.....	6
Number of probationers not accepted.....	2
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1918 (including probationers).....	17

Length of probation required, 3 months without pay.

Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), first year \$7, second year \$8, third year \$10.

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Mr. EVAN H. TUCKER,
President, Board of Directors.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is with great pleasure that we congratulate the board of directors, the medical staff, and the many kind friends upon the good work accomplished for the benefit of the hospital during the past year. Our board of lady managers are very happy over the splendid work accomplished during this past year, as it has been a very strenuous one for all of our boards.

We also congratulate the board of directors upon the improvements made in the hospital since our last annual meeting. We have found that they have been a very great help to all concerned. We, that is, our lady board, have been very successful

in their affairs; last spring our annual benefit, a very successful tag day, our annual luncheon, then our lawn fete, besides a number of other entertainments. Before closing I must mention the very successful card party given one afternoon at the New Ebbitt in charge of Mrs. Wm. McCauley. All of these affairs brought in a great deal of money, which was very much needed, as we had to purchase a great deal of sheeting, pillow cases, blankets, and many other things, which means that we must have a very full treasury to pay all the bills.

We take this opportunity now to thank the board of directors, medical staff, and the public for their very generous help.

Respectfully,

MARTHA J. VAUGHAN,
President, Board of Lady Managers.

Report of treasurer of board of lady managers.

RECEIPTS.

Dues.....	\$131.00
Theater benefit, March (additional).....	8.00
Theater benefit, June.....	142.00
Card party, 1917 (additional).....	9.50
Mrs. McCauley's card party, 1918.....	70.00
Mrs. Kuhblank, life membership.....	25.00
Lawn fete, 1917.....	103.90
Delicatessen sale.....	57.74
Tag day, 1917.....	356.54
Rental of silver.....	4.00
Donations.....	11.00
Thanksgiving offering.....	73.09
Delivery room donations.....	65.50
War relief-work donations.....	10.00
Luncheon, November, 1917.....	407.75
Punch committee, Mrs. Hettinger, chairman.....	10.30
Dance, 1917 (additional).....	1.00
Total receipts for year.....	1,486.32
Balance on hand June 1, 1917.....	193.86
	1,680.18
Total disbursements for year.....	1,570.75
Balance on hand June 1, 1918.....	109.43

DISBURSEMENTS.

Matron, Ida L. Coles.....	\$275.00
Poli's Theater.....	54.12
Miss Clara Brown (printing).....	1.00
S. Kann Sons & Co.....	241.99
W. T. Watts.....	4.50
Mr. W. D. Clarke (flowers).....	14.00
Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Co. (ice cream).....	25.20
Carry Manufacturing Co. (ice cream).....	16.80
Help at luncheon.....	13.25
Printing, W. J. Brewer and Franc Sheiry.....	51.59
Express.....	.80
Rent of Masonic Temple.....	50.00
Fred & Brockway.....	75.14
Lansburgh & Bro.....	300.00
Goldenberg.....	200.00
Guy Curran & Co.....	106.26
James J. Hayes.....	60.35
Hauling (miscellaneous).....	22.15
Robt. Bowdler, florist.....	2.50
Frank Hausman.....	5.25
Mrs. Augustus Knight (for war-relief work).....	10.00
Dennison Manufacturing Co. (tags).....	17.80
Palais Royal.....	13.05
Total disbursements.....	1,560.75

Mrs. Wm. J. BREWER, *Treasurer.*

Donations for the year.

By Miss Irene Banes: Six pillows, 27 dustcloths, 18 washrags, 1 icebox, sugar, 1 dozen spools cotton, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen sewing needles (papers).

Mrs. Wm. Hettinger, chiffonier.

Mr. Walls, wines.

Miss C. Hurlbut, dishes.

National Flower Guild, flowers.

Mrs. E. Goodwin, feather bed.

Mrs. J. F. Legg, 6 pillows.

Miss Mary A. Davis, 4 large garbage cans.

Through Mr. Vaughan, from Old Masonic Temple committee, Mr. Philip Larnier, treasurer, 50 chairs.

From Scottish Rite Temple, through Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wineman, dishes, tubs, chairs, desk silver, coffee urn—about \$175.

Cash donations for linen shower.

Mrs. M. J. Vaughan.....	\$4. 00	Mr. Weber.....	\$1. 00
Mrs. J. C. Wineman.....	1. 00	Mr. Bayne.....	2. 00
Mrs. E. Kettler.....	2. 00	Miss Hurlbut.....	2. 00
Mrs. M. A. Davis.....	1. 00	Mr. Wm. J. Brewer.....	1. 00
Miss M. A. Davis.....	2. 00	Mr. A. T. Schroth.....	2. 00
Mr. Wm. Hettinger.....	1. 00	Mr. Calver.....	1. 00
Mr. Phillips.....	1. 00	Mr. Carmichal.....	1. 00
Mr. Olsen.....	1. 00	Mr. Green.....	1. 00
Mr. Van Emen.....	1. 00	Mr. Beall.....	. 75
Mr. Malinetti.....	1. 00		
Miss I. Banes.....	3. 00	Total.....	30. 00
A friend.....	. 25		

Linen shower.

Mr. Vogt, 1 dozen towels and 1 dozen cases.	Mr. McCauley, 2 cases.
Mr. Hazen, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen towels.	Mr. Faber, 2 towels.
Mr. C. Kettler, 4 pillowcases.	Mr. Cannon, 6 towels.
Mr. Bohanan, 2 towels.	Mr. Carlin, 4 towels.
Mr. M. G. Copeland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dozen towels.	Mr. McDonald, 12 tray cloths, 2 dozen napkins.
Mr. Wright, 2 cases, 1 bath towel.	Mr. Legg, 6 towels.
Mr. Pollard, 2 cases, 1 bath towel.	Mr. Weller, 6 towels.
Mr. Collins, 2 cases.	

REPORT OF HOME FOR INCURABLES.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President: Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts Avenue. Vice presidents: Mrs. John C. Boyd, 1621 Twenty-second Street; Mrs. William C. Rives, 1702 Rhode Island Avenue. Recording secretary: Mrs. Arthur Willert, 2334 Massachusetts Avenue. Corresponding secretary: Miss Isabel Sedgley, 2406 Massachusetts Avenue. Treasurer: Mr. R. S. Chew, 1502 H Street. Attorney: Mr. Stanton C. Peelle, 1416 F Street. Trustees: Mr. Thomas Hyde, 1537 Twenty-eighth Street; Mr. Charles J. Bell, 1327 Connecticut Avenue. Executive committee: Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, 1617 H Street; Mrs. Robert S. Chew, 1912 H Street; Mrs. John O. Evans, 1219 Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Seaton Perry, 1150 Connecticut Avenue. Committee on admissions: Miss Bessie J. Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts Avenue; Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, 1751 N Street; Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, 1606 New Hampshire Avenue.

Movement of population.

	Adults.		Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of inmates present June 30, 1917.....	12	44	5	2
Admitted during year.....	5	11		
Total.....	17	55	5	2
Number discharged.....		2		
Number died.....	5	11		
Remaining June 30, 1918.....	12	42	5	2

Daily average number, 60.61.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

ASSETS.

Real estate mortgage notes, stocks, and bonds held by the American Security & Trust Co., trustees.....	\$157,366.25
Estimated value of real estate and furniture.....	83,000.00
Total.....	240,366.25

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....	247.87
From board of inmates.....	6,967.25
From ladies' aid societies.....	656.98
From interest and dividends.....	6,603.63
From contributions.....	2,201.28
From legacies or endowment. Walcott estate, income of.....	2,250.00
From memorial rooms.....	101.00
From refund.....	37.97
From fines.....	40.00
From Thanksgiving donations.....	405.00
From Christmas donations.....	193.12
From Easter donations.....	70.00
From appropriation under contract.....	4,478.54
Total receipts.....	24,252.64

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....		\$8,057.33
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$2,240.13	
For bread.....	649.08	
For groceries and provisions.....	4,158.24	
For milk.....	1,671.13	
<hr/>		
Total for food.....		8,718.58
For ice.....		277.92
For laundry when not done in institution.....		192.63
For clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....		970.00
For fuel.....	\$2,341.70	
For light and power.....	914.77	
<hr/>		
Total for heat, light, and power.....		3,256.47
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		463.95
For medical attendance, special.....		6.00
For amusements, Christmas gifts, etc.....		80.00
For stationery and printing and office supplies, including annual report.....		154.00
For telephone.....		121.22
For current repairs and materials for same.....		1,434.30
For water rent.....		18.56
For insurance, elevator.....		18.90
For Campbell fund.....		50.00
For funeral.....		70.00
For incidentals disbursed by matron.....		240.00
For typewriter on account.....		25.00
For sundries.....		26.82
<hr/>		
Total expenditures.....		24,181.68
<hr/>		
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....		70.96

REPORT OF WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

Attending physicians for treatment of general, surgical, and gynaecological cases—Dr. Mary O'Malley, Dr. Edith Seville Coale, Dr. M. Louise Strobel, Dr. Martha N. B. Lyons, Dr. Amy J. Rule, Dr. Mary Parsons, Dr. Mary Holmes, chief of staff.
Consulting physicians.—Dr. George K. Baier, Dr. Charles S. White, Dr. Louis A. Johnson.

Officers.—Dr. Mary Holmes, president; Dr. Ada R. Thomas, secretary; Alexander Muncaster, treasurer.

Directors.—Mrs. M. J. Stroud, Dr. Mary Holmes, Dr. Ada R. Thomas, Dr. M. Louise Strobel, Dr. Emma Lootz Erving, Miss Margaret Stephenson, Dr. Mary Parsons, Dr. Mary O'Malley, Alexander Muncaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1918.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Woman's Dispensary for the year ending June 30, 1918.

In addition to the deficiency of \$20.37, as shown by the financial statement, we face a liability of about \$50 due to the increased cost of drugs and appliances; our assets consist of dispensary furniture and instruments valued at about \$200.

We respectfully request an increase of \$60 in the allowance to care for the prospective deficiency of that amount during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER MUNCASTER,
Acting Secretary.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	25	115	89	1,587	1,816
Surgical.....	38	85	126	865	1,114
Number of new cases that received treatment during year...	53	145	172	1,450	1,820
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	56	182	211	2,206	2,655
Number of applicants for treatment refused during year.....		1	1		2
Number of surgical operations during year.....	1	3	3	8	15
Number of vaccinations during year.....	7	8	42	74	131

Number of prescriptions compounded, 2,869.

Number from whom payment was received, 2,693.

Amount of money received, \$269.61.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1917,.....	\$23.24
Allotment by Commissioners of the District of Columbia through the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia,.....	400.00
Donations.....	274.02
Deficiency.....	20.37
	<hr/> 717.63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent to June 30, 1918,.....	\$300.00
Medicines, instruments, and surgical supplies,.....	219.00
Salary of apothecary,.....	90.00
Current expenses (gas, washing, etc.).....	108.63
	<hr/> 717.63

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Medical staff.—Physicians: John Thomas, A. B., M. D.; Thomas A. Claytor, M. D. Surgeons: L. H. Reichelderfer, M. D.; George Tully Vaughan, M. D. Laryncologists: Charles W. Richardson, M. D.; Reginald R. Walker, M. D. Superintendent: W. D. Tewksbury, M. D. Pathologist: John Pracher, M. D.; Resident physicians: F. T. Rivailles, M. D.; Walter F. Tolson, M. D. Roentgenologist: Charles Pfender, M. D.; Superintendent of nursing: Miss Rose De Coursey.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia was opened for patients July 1, 1908, since which time over 34,453 patients have been admitted. It is located on a site in the northwestern section of Washington, comprising 36 acres of land, which was purchased by the Government some 15 years ago. The institution is built on the ward plan, having four wards for far-advanced cases and four wards for earlier cases, the capacity being about 120 patients. In addition to the wards, there are accommodations for 35 patients in open-air shacks on the hospital grounds. This gives the institution a total capacity of 155 patients.

A portion of this ground is utilized for gardening purposes, which furnishes fresh vegetables during the summer months. The patients are given plenty of milk and eggs, in addition to three meals a day, and special diets are prepared to a great extent for the more advanced cases.

The institution is owned by the municipal government and is under direct control of the Board of Charities. Patients in all stages of tuberculosis are admitted to the hospital, but those in the earlier stages are separated from the more advanced cases. There is no charge for treatment, but it is necessary for all patients before being admitted to obtain a permit from the Board of Charities office in the Municipal Building.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the tenth annual report of the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

During the year we have treated a total of 454 patients. The daily average number of patients was 119 and the average length of stay was 13.6 weeks. The number of days' maintenance furnished was 43,344 and the daily cost per patient was \$1.54.

INCREASED COST OF MAINTENANCE.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that during the past year we have had another increase in our cost per patient per day. This was due to two factors, namely: The marked increase in cost of supplies and the decrease in the daily average number of patients.

TREATMENT, WITH RESULTS.

During the past year we have treated 19 patients in the incipient stage. Of these, 1 left the institution with the disease arrested, 5 with disease apparently arrested, 3 in which disease was quiescent, 5 were improved, and there were 5 remaining at the end of the year. There were none who were unimproved and no deaths.

We treated 133 patients in the moderately advanced stage. Out of this number 4 were arrested, 14 apparently arrested, 17 in which

the disease was quiescent, 42 were improved, 7 were unimproved, 7 died, and there were 42 remaining at the close of the year.

The remaining 301 cases were in the far-advanced stage. Of this number none left the institution arrested, 1 was apparently arrested, 5 in which the disease was quiescent, 31 were improved, 23 were unimproved, 176 died, and there were 65 remaining at the close of the year.

Very gratifying results were obtained with incipient and moderately-advanced cases; 44 of these cases left the hospital either arrested or quiescent, able to return to work. Even among the far-advanced cases there were 6 patients who were able to return to their work and 31 distinctly benefited.

ROENTGEN-RAY DEPARTMENT.

In December, 1917, we installed a modern X-ray machine with equipment. We have been doing the most advanced X-ray work, both plates and fleuroscopic. The report of the Roentgenologist follows:

Total cases studied were 66, of which 49 were white, 17 were colored, 44 males, 22 females.

Roentgenological diagnosis or confirmation of clinical diagnosis.

Abscess of lung.....	1
Enlargement of bronchial glands.....	1
Incipient pulmonary tuberculosis.....	4
Moderately-advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.....	36
Pneumothorax (artificial).....	4
Far-advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.....	14
Pleurisy with effusion.....	2
Osteitis of femur.....	1
Spine (no diagnosis).....	2
Teeth (infected roots).....	1
Total.....	66

The following is a report of work done in the pathological laboratory during the past year:

Urinlyses	1, 228
Sputa.....	400
Feces, tapeworm, positive.....	1
Blood examinations.....	3
Autopsies.....	3
Total.....	1, 635

DIETETIC DEPARTMENT.

During the past year there have been a large number of special diets prepared for both the incipient and advanced ward patients. The following is a list of special diets and desserts prepared regularly by the dietician during the year:

- Broths: Chicken, beef, or mutton.
- Eggs: Soft boiled, fried, poached, scrambled, deviled, creamed.
- Meats: Broiled steak, lamb chops, creamed chicken, ham, kidney stew, creamed fish.
- Toasts: Milk, dry, and buttered.

Desserts: Rice pudding, apple pudding, tapioca pudding, chocolate blanc mange, bread pudding. Pies: Mincemeat, sweet potato, apple, lemon custard. Custard: Baked and boiled. Apples: Baked and apple sauce.

Jellies: Wine, fruit, and lemon. Cakes: Sponge, ginger, coconut. Doughnuts. Cake, with sauce.

The following is a list of fruits and preserves which were used for special diets:

Fruits: Apples, pineapples, grapefruit, oranges, cherries, peaches, grapes, berries, cantaloupes.

Preserves: Apple butter, grape jelly, peach, blackberry, cherry. Canned pears, peaches, and cherries are used for special diets all the year round.

FARM AND GARDEN.

During the year we raised considerable quantities of the following vegetables:

Spinach, cabbage, onions, peas, beets, string beans, lima beans, squash, cucumbers, lettuce, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, sugar corn, and field corn. The aggregate value of the vegetables raised, at market price, was approximately \$800. This enabled us to serve fresh vegetables to our patients during the four summer months.

TABLES GIVING CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS AND STATISTICS.

Table I classifies the patients according to sex and color. Of total number of 454 patients treated 1 was nontuberculous, leaving 453 to be reported on.

TABLE I.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	50	25	25	15	115
Admitted.....	127	51	97	63	338
Total.....	177	76	122	78	453

Table II classifies the patients according to stage of disease, sex, and color.

TABLE II.

	Incipient.				Moderately advanced.				Far advanced.				Total.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remaining.....	3	3	1	3	17	9	13	4	30	13	11	8	50	25	25	15
Admitted.....	5	3	1	.....	46	15	16	13	76	33	80	50	127	51	97	63
Total.....	8	6	2	3	63	24	29	17	106	46	91	58	177	76	122	78

Table III deals with the incipient cases.

TABLE III.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	3	3	1	3	10
Admitted.....	5	3	1	.....	9
Total.....	8	6	2	3	19
Arrested.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Apparently arrested.....	3	1	.....	1	5
Quiescent.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
Improved.....	3	1	1	.....	5
Remaining.....	1	1	1	2	5
Total.....	8	6	2	3	19

Table IV deals with the moderately advanced cases.

TABLE IV.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	17	9	13	4	43
Admitted.....	46	15	16	13	90
Total.....	63	24	29	17	133
Arrested.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Apparently arrested.....	6	5	2	1	14
Quiescent.....	8	2	4	3	17
Improved.....	19	3	8	12	42
Unimproved.....	3	2	2	.....	7
Died.....	2	1	4	.....	7
Remaining.....	22	11	8	1	42
Total.....	63	24	29	17	133

Table V deals with far advanced cases.

TABLE V.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	30	13	11	8	62
Admitted.....	76	33	80	50	239
Total.....	106	46	91	58	301
Apparently arrested.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Quiescent.....	2	.....	2	1	5
Improved.....	18	4	6	3	31
Unimproved.....	11	5	5	2	23
Died.....	44	25	61	46	176
Remaining.....	31	12	16	6	65
Total.....	106	46	91	58	301

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Below is a table giving the daily average number of patients and the average length of stay since the opening of the institution:

Year.	Average length of stay.	Daily average number of patients.	Year.	Average length of stay.	Daily average number of patients.
	<i>Weeks.</i>			<i>Weeks.</i>	
1909.....	8.9	83.23	1914.....	12.5	103.5
1910.....	9.4	84.39	1915.....	13.0	124.0
1911.....	10.2	81.11	1916.....	13.7	140.0
1912.....	10.7	94.02	1917.....	14.4	128.5
1913.....	10.8	93.4	1918.....	13.6	119.0

FINANCES.

The following table deals with appropriations and expenditures, and shows that our entire appropriation for maintenance was expended and a deficiency of \$8,000 was incurred on the authority of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in order to maintain the institution for the year. The table further shows that 43,344 days' maintenance was furnished to a daily average of 119 patients, and that the daily cost per patient for maintenance, including salaries, repairs, and all items of expense was \$1.54.

TABLE VI.—*Appropriations and expenditures.*

Appropriated:

Salaries.....	\$20,460.00
Maintenance.....	37,000.00
Deficiency.....	8,000.00
Repairs to buildings.....	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	67,460.00

Expended:

Salaries.....	20,320.00
Maintenance.....	37,000.00
Deficiency.....	7,820.00
Repairs to buildings.....	1,704.31
	<hr/>
	¹ 66,844.31

Balance not expended.....	615.01
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Days' maintenance furnished to patients.....	43,344
Daily average number of patients.....	119
Daily cost per patient.....	\$1.54

¹ Above amount is not absolutely accurate, as several bills are still outstanding.

Table VII shows in detail the several amounts expended for salaries and various items of maintenance, and gives the daily per capita cost of each item.

TABLE VII.

Item of expenditure.	Per annum.	Per day per patient.	Item of expenditure.	Per annum.	Per day per patient.
Salaries.....	\$20,320.00	\$0.471	Gas and electricity.....	\$1,138.26	\$0.021
Temporary labor.....	321.28	.007	Dry goods.....	712.38	.017
Repairs.....	1,704.31	.040	House furnishings.....	498.85	.012
Meat.....	11,523.78	.2658	Telephone.....	71.95	.002
Bread.....	1,486.23	.034	Drugs.....	1,751.70	.040
Milk and cream.....	6,363.58	.146	Books.....	8.00	.0002
Eggs.....	2,816.40	.064	Miscellaneous.....	3,156.42	.073
Groceries.....	9,725.02	.225			
Ice.....	620.97	.015		66,844.99	1.5400
Fuel.....	4,625.18	.107			

W. D. TEWKSBURY, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

June 30, 1918.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD AT THE CLOSE OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

	Date of original appointment.	Expiration of present term.
Maj. Raymond W. Pullman.....	Oct. 23, 1914	Oct. 1, 1918
Rev. Louis Stern.....	June 2, 1897	Do.
Mrs. Walter S. Ufford.....	Aug. 17, 1915	Do.
Mrs. Thomas H. Carter.....	June 13, 1911	Oct. 5, 1919
William Knowles Cooper.....	Oct. 5, 1913	Do.
William W. Millan.....	Feb. 5, 1917	Do.
George E. Fleming.....	Oct. 23, 1914	Oct. 23, 1920
Mrs. Gilbert H. Grosvenor.....	Feb. 5, 1917	Do.
Dr. William A. Warfield.....	June 10, 1913	Do.

President, Mr. Cooper. Vice president, Dr. Stern. Secretary, Mrs. Ufford.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Executive.—President and chairmen of regular committees.*Accounts.*—Dr. Stern (chairman), Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Fleming.*Advisory.*—Dr. Warfield (chairman), Mr. Cooper, Mr. Fleming, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. Ufford, and Dr. Stern.*Feeble-minded children.*—Mrs. Carter (chairman), Mrs. Grosvenor, and Maj. Pullman.*Homes and institutions.*—Mrs. Ufford (chairman), Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. Carter, Mr. Millan, and Maj. Pullman.*Legislation.*—Mr. Millan (chairman), Mrs. Carter, and Mr. Fleming.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Position.	Name.	Appointed to present position.
Agent.....	J. Lawrence Solly.....	July 1, 1914
Clerk.....	Miss Jessie Logie.....	July 23, 1915
Placing and investigating officer.....	Miss Sara L. Bucher.....	July 21, 1914
Do.....	Miss Anna W. Craton.....	Sept. 30, 1916
Do.....	Miss Edith Cutting.....	Jan. 19, 1918
Do.....	Mrs. Elena H. Donaldson.....	July 1, 1917
Do.....	Miss Belle Ellis.....	May 15, 1918
Do.....	Miss Anna A. Herdina.....	Sept. 16, 1914
Do.....	Mrs. Harriet B. Hall ¹	July 1, 1917
Do.....	Miss Florence E. Kirby.....	Apr. 1, 1917
Do.....	Karl E. Kritsch ²	July 1, 1915
Do.....	Doddridge W. Pickett.....	July 1, 1914
Do.....	Harrah M. Reed.....	Do.
Do.....	Miss Helen A. Snell.....	Do.
Do.....	Mrs. Louisa S. Roberts ³	July 1, 1917
Do.....	Miss Margaret E. Stubbs.....	Sept. 19, 1917
Do.....	Mrs. Margaret A. Talty.....	July 23, 1915
Record clerk.....	Miss Mary E. Jefferis.....	July 3, 1912
Clerk.....	Miss Georgia C. Richardy ⁴	June 1, 1916
Do.....	Miss Agnes McHugh ⁵	Aug. 2, 1917
Do.....	Miss Helen L. Smith.....	Aug. 14, 1917
Do.....	Miss Mary E. Costello ⁶	Apr. 16, 1917
Do.....	Miss Loretto Murphy ⁷	Aug. 16, 1917
Do.....	Miss Ellen C. Weisman.....	Oct. 22, 1917

¹ Resigned, July 15, 1917.² Resigned, Feb. 15, 1918³ Resigned, Nov. 30, 1917.⁴ Resigned, Aug. 2, 1917.⁵ Resigned, Aug. 13, 1917.⁶ Resigned, Aug. 15, 1917.⁷ Resigned, Oct. 21, 1917.

Dr. Edward Hiram Reede was appointed physician July 1, 1916, to attend the wards of the board, with compensation based on services rendered, with a maximum limit of \$100 per month.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 31, 1918.*

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

GENTLEMEN: The following is the twenty-fifth annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians, being the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Board of Children's Guardians is a body corporate and politic, created by an act of Congress July 26, 1892 (27 Stat., 268).

It is composed of nine members, of whom three must always be women, and it is the legal guardian of all children committed to its care by the police and criminal courts of the District prior to July 1, 1906, and, since that date, by the juvenile court.

MAGNITUDE OF WORK.

On July 1, 1917, there were 2,070 children under the care of the board, 1,593 permanent wards (of whom 73 were on the roll of the feeble-minded), 404 temporary wards (of whom 6 were on the roll of feeble-minded), and 73 others carried on the roll of feeble-minded.

There were received during the year 151 permanent wards, 968 temporary wards, and 5 children were added to the list of feeble-minded.

During the same period 176 permanent wards and 887 temporary wards passed from care and 11 were dropped from the roll of feeble-minded, leaving on June 30, 1918, 1,568 permanent wards (of whom 87 were on the roll of feeble-minded), 485 temporary wards (of whom 8 were on the roll of feeble-minded), and 67 others carried on the roll of feeble-minded, or a total of 2,120. Of these, 759 were white and 1,294 were colored.

During the past year 497 complaints against families not known to the office and 197 against families that had been known in previous years were received. In addition to this there were, during the year, 362 families to be reinvestigated because the expiration of the original commitments made it necessary to take the cases back into court to have further orders.

In 115 cases petitions were filed in the juvenile court asking the court to compel parents to support children that had been committed to the board.

OBJECTS OF THE BOARD.

The objects of the Board of Children's Guardians are to save the children from the handicaps and shortcomings of their parents, and to send them out into the world, when they leave its care, better equipped in health, development, and education to be good citizens than they would have been if allowed to remain in their own environment. As the children come from homes of crime, poverty, and degeneracy, they are diseased in mind and body, and the work of the board begins with their physical condition. Before leaving the juvenile court, immediately after commitment, each child has a

thorough physical examination. The recommendations of the physician are carried out later after the child is placed. The board is especially proud of its medical work, and has continued this year to make it the field of its most intensive endeavor. The report of its physician will be found in the appendix.

In caring for the children the board uses private boarding homes in as many cases as is advisable, which is in keeping with the policy of modern child-caring and child-placing agencies. It uses, too, a number of the city's best institutions. The children are given every possible educational advantage, instructed in the faith of their parents, and given opportunity for wholesome recreation and play.

COURT WORK.

With the addition of the new investigator, a larger amount of personal service was given to the work of rehabilitating the homes from which children had been removed, in order that they might receive the children at the expiration of the temporary order, with a mutual benefit and gain after the enforced separation. Not only in these cases have the investigators attempted to influence the parents, but more especially in cases of the investigation of complaints of cruelty, neglect, and improper guardianship, have their efforts been directed toward keeping the families intact whenever possible. The board realizes that no child should be deprived of its home life, except for urgent and compelling reasons, and that the normal and natural family influence is better for the child than any home that it could offer, and that there is no substitute for its real parents if these parents are suitable. With this in view, the investigators have tried to influence the parents to raise the standard of the home and to change their mode of living, in order that they may offer a proper home for their children. That it is so frequently impossible to change the habits of vice and degeneracy the increasing number of children in children's courts for neglect and destitution give ample proof.

PLACING CHILDREN.

The placing department is the one upon which the responsibility for the future welfare of the committed children rests. The board is grateful to Congress for providing a new placing and investigating officer, but it still leaves far too large a number of children in private homes and in institutions under the supervision of seven inspectors, an average of over 200 children to each inspector, while other child-placing agencies throughout the country seldom assign more than 60 children to one person. If successful work is to be done toward placing placeable children in private homes and giving them the individual attention and time that they require to adjust themselves to their new foster homes, more field workers are needed.

A placing officer must possess great tact, sympathy, and understanding of the children's requirements and needs, for she not only stands in the place of the parent but she must foster the image of an ideal parent as well, and she must not be found wanting when the children under her special care and supervision demand her advice, counsel, and friendly sympathy.

COST OF CARE OF CHILDREN.

The board has again increased the rate of board paid for its children in private boarding homes and institutions. It has a sufficient number of a very high type of colored boarding homes and it feels that the colored wards are receiving splendid advantages, and are benefiting by the opportunity to live a normal, happy, family life. The housing problems of war-time Washington have prevented the obtaining of sufficient white boarding homes, and the white children suitable for placement in private homes have been forced to remain in institutions. It is hoped that the increase may enable the board to secure some desirable homes for the small, white children who are so in need of individual care and attention.

The rate has been increased from \$15 to \$20 a month for children over 3 years of age, from \$16 to \$21 a month for children under 3 years of age, and from \$18 to \$22 a month for chronically sick children and for feeble-minded children.

FEEBLE-MINDED.

One of the imperative needs of the District of Columbia is an institute for the mentally deficient.

The Board of Children's Guardians, because it handles the appropriation for the care of the feeble-minded, recognizes this need most fully and has for years urged its establishment.

It is a need keenly recognized by all social organizations of Washington, and the Monday Evening Club appointed a committee to represent that body and the agencies represented in its membership in an effort to have the Tinkham bill to establish such an institution passed. It is hoped that Congress will see the situation and pass the bill.

The public attitude toward mental defectives has changed in the past few years, and they have come to be recognized as a destructive social force. It is generally accepted now that all mentally deficient persons should be given custodial care for their own safeguarding and for the protection of society, and that they should be given as much education as their mental condition permits, as well as being taught to do farm and industrial work, which enables them to be largely self-supporting and turns their energies and minds into useful and happy channels. Otherwise they are a cruel burden to their families, a handicap to the public schools, a source of menace and danger to society, and with it all unhappy, trying to adjust their subnormal selves to their normal surroundings.

The majority of the States have established institutions for the feeble-minded and it is hoped that the men who represent these States in Congress will do as much for Washington as their home State legislatures have done for their home States.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR WHITE CHILDREN.

We were glad to hear that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia had recommended the purchasing of a site for a new Industrial Home School for White Children in place of the present institution on Wisconsin Avenue, which is too antiquated and not large enough for the growing population, but unfortunately Congress

did not approve the appropriation. We sincerely hope that next year they will grant sufficient funds for both the site and buildings.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

We wish to express our appreciation of the cooperation we have received from the Industrial Home School for Colored Children at Blue Plains. Here the larger colored boys have the advantages of a splendid, modern, well-run institution, and we ask that provision be made there for more boys. If a new institution can not be established for the education and training of colored girls, we should like to see them admitted at the Industrial Home School, where they should be given instruction in common-school branches and a thorough and systematic training in household and domestic science. There is an increasing demand for well-trained colored girls in the city to-day and the board could place their girls with mutual advantage if they were properly trained to make a living.

WORKING GIRLS' HOME.

An imperative need of the board is a home for the older white girls where they may live while working. There are splendid opportunities now open to girls, but the wards of the board are often deprived of them because of the lack of a suitable home where they would have the right environment with proper supervision and necessary comfort for a reasonable amount.

BABY FARMS.

We are in hearty accord with the health department in its movement to secure legislation to provide supervision for the so-called "Baby farms" in the District. It is very important that any home where one or more children are boarded apart from their parents should be licensed. There is no way of permanently remedying conditions in these homes without legislation. At present the only way to benefit those who are known to be neglected is to file a petition in the juvenile court for their removal on the grounds of destitution, but there is nothing to prevent the same woman from immediately taking other children to board, under the same conditions.

NEW BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS BILL.

The board regrets that the new Board of Children's Guardians bill which was submitted last year was not passed. It was prepared after a careful study of the laws in other States and contains several necessary and important provisions which would enable the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia to stand in the front rank of modern child-caring agencies.

MOTHERS' PENSION BILL.

The mothers' pension bill, which was one of the new provisions, was introduced as a separate bill into Congress and it is hoped that it will be passed during this session, as a war measure. All of the belligerent nations have observed the tremendous increase in juvenile delinquency since the beginning of the war and are endeavoring to

enforce child protective and compulsory-education laws. The payment of a pension fund would be looked upon as a return for the services which the mother is rendering the State by the fact of her motherhood and would enable her to keep her children in their own home rather than separate them because of dependency. This pension is analogous to the payments made by the Government to dependent families of soldiers and sailors.

Mothers' pension laws are in operation in more than 30 States and there has been a strong movement to obtain such laws for the District. A committee appointed by the Monday Evening Club, widely representative of the various interested organizations, decided that the Board of Children's Guardians was the organization best suited to handle the funds, when appropriated, as it possessed the administrative machinery to do the work, a complete set of records, and an office force of trained workers competent to make the necessary investigations.

TEMPORARY RECEIVING HOME.

We repeat that one of the greatest needs of the board is a temporary home for the children where they may be received immediately after commitment and kept under observation for a short time before being placed. An intelligent matron would give them kindly care and treatment, free them from communicable skin and scalp diseases, and fumigate their clothing. She would see that the most important part of the recommended medical work be attended to, and clean, healthy, and desirable children could be placed in good homes after this period of observation, in place of the undesirable, dirty, sickly ones which the present arrangements force us to place in the homes that will receive them. This will insure the best type of private boarding homes taking more children.

A receiving home would be a source of great assistance in caring for all emergency cases, which are so perplexing. It would divert from the District Building a continual traffic which is objectionable and would give the office more working space, as it is exceedingly difficult, though interesting, to work in an office overflowing with children at all hours of the day.

The supply of clothing would be kept there and given out to the children far more satisfactorily than under the present crowded conditions at the office. If deemed advisable the doctor would have his semiweekly office hours here, and later the board hopes to have a well-equipped dental office in such quarters, in order to combine, under the supervision of the doctor and the office, all of the dentistry which is now being done by five dentists at their private offices.

STAFF MEETINGS.

This year weekly staff meetings were held in place of the former monthly one. It proved advantageous, as there was opportunity for informal discussion and cooperation among the workers. In addition a course of lectures was arranged as follows: Dr. Reede—"Food values," "Enuresis," "Syphilis," and "Focal infections"; Mr. B. Howard Clark—"Probation system of the juvenile court"; Dr. Moore—"Causes of feeble-mindedness"; Mr. Louis Ottenberg—"Laws effecting children"; Mrs. Whitman Cross—"Children's year"; and Mr. George E. Hamilton, of the Board of Charities, who

spoke in appreciation of our work and said that the Board of Charities would do all in their power to assist us.

SERVICE FLAG.

We are proud of our service flag purchased by the members of the board, with its sixty white stars and one gold one for Frederick Fagan, "killed in action" in France, and our smaller flag, with two white stars for Walter L. Davis and Karl E. Kritsch, who have gone into the service from our office staff.

COOPERATION.

The board wishes to express its sincere appreciation of the splendid services of Dr. Edward Hiram Reede, and feels that it is extremely fortunate in having a physician of his standing and high ideals to direct the medical work. It has been due to his personal direction, advice, and suggestion that such remarkable progress has been made in the last two years. Through his influence many of the city's well-known physicians and surgeons have given most generously of their time and interest when a child required special examination and treatment.

Dr. H. H. Hazen has been especially generous in his work with children suffering from syphilis and skin diseases. With his cooperation we have established a separate boarding home for syphilitic colored babies, where they receive treatment under his direction. By means of X-ray treatment he has cured practically all our wards who were suffering from ringworm of the scalp.

The Board of Children's Guardians is deeply grateful to Rev. Thomas Verner Moore, C. S. P., Ph. D., M. D., founder of the Psychological Clinic at Providence Hospital, for the great interest he has taken in our wards. He has kindly spent much time and energy in examining both mentally and physically many of our children. Where the child's mentality has proved normal he has made valuable suggestions that have helped in placing the child in the proper environment.

The Board of Children's Guardians wishes to express its appreciation for the assistance and cooperation which it has received from the various hospitals of the city, especially to the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, which has given treatment and care to the wards of the board free of charge. The board also extends its thanks to the following organizations: Juvenile court, the Associated Charities, the Hebrew Charities, the Washington Diet Kitchen, the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society, the Home Service of the Red Cross, the Juvenile Protective Association, and the police department.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM KNOWLES COOPER,
President.

APPENDIXES.

- A. Financial statement.
- B. Table of distribution of wards at the close of the fiscal year.
- C. Table of movement of population during the fiscal year.
- D. Report of the physician.
- E. Act creating Board of Children's Guardians.

APPENDIX A.

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for contingent expenses	\$3,500.00
Appropriation for salaries	16,480.00
Board and care of children:	
Primary appropriation	\$80,000.00
Deficiency appropriation	50,000.00
Payments by relatives	5,504.64
	135,504.64
Maintenance of feeble-minded children:	
Primary appropriation	27,000.00
Deficiency appropriation	4,100.00
Payment by relatives	620.75
	31,720.75
Total	187,205.39

EXPENDITURES.

Contingent expenses:	
Furniture and equipment	295.50
Printing and stationery	576.72
Telegrams	14.97
Telephone	12.50
Travel and transportation	2,281.48
	3,181.17
Salaries	15,932.00
Board and care of children:	
Boarding homes	93,814.50
Bruen Home	28.40
Children's Temporary Home	11,534.05
Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Melvale, Md	1,002.88
National Junior Republic	1,363.86
National Training School for Women and Girls	27.26
House of the Good Shepherd, colored, Baltimore, Md	1,457.89
House of the Good Shepherd, white, Philadelphia, Pa	17.42
House of the Good Shepherd, colored, Germantown, Pa	175.55
House of the Good Shepherd, white, Washington, D. C	192.38
House of Mercy	540.59
Jewish Foster Home	161.28
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum	3.50
St. Mary's Industrial School	2,703.82
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum	458.62
Burial	20.00
Clothing	10,328.48
Dentistry	4,180.35
Drugs	130.55
Medical attendance	2,180.20
Medical supplies	466.82
	130,788.40
Maintenance of feeble-minded children:	
Boarding homes	5,323.12
Children's Temporary Home	2,958.54
Gundry Home and Training School	7,375.13
Pennsylvania Training School	11,868.66
Training School at Vineland, N. J	2,050.00
	29,575.45
Total	179,477.02

Unexpended balances:

Contingent expenses -----	\$318. 83
Salaries -----	548. 00
Board and care of children -----	4, 716. 24
Maintenance of feeble-minded -----	2, 145. 30
	<u>\$7, 728. 37</u>

Total expenditures and unexpended balances -----	187, 205. 39
For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Board of Children's Guardians, not to exceed appropriation -----	9, 900. 00
Amount expended -----	<u>9, 287. 77</u>

Balance -----	612. 23
For care and maintenance of children under contract to be made with the Washington Home for Foundlings by the Board of Children's Guardians:	
Appropriation -----	6, 000. 00
Contributions by relatives and court collections -----	70. 50
Total -----	<u>6, 070. 50</u>
Amount expended and obligated -----	<u>6, 319. 46</u>

Deficiency -----	248. 96
For care and maintenance of children under contract to be made with St. Ann's Infant Asylum by the Board of Children's Guardians:	
Appropriation -----	6, 000. 00
Contributions by relatives and court collections -----	99. 50
Total -----	<u>6, 099. 50</u>
Amount expended -----	<u>5, 147. 68</u>
Balance -----	<u>951. 82</u>

APPENDIX B.

Distribution of feeble-minded children at the close of the fiscal year.

[Including permanent and temporary wards classed as feeble-minded.]

	Not wards.		Permanent wards.		Temporary wards.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Boarding homes -----		4	3	12	1	4
Children's Temporary Home -----		2		8		1
Gundry Home and Training School -----	23		4		2	
House of Good Shepherd, colored, Baltimore, Md. -----				2		
House of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md. -----			1			
Pennsylvania Training School -----	30	2	13		1	
St. Mary's Industrial School -----					1	
Training School at Vineland -----	4		3			
Total on expense -----	<u>57</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Hospitals -----			1	7		
Industrial Home School, colored ¹ -----				3		
National Colored Home -----		1		12		
Free with relatives and friends -----			7	10		
Whereabouts unknown -----			2	3		
Apprentice -----		1		2		
Total not on expense -----		<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>37</u>		
Total -----	<u>57</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>

¹ On expense to the District of Columbia, but not paid for from the appropriations of the Board of Children's Guardians.

Distribution of permanent and temporary wards at the close of the fiscal year.

[Not including those classed as feeble-minded.]

	Permanent.		Temporary.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Boarding homes.....	59	251	37	129
Bruen Home.....	3			
Children's Temporary Home.....		31		48
House of Good Shepherd, colored, Baltimore, Md.....		8		
House of Good Shepherd, colored, Philadelphia, Pa.....		1		
House of Good Shepherd, white, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1			
House of Good Shepherd, Washington, D. C.....				
House of Mercy.....	5		1	
Jewish Foster Home.....			1	
National Junior Republic.....	5			
National Training School for Women and Girls.....				
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	8		10	
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	3			
Melvale (Md.) Industrial School for Girls.....		7		7
Total on expense.....	81	298	49	184
Hospitals.....	5	25	1	26
Industrial Home School ¹	59		51	
Industrial Home School, colored ¹		57		40
National Colored Home ¹		21		33
St. Ann's Infant Asylum ¹	11		16	
Washington Home for Foundlings ¹	6		11	
Apprenticed.....	55	80	1	2
Indentured.....	11	29		
Trial for adoption.....	6	21		
Free with relatives and friends.....	184	371	15	9
Whereabouts unknown.....	69	171	18	26
Working Boys' Home.....	8		3	
Total not on expense.....	414	775	116	136
Total.....	495	1,073	165	320

¹ On expense to the District of Columbia, but not paid for from the appropriations of the Board of Children's Guardians.

APPENDIX C.

Movement of population during the fiscal year.

	Permanent wards.	Temporary wards.	Feeble-minded.
Number under care July 1, 1917.....	1,565	493	73
Number received during the fiscal year.....	151	968	5
Total.....	1,716	1,461	78
Discharged:			
Adopted.....	11		
Attained majority.....	101		3
Committed during minority.....		69	
Committed to national training school.....	5	2	
Died.....	10	14	3
Expiration of term of commitment.....		884	
Married.....	20		
Order of commitment set aside.....	1	7	
Returned to relatives.....			5
Remaining under care June 30, 1918.....	148 1,568	976 485	11 67
Total.....	1,716	1,461	78

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF DR. E. H. REEDE.

The work of the medical department has this year been carried steadily forward in the direction of the objectives so broadly outlined one year ago. Our local opinion modestly announced that "the heritage of health is the obligation of the State" as applied to a child has since that time been accepted with cataclysmic fervor by the Nation as a whole and incorporated in a country-wide propaganda. At this place I feel at liberty in my position as a contract physician to record my feeling toward the membership of the Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia, who, prior to the pressure of the present patriotic incentive, in the largest measure and most broad-minded citizenship indorsed the logic of the physician's position and solidly advanced in his projected program in respect to the wards of the Nation's Capital in a program which necessitated radical changes in the usual outlays for health work and to my mind placed themselves in the forefront of volunteer boards engaged in the realization of social values. It has been and is still my hope, as yet withheld from fruition by the larger needs of actual completion, to present statistical detail supportive of our position in claiming concrete improvement in children's health subsequent to removal of focal infections specifically in and about the gingival tissues. The effect of removal of tonsils and adenoids is now, I think, categorically accepted. The importance of mechanical repair of dental caries is included in most child-welfare movements, but the ranking of gingival infection with tonsillar infection as a menace to health of coordinate moment is, I believe, at the moment stressed by no other child-caring board with the emphasis given it in Washington. My thought is to present statistical data carried forward in temporal parallelism among groups of identical age and social status over the growth period from classes receiving and not receiving oral prophylaxis. This survey should show an initial status of height and weight and social adjustment and particularly the mental-age standard as determined by an acceptable psychological scale. A yearly checking up of this data would include particularly some standard of school progress, some impressions as to social adjustment in school and also liability of adjustment in the home. The relation of social and mental delinquency to physical stability is a matter which has ever loomed larger since the Adler observations on the ontogenetic basis of psychological inferiority resident in the physical inferiority. Aside from detailed proof, there is a feeling among the staff and caretakers that the dental rehabilitation has beyond question been followed by a marked improvement in the morale of the wards as regards their adjustment to home and school demands and a definite diminution of sick days from minor ailments.

Definite progress can be reported in the campaign against inherited syphilis through the voluntary cooperation of a skilled syphilologist, Dr. H. H. Hazen, who has given personal attention to the classification and listing of our series of cases, the initial blood testing and treatment, and a system of follow-up testing and treatment, which will carry them to the period of arrest. Through Dr. Hazen we are indebted to Dr. William H. Hough for valuable serological investigation. There is now provided an isolation home, modest to be sure, but an earnest of future progress, where a nuclear group of syphilitic children are isolated and expeditiously referred for treatment and observation to the syphilologist. We have secured and now use our own supply of American-made salvarsan for treatment. No child is free for adoption until registered as a Wassermann negative.

We can report progress in the preliminary detention and freeing of children from communicable ailments before placing in the establishment of two detention homes for temporary care and treatment of unfit children.

The X ray has this year proven of great benefit to us in a number of cases of deteriorating health in demonstrating a hilus infection with peribronchial thickening and some parenchymatous infiltration before open-lung tuberculosis resulted, which enabled us to take recuperative measures which seemed to arrest the untoward result.

Close cooperation is encouraged and maintained with the school-inspection service of the health department, and utilization is made of the open-air school system for our pretuberculous cases.

We have now deemed it expedient for reasons of uniformity to place all infants not in institutions under the control of the Diet Kitchen, whose efforts in our behalf we again deem worthy of note.

We desire to express our appreciation of the psychological services of Dr. Thomas Moore, who has examined many of our mental defectives. We are indebted to Dr. Percy Hickling for willing assistance in handling some of our psychological problems.

The urgency of the amplifications of opportunities for vocational training as a health as well as economic measure leads me to reiterate our belief in its great need.

APPENDIX E.

[Public, No. 156.]

AN ACT To provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created in and for the District of Columbia a board, to be known as the Board of Children's Guardians, composed of nine members, who shall serve without compensation, the said board to be a body politic and corporate and to have the powers and to be constituted in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the members of the Board of Children's Guardians shall be appointed by the judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court of the District of Columbia, met together for that purpose, the assent of a majority of such judges being necessary to appointment in each case: *Provided*, That there shall always be at least three representatives of each sex upon the board. Of the nine members first appointed after the passage of this act three shall be appointed for one year, three for two years, and three for three years. Thereafter all appointments, except such as shall be made for the remainder of unexpired terms, shall be for the term of three years. The judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court, or a majority of them, when met together for that purpose, may remove for cause any member of the board: *Provided*, That such member shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

SEC. 3. That the board shall elect from its own members a president, vice president, and secretary, who shall severally discharge the duties usual to such offices or such as the by-laws of the board may prescribe. The board shall have the power, subject to the approval of the commissioners, to employ not more than two agents at an annual compensation not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars for the two and prescribe their duties, and to conclude arrangements with persons or institutions for the care of dependent children at such rates as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 4. That said board shall have the care and supervision of the following classes of children: First. All children committed under section two of the act approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes." Second. All children who are destitute of suitable homes and adequate means of earning an honest living, all children abandoned by their parents or guardians, all children of habitually drunken or vicious or unfit parents, all children habitually begging on the streets or from door to door all children kept in vicious or immoral associations, all children known by their language or life to be vicious or incorrigible whenever such children may be committed to the care of the board by the police court or the criminal court of the District, and power is hereby given to these courts to commit such children when not over sixteen years of age to said board: *Provided*, That the laws regulating the commitment of children to the reform schools of the District shall not be deemed to be repealed in any part by this act. Third. Such children as the board of trustees of the Reform School for Boys or the Reform School for Girls may, in their discretion, commit to the Board of Children's Guardians, and power is hereby given the board of trustees of the said reform schools to commit any inmate of their respective institutions to the said board of guardians conditionally upon the good behavior of the child so committed. Fourth. Under the rules to be established by the board, children may be received and temporarily cared for pending investigation or judgment of the court.

SEC. 5. That the board shall be the legal guardian of all children committed to it by the courts and shall have full power to board them in private families, to board them in institutions willing to receive them, to bind them out or apprentice them, or to give them in adoption to foster parents. Children received from

the reform school shall be placed at work, bound out, or apprenticed, and at any time before attaining majority may be returned to the school from which they came, if in the judgment of the board of guardians such a course is demanded by the interest of the community or the welfare of the child. All children under the guardianship of the board shall be visited not less than once a year by an agent of the board and as much oftener as the welfare of the child demands. Children received temporarily may not be kept longer than one week, except by an order of the police court or the criminal court.

SEC. 6. That the antecedents, character, and condition of life of each child received by the board shall be investigated as fully as possible and the facts learned entered in the permanent records, in which shall also be noted the subsequent history of each child so far as it can be ascertained.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District shall have authority to prescribe the form of records to be kept by the board of guardians, and the methods to be employed by them in paying bills and auditing accounts and an annual report of its operations hereunder shall be made by the board to the superintendent of charities. The superintendent of charities shall have full powers of investigation and report regarding all branches of the work of the board, as well as over all institutions in which children are placed by the board, and it shall be his duty to recommend annually the appropriations which in his judgment are necessary to the carrying on of its work.

Approved, July 26, 1892.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME
SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

WASHINGTON, D. C.; *September 23, 1918.*

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: The board of trustees of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1918. The home is located at 2525-2575 Wisconsin Avenue NW.

The following is a list of the officers and members of the board of trustees as of that date:

OFFICERS.

President, Walter C. Clephane; vice president, J. B. T. Tupper; secretary, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Walter C. Clephane, Wilkins Building.....	1919
Mrs. Alexander C. Steuart, 3058 R Street NW.....	1919
Miss Ella Moore, 1680 Thirty-first Street NW.....	1919
George H. Russell, 3538 Warder Street.....	1918
Mrs. Robert Whitehead, 1521 Twenty-eighth Street NW.....	1918
John Hadley Doyle, 3016 O Street NW.....	1918
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, 2823 Q Street NW.....	1917
J. B. T. Tupper, 1316 Nineteenth Street NW.....	1917
Richard R. Bright, 238 Maryland Avenue NE.....	1917

COMMITTEES.

Buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation: Walter C. Clephane (chairman), John Hadley Doyle, and George H. Russell.

Employees, education, and industries: Richard R. Bright (chairman), Mrs. Alexander C. Steuart, and Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

Admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene: James B. T. Tupper (chairman), Miss Ella Moore, and Mrs. Robert Whitehead.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The following persons were the officers and employees of the home at the close of the fiscal year. The rates of compensation of these officers and employees as of that date are set opposite their respective names:

	Annual salary.
Rev. Charles W. Skinner, superintendent.....	\$1,500.00
Mrs. Fannie P. Skinner, matron and assistant superintendent.....	480.00
Hattie M. Van Deventer, matron.....	360.00
Margaret Louise White, matron.....	360.00
M. C. Stuart, matron.....	360.00
Nellie E. Simmons, assistant matron.....	300.00

	Annual salary
Mrs. E. K. Noonan, assistant matron.....	\$300. 00
Mrs. G. W. Eckles, housekeeper.....	360. 00
Samuel F. Cherry, supervisor of boys.....	720. 00
Laura King, sewing teacher.....	360. 00
James E. Silcott, manual training teacher.....	660. 00
Edwin Hunter, florist.....	840. 00
Daniel W. Mills, farmer.....	540. 00
C. W. Hickerson, engineer.....	720. 00
Mary E. Wright, nurse.....	360. 00
Alberta E. Sparrow, laundress.....	300. 00
Elnora Jackson, cook.....	300. 00
Eva Hazel, housemaid.....	180. 00
Cora Jones, housemaid.....	180. 00
F. B. Skinner, clerk.....	900. 00
Total.....	10, 080. 00

All the employees of the home receive their board, washing, lodging, and 10 per cent increase granted Federal employees for the fiscal year in addition to the salaries named.

GEO. W. WOOD, M. D., *Attending Physician.*

ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PROPERTY OWNED BY THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

Real estate, without improvements.....	\$187, 000. 00
Buildings.....	100, 000. 00
Personal property.....	10, 000. 00
Greenhouse plants.....	1, 700. 00
Farm crops.....	300. 00
Total.....	299, 000. 00

There are no endowment funds at the disposal of the institution. There is no outstanding indebtedness.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts:

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$10, 080. 00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	18, 000. 00
Appropriation for repairs.....	2, 000. 00
Appropriation for temporary labor.....	400. 00
Appropriation for deficiency (maintenance).....	6, 000. 00
Appropriation for changing fire plugs.....	375. 00
Receipts from sale of products (fund).....	2, 889. 65
Receipts from transfers (fund).....	1, 559. 45
Balance in fund July 1, 1917.....	483. 05
Total receipts.....	41, 787. 15

Expenditures:

Salaries and extra services.....	\$10, 380. 59
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$2, 807. 10
Flour.....	80. 72
Bread.....	2, 011. 96
Groceries and provisions.....	3, 043. 66
Milk.....	4, 651. 89
Fruit.....	73. 95
Eggs.....	282. 24
Total for foods.....	12, 951. 52
Ice.....	283. 69
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	551. 28
Clothing.....	1, 964. 28
Shoes and shoe repairs.....	2, 338. 72
Dry goods.....	824. 22
Total for clothing, dry goods, and shoes.....	5, 127. 22

Expenditures—Continued.

Fuel.....	\$4,698.74	
Light.....	748.42	
Engine supplies.....	35.03	
Total for fuel, light, and engine supplies.....		\$5,482.19
Furniture and household furnishings.....		1,639.15
Medical and surgical supplies.....		287.04
Medical attendance.....		227.00
Purchase of vehicles and repairs.....	54.95	
Blacksmithing and materials.....	128.75	
Farm and greenhouse tools and appliances.....	295.76	
Fertilizer and seeds.....	368.30	
Forage.....	566.03	
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.....		1,413.79
School expenses.....		51.70
Amusements.....		36.98
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....		49.85
Car tickets.....		30.00
Current repairs and materials for same.....		1,998.15
Changing fire plugs.....		375.00
Glasses.....		9.13
Traveling expenses.....		18.65
Total expended.....		40,912.93
By returns to the United States Treasury on account of balances in appropriations.....		163.87
Balance in the Industrial Home School fund June 30, 1918.....		710.35
Total.....		41,787.15

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FUND.

Balance in fund July 1, 1917.....	483.05
Gross receipts from greenhouses.....	2,768.06
Gross receipts from farm.....	121.59
Receipts from transfers.....	1,559.45
Total.....	4,932.15

Statistical summary.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in school July 1, 1917.....	89	32	121
Received from the Board of Children's Guardians.....	121	50	171
Received from other sources.....		2	2
Total attendance.....	210	84	294
Returned to the Board of Children's Guardians.....	125	45	170
Provided with situations or homes.....	1	1	2
Remaining June 30, 1918.....	84	38	122
Total.....	210	84	294
Daily average number.....			121.2
Highest number in institution at any time.....			140
Lowest number in institution at any time.....			106
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....			7,628
Number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....			44,255
Per capita cost of maintenance.....			\$232.14

(This is obtained by dividing the total cost of maintenance by the total number of days' maintenance furnished inmates and multiplying by number of days in a year.)

THE FARMER'S REPORT.

Beans.....bushels..	27	Parsnips.....bushels..	10
Beets.....bunches..	502	Peas.....do.....	14
Cabbage.....heads..	1,824	Parsley.....bunches..	160
Corn.....dozen..	575	Potatoes.....bushels..	366
Celery.....heads..	2,100	Potatoes, sweet.....do.....	78
Carrots.....bushels..	10	Peppers.....pods..	206
Cucumbers.....dozen..	1,832	Raspberries.....quarts..	29
Dewberries.....quarts..	156	Raspberries, black.....do.....	339
Eggplants.....	1,020	Strawberries.....do.....	670
Eggs.....dozen..	178	Squash.....	117
Hay.....tons..	2	Swiss chard.....barrels..	11
Kale.....barrels..	41	Tomatoes.....bushels..	79
Lettuce.....heads..	4,500*	Hauling:	
Oyster plants.....bushels..	10	Manure.....loads..	74
Onion.....do.....	46	Sand.....yards..	6
Onions, winter.....bunches..	175	Cement.....barrels..	25
Pumpkins.....	125		

ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.

The Board of Children's Guardians and the Juvenile Court are now the only doors for admission to this school. Only children between the ages of 6 and 14 who are mentally normal are desired.

RULES FOR VISITORS.

Relatives and friends of children may visit any day between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock; once a month only. We discourage former bad associates from visiting the school. Inspection of the school by those interested in philanthropic work is welcome at any time.

The registration book will be found in the office; each visitor should record his name, address, and the date of the visit each month.

Contents of packages should be submitted at the office before presenting to the children. Ripe fruit, suitable toys, and new clean clothing are acceptable.

On leaving the grounds, do not ask your child to accompany you to the gate; bid farewell at the buildings.

COOPERATION OF PARENTS WITH OFFICIALS.

If parents will work with the officials and encourage their children to do so, they will greatly lighten the burdens of all interested. This is not a penal institution and no stigma rests upon children sent here by the Board of Children's Guardians. Do not allow your child to think of this as a jail but as a place where he may stay profitably for a time, as many do in a sanatorium. Work has been found one of the best remedies for a child who, accustomed to run the streets at all hours of the night, regards his home as a service station, only to be entered when he needs something. Work, it may be a little task, has the power to interest and correct a bad habit by holding the attention. Parents, encourage your children to do their little tasks and do them well; to learn to do all the tasks—household, farm, shopwork, and garden cultivation. Encourage your child to think that all labor is elevating and teach him the nobility of service. It is not degrading for him to do the same task over and over.

Play is just another means of interesting your boy. We encourage swimming, baseball, basket ball, football and all kinds of sports, to set the blood in circulation and to make new connections in life.

The religious instinct is in all children, stronger in some than in others. It needs stimulation and inspiration by parental precept and example. Do not neglect your opportunity; encourage the child to attend religious services. Do not plan Sunday excursions.

We shall be pleased to talk with you about the progress your child is making any time you will call at the office.

GIFTS.

Christmas is the time when we are accustomed to make gifts to our friends and relatives; but the spirit of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me," characterizes the entire community in which our school is located. We are greatly indebted to The National Cathedral School for Girls, St. Albans Church, The Christ Child Guild, The Daughters of Isabella, and the National School of Domestic Art and Science. All the above organizations have assisted in making Christmas a happy day to our children.

Several publications have been enjoyed by the children. The Friends' Club still sends us "Scattered Seed," a weekly journal; "The Girl's World," and "The Youth's World," are sent us by the intermediate department of Calvary Baptist Church; we also receive, "The Christian Science Monitor," a daily publication furnished by The Christian Science Church. Mrs. Antonio Longfellow gave us a set of Encyclopedia Britannica, which has been frequently used and much appreciated by the girls.

CHARACTER EDUCATION.

One of the most helpful and interesting features introduced into the school this year has been a "Character Clinic." It was suggested by Mr. Milton Fairchild, chairman of the National Institution for Moral Instruction, Washington, D. C. Before opening the clinic, "the sanction and good will," of the board of trustees was assured by a resolution passed at a joint meeting of the latter, and membership from the latter was provided. It was decided to organize a research group consisting of some of the officers and teachers of the school with the superintendent as chairman, "for the purpose of searching out and applying as far as possible, with the rules and discipline of the school, the best methods of character education." This group was organized solely for study and research and was to be given no authority to put into practice in the school any of its recommendations; its work had at all times to be subject to the supervision and direction of the board of trustees.

The aim as expressed in a letter from Mr. Fairchild to the board of trustees is, "That special efforts be made in consultation to diagnose the morally difficult cases among your children, to find out their character weaknesses, and to discover the best ways and means for educating them out of their weaknesses into full strength of character."

Accordingly, for as many children as possible, with the time and opportunity at hand, a chart indicating strength and weakness in six different phases of character was made out. These divisions were as follows: (1) Intellectual character, needed for doing wise thinking; (2) working character, needed for doing useful work; (3) personal character, needed for doing right by one's self; (4) social character, needed for doing right by others; (5) emotional character, needed for the joy of living; and (6) physical character, needed as a basis for human life.

The research group aimed to keep in mind "that character is a unity involving all phases in any moment of activity, one phase merely dominating others under certain circumstances." An estimate in detail of the pupil's character was made by grading each character phase on a scale of ten, subdivided into its component parts by items. Thus charting the character, a detailed knowledge of the strength and weakness in the character of the pupil was obtained and used as a basis for a program of character education.

It can readily be seen how valuable to our work with boys and girls such a clinic can be made. In our institution, school and home influences must be combined, and moral instructions often given under adverse circumstances. The children come to the school with loose habits and low standards of living, and most of their lives have had a bad environment. Necessarily then, our children must be convinced and appealed to by very concrete experiences and very definite training. The work with children has been greatly handicapped by the fact that under the present system of placing the children in the school many come to stay for a short time only.

The following tentative report will show the direction in which the researches of the clinic are tending and the goodwill of the board of trustees is assured for the continuance of this effort to reach a reliable understanding of the problem of character education in this school.

REPORT FROM MR. FAIRCHILD.

The final purpose of the character clinic has been to determine what policy in matters of character education The Industrial Home School ought to carry out in order to get the best results. The superintendent and several of the workers of the school have met for some time once a week in consultation with me, and we have diagnosed children at each meeting. This work will be continued until a sufficient basis has been gained for generalizations. The 10 characters already worked out indicate that boys and girls sent to this school are weak, (1) in their understanding of moral ideals; (2) they lack physical purpose in life and have not developed ambition; (3) they have numerous weaknesses in their emotional life. On the whole, they have enough intelligence to become successful men and women if their characters in matters personal, social, and emotional can be developed into fair strength. Assuming that this conclusion will be sustained by further diagnosis, it can be concluded tentatively that the policy of the school ought to be, (1) to develop a strong course of instruction in life careers—how they can earn a living, make friends, keep their self-control, and learn what they need to know to make a success of life. Superintendent Skinner has been experimenting with special talks on matters of morality and has been teaching the children the Hutchins' Morality Code, which won the award of \$5,000 in the National Morality Codes competition which the National Institution for Moral Instruction held last year. The interest of the boys was keen, and the effects on character, discussion, and conduct have been sufficiently marked to justify the statement that the need for permanent plans for special moral instruction has been demonstrated. It has been difficult to make experimental appeal to the life career motive, because the school is not yet equipped with various opportunities for trying out the inclinations and aptitudes of the boys and girls, but in several cases personal talks with the children have set them thinking, and such experimentation as has been

possible has indicated that progress in equipment for occupational opportunities should be made. The chief need is to get them interested in planning for a successful life, since out of this interest they will get motives for character development. It is proposed that there be numerous excursions to see for themselves various successful enterprises going on in which they may have part when they are grown up and which may be used as the basis of character instruction. The public-school curriculum should be adapted to the special needs of this class of children and should supplement the appeal to the life-career motive.

It is highly desirable that the education of the emotional life should be the leading feature of the school, because actions of children follow their likes and dislikes. One of the boys was found to be timid, cold-hearted, cruel, self-centered, uninterested in truth, strongly inclined to evil, conceited, irritable, angry at differences of opinion, and ungrateful. He was fairly well developed in congeniality, liking for the beautiful, hopefulness, reverence, and friendliness. With such a distorted emotional character it is impossible for him to harmonize with civilized life. It is safe to say that there is an emotional lack of development in most boys who are sent to the school; and that their delinquencies express this unsatisfactory emotional life. One of the girls whose character chart was made out in the clinic had an emotional status just as distorted as has this boy. The school should provide special appeals to develop the right emotions. It will be essential in the final report, relative to the school policy in the matters of character education, to outline definite methods by which this can be done.

Of course, as everybody knows, the children need to have opportunities for expression of righteousness in concrete acts. Ideals have to function, to be lived, to become vital. The policy of the school will have to be determined and developed in this regard else self-control will not become a reality even though it be seen and desired as a vision. Repression of activity from wrong directions and stimulation in right will be the principle on which educative work, sports, parties, excursions, clubs, and individual enterprises can be devised to provide for expression of the great virtues which ought to be the possession of every educated man and woman.

A special study of the motives which produce conduct in children of the school will be made and advice given as to the methods by which higher motives can be inculcated. As human beings, it seems to me, we are under (1) body motives, (2) mind motives, (3) personality motives. The body motives arise from general health, bladder, intestines, lungs, muscles, mouth, nose, skin, stomach, and sex organs. The mind motives find expression through the eyes, ears, feet, fingers, mouth, nose, voice, and brain. Actions in response to these body and mind motives are simple and the child usually lives spontaneously on these. But there are personality motives which should be influential increasingly and to which children should be educated to respond. The natural, normal, human personality seeks growth and maturity in abilities, activities, associations, friendships, organizations, loves, harmonies, knowledge, possessions, power, self-approval, service for others. Special appeal to these greater motives for good should be made in the scheme for life which the school adopts, and recommendations on this line will be made in the final report.

The school staff of workers has been keenly interested and intelligent in the work of the clinic and has shown ability and purpose in carrying out the personal programs for character education which have been worked out on the basis of the individual character charts. In several children the approach which was determined upon has proved successful and resulted in rapid growth of character. Extreme care should be exercised to keep personal influences of the school strong and full of character appeal.

I am grateful for the cooperation which has been extended and shall be glad to help the work of diagnosis and to make recommendations as to the school policy in matters of character education.

Yours, cordially,

MILTON FAIRCHILD,
Chairman Executive Committee,
National Institution for Moral Instruction, District of Columbia.

NEED OF NEW SCHOOL.

In our annual report submitted for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, we repeated our former recommendations for a change of location and for new buildings and equipment. In that report our recommendations were stated in considerable detail. We are sorry to observe that Congress has not seen fit to act upon them.

The urgent need for a new institution with a location adapted to our work, and modern buildings and equipment, is being made daily more apparent. The contrast between this institution and many others throughout the country in which, because of their proper facilities for this kind of work, children are being cared for as they should be, is becoming daily more apparent. We do not know that we can do anything, but again urge these recommendations upon you as worthy of being emphasized before the proper committees of Congress when the estimates for next year are under consideration.

We feel a deep sense of gratification because of your very earnest advocacy before the various committees of Congress of the needs of this institution.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. CLEPHANE,
President, Board of Trustees.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

BLUE PLAINS, D. C., *August 15, 1918.*

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,

Secretary, Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am submitting to you the eleventh report of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children of the District of Columbia, being the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

The work of the year, though accompanied by many interruptions caused through the too frequent changes in our personnel, progressed with much interest, enthusiasm, and determination. We were disappointed and inconvenienced in not being able to erect a new cottage for boys and a horse barn, for which purposes Congress provided for in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1918. The increased cost of building materials, together with the scarcity of labor, made it impossible for us to put up these buildings within the limitation of the money allotted for their erection. The cottage and barn are urgent needs of the institution, and we hope that adequate appropriations will be made for their erection.

The general health of the school was good. Three cases of diphtheria and two cases of scarlet fever were successfully treated during the year. Two of our boys died during the year—one of heart trouble and the other of tuberculosis. Many minor operations were performed upon our boys at the local hospitals. Eyeglasses, arch supports, and extension-sole shoes, etc., were supplied in special cases. Defects of the teeth of each boy were detected and corrected upon his entrance into the school. The teeth of all inmates were examined, cleaned, and treated at stated periods throughout the year. We are very grateful to Dr. Geo. H. Butcher for the valuable time, interest, and skill which he devoted to the care and preservation of the teeth of our boys. Toothache is a thing of the past at this school. Dr. E. H. Reede advanced many very helpful recommendations and suggestions in the interest of good health, for which we are thankful.

The daily average population of the school exceeded its normal capacity continuously throughout the entire year. This crowded condition of the institution is a still further evidence of our serious demand for additional buildings. The Board of Children's Guardians recommended in their report for the year 1917 that provision be made at this school for more boys, and at either this or a new institution for the care of large colored girls. Our site offers sufficient ground for the erection of the required number of buildings, and I think that the girls could be trained here in a very efficient and most economical manner. Boys and girls should be taught to live together if we would seek to promote the very best type of citizenship. I therefore respectfully ask the members of the Board of Charities to consider the advisability of establishing in connection with the Industrial Home School for Colored Children at Blue Plains, District of Columbia, cottages for the accommodation of the large colored girl wards of the Board of Children's Guardians.

The boys made a very creditable showing through their instruction and efforts in the various trade shops. The farm continues to yield its splendid crop of food products.

The faithful, patriotic, and unselfish services rendered the school by the employees during the past year can not be overestimated, and I beg that Congress will see the wisdom and permanent economy in paying larger salaries to these exceptionally deserving people. Because of the existing low wages paid to our employees we have experienced very trying difficulties in filling vacancies created by men being called through the selective draft and by men and women to accept positions as laborers and mechanics at much advanced salaries. Our salaries are entirely too meager to secure and keep the services of competent workers—the only kind of persons who should be entrusted to the care and reformation of the delinquent class of children. Such persons are worthy of salaries more commensurate with the character of the work required of them. The trials, confinement, long hours, and the intrinsic expenditure of nervous energy experienced by those who are willing and capable to engage in institutional work undoubtedly merit adequate remuneration. The establishment of substantial salary classes, with annual increases for length of service, similar to the system employed in the payment of the public-school teachers of our city, would greatly add to the efficiency of our school. We are constantly losing our oldest and best trained employees because of our low salary schedule. Our men and women have sought employment in the public schools of this and other cities and have engaged in departmental and contract work, feeling much loathed to leave the institution, but compelled to secure better paying positions in order that they might do justice to those dependant upon them for sustenance.

We have urged annually an appropriation for the erection of a residence for the superintendent and his family—a wife and two children. The present quarters—two rooms in the administration building opposite the kitchen, a dining room and a single bedroom—do not furnish adequate accommodations for the superintendent. These rooms are required as bedrooms for new employees. We hope that Congress will grant the money requested in the estimate for the erection of a superintendent's residence.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$8,640.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	11,000.00
Appropriation for maintenance (deficiency).....	6,000.00
Appropriation for repairs.....	1,500.00
Appropriation for temporary labor.....	300.00
Appropriation for manual training equipment.....	300.00
Appropriation for materials for roads and sidewalks.....	500.00
Appropriation for fire protection.....	200.00
Appropriation for erection of barn.....	1,500.00
Appropriation for erection of one cottage.....	15,000.00
Receipts from board of inmates.....	\$159.29
Receipts from labor of inmates.....	478.12
Total amount of fund.....	637.41
Total receipts.....	45,577.41

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....		\$8, 610. 33
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$3, 347. 08	
For flour.....	144. 97	
For bread.....	953. 91	
For groceries and provisions.....	2, 673. 98	
		<hr/>
Total for food.....		7, 119. 94
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....		362. 27
For clothing.....	\$1, 380. 60	
For shoes and repairs to same.....	1, 670. 25	
For dry goods.....	577. 12	
		<hr/>
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....		3, 627. 97
For fuel.....	\$460. 27	
For light.....	66. 51	
		<hr/>
Total for heat, light, and power.....		526. 78
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....		1, 056. 66
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		134. 43
For purchase of live stock.....	\$7. 00	
For blacksmithing and materials for same.....	427. 74	
For farm tools and appliances.....	277. 50	
For fertilizers and seeds.....	437. 10	
For forage.....	3, 122. 22	
		<hr/>
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.....		4, 271. 56
For school expenses.....		89. 31
For stationery, printing, and office expenses.....		184. 81
For telephone.....		60. 00
For car tickets.....		60. 00
For miscellaneous.....		72. 20
For current repairs and materials for same.....		1, 499. 95
For manual training equipment.....		299. 16
For materials for roads and sidewalks.....		500. 00
For fire protection, including purchase of fire extinguishers.....		200. 00
		<hr/>
Total expenditures.....		28, 675. 37
		<hr/>
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....		16, 902. 04
		<hr/>

BALANCES.

Unexpended:

For salaries.....	\$329. 67
For maintenance.....	62. 31
For repairs.....	.05
For manual training equipment.....	.84
For erection of barn.....	1, 500. 00
For erection of one cottage.....	15, 000. 00
Fund.....	9. 17
	<hr/>
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	16, 902. 04

Farm and dairy products raised, consumed, and sold during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

Product.	Raised.		Consumed.		Sold.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beans:						
Lima..... bushels..	16	\$205.50	15	\$197.28	1	\$8.22
Navy..... do.....	21	124.92	20	122.24	1	2.68
Wax..... do.....	10	12.50	10	12.50		
Beets, sugar..... bunches..	740	44.40	740	44.40		
Beans, string..... pecks..	113	68.75	53	32.38	60	36.37
Canteloupes..... each.....	3,549	867.70	3,461	865.25	88	2.45
Carrots..... bushels..	48	35.15	47	34.78	1	.37
Cabbage..... pounds..	18,900	567.00	18,900	567.00		
Cherries..... quarts..	192	28.80	192	28.80		
Cucumbers..... each.....	2,582	25.82	2,582	25.82		
Corn:						
Field..... bushels..	162	324.00	152	324.00		
Fodder..... bundles..	4,500	270.00	4,500	270.00		
Sugar..... dozen..	704	147.80	500	105.00	204	42.80
Eggplant..... each.....	1,799	89.95	1,784	89.20	15	.75
Hay, timothy..... tons..	37	1,009.36	37	1,009.36		
Kale..... barrels..	48	95.50	47	94.00	1	1.50
Lettuce..... heads..	1,768	88.40	1,768	88.40		
Onions:						
Spring..... bunches..	784	39.20	784	39.20		
Winter..... bushels..	27	19.77	26	19.02	1	.75
Okra..... quarts..	215	13.42	215	13.42		
Peppers, green..... each.....	9,737	97.35	9,700	97.00	37	.35
Peas, black-eye..... bushels..	29	175.89	28	174.72	1	1.17
Turnips..... do.....	41	123.75	40	123.00	1	.75
Watermelons..... each.....	978	122.25	972	121.50	6	.75
Peas, green..... bushels..	30	75.00	30	75.00		
Parsley..... bunches..	302	12.08	300	12.00	2	.08
Potatoes:						
Sweet..... bushels..	64	80.20	63	78.32	1	1.88
Irish..... do.....	247	414.27	186	315.00	59	99.27
Radish..... bunches..	369	3.69	369	3.69		
Squash..... barrels..	80	160.00	80	160.00		
Spinach..... do.....	20	29.25	19	28.50	1	.75
Straw:						
Rye..... tons..	79	1,894.42	79	1,894.42		
Wheat..... do.....	4	49.28	4	49.28		
Strawberries..... quarts..	358	53.70	358	53.70		
Tomatoes..... bushels..	717	289.53	708	283.20	9	6.33
Yams..... do.....	351	438.75	351	438.75		
Butter..... pounds..	360	190.80	360	190.80		
Calves..... head.....	3	33.00	2	22.00	1	11.00
Cream..... gallons..	973	1,946.00	973	1,946.00		
Chickens..... each.....	240	179.71	130	97.50	110	82.21
Eggs..... dozen..	437	202.69	50	25.00	387	177.59
Milk..... gallons..	1,946	701.56	1,946	701.56		
Total.....		11,351.11		10,872.99		478.12

Admissions and discharges during the year.

Number present June 30, 1917.....	100
Number admitted and readmitted.....	144
Total.....	244
Number discharged and absconded.....	139
Died.....	2
Number remaining June 30, 1918.....	103
Total.....	244
Daily average number.....	92
Highest number at any time during the year.....	103
Lowest number at any time during the year.....	87
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	7,000
Number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	33,434
Per capita cost.....	\$292.36

List and salary of officers and employees, June 30, 1918.

Leon L. Perry, superintendent.....	\$1, 200
Marie W. Perry, matron of school.....	480
Josephine R. Amos, teacher.....	480
Helen K. Davidge, teacher.....	480
Hattie St. Clair, teacher.....	480
James B. Wright, manual-training teacher.....	600
Grant Gaskins, farmer.....	480
William H. Gordon, blacksmith and wheelwright.....	480
Mattie Stewart, sewing teacher.....	360
Mary J. Gaskins, assistant caretaker.....	360
Jane Cartwright, assistant caretaker.....	360
Emma C. Turner, caretaker.....	360
Helen Madison, caretaker.....	360
Ella Rouser, caretaker.....	360
Katherine Gordon, nurse.....	360
Thomas Whitney, watchman.....	300
Laura Butler, cook.....	240
Fender M. Bond, laundress.....	240

In submitting this report I desire to express my sincere appreciation to the members of the Board of Charities, the commissioners, the Board of Children's Guardians, and others for the consideration given us during the year.

Yours, very respectfully,

LEON L. PERRY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

JULY 27.

Hon. GEO. M. WILSON,

Secretary to Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The Home for Destitute Colored Women and Children submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918:

We have been blessed with good health among officers, teachers, and children.

The increased cost of living has exceeded the amount paid per capita by Board of Children's Guardians. We are pleased to note that the sum paid this year was more than for several previous years. We lacked between \$600 and \$700 of the \$9,900 which Congress appropriated for the home. If the Board of Children's Guardians will average 63 children at the home each month at the rate of \$13 per capita, the sum will be \$9,828. We need every dollar of the appropriation. We still ask that the children sent be allowed to remain longer in the home, thereby benefiting the child and making the record of the schools more satisfactory.

We also suggest that the age and class of children sent be in keeping with similar institutions. Our board has never considered the home a reformatory or a place for feeble-minded, but rather an institution for children who were so unfortunate to have no home or, worse still, bad homes. While no trades are taught, yet the children are taught to work. This summer the boys with the assistance of the janitor have a good garden. They assist in the house also. The girls assist in the sewing, laundry, and cooking.

We respectfully suggest that your board or through the efforts of your board a suitable playground be established for the recreation of these unfortunate children.

We thank you for the kindly interest and feeling you have always manifested toward us, and we trust the same pleasant relations may continue.

Very respectfully,

MARY L. MERIWETHER, *President.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$27, 500
Furniture.....	500
Total.....	<u>28, 000</u>

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	\$568. 11
From board of inmates.....	1, 202. 75
From interest and dividends.....	1, 000. 00
From private fund, membership dues, etc.....	808. 36
From appropriation under contract.....	9, 288. 76
Total receipts.....	<u>12, 867. 98</u>
Deficit June 30, 1918.....	<u>425. 99</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....		\$3, 224. 50
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$1, 333. 79	
For bread.....	1, 030. 46	
For groceries and provisions.....	2, 448. 30	
For milk.....	1, 502. 58	
Total for food.....		6, 315. 13
For ice.....		132. 98
For shoes and repairs to same.....	797. 41	
For dry goods.....	703. 37	
Total for shoes, and dry goods.....		1, 500. 78
For fuel.....	864. 95	
For light.....	168. 25	
Total for heat, light, and power.....		1, 033. 20
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....		98. 04
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		27. 77
For medical attendance.....		120. 00
For amusements.....		20. 00
For materials used in industries.....		20. 00
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....		10. 25
For telephone.....		24. 00
For current repairs and materials for same.....		200. 00
For water rent.....		124. 64
For insurance.....		115. 00
For miscellaneous.....		93. 59
For plumbing.....		234. 09
Total expenditures.....		13, 293. 97
Respectfully submitted.....		

CAROLINE W. HARRIS, *Treasurer.**Admissions, discharges, etc.*

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1917.....	2	49	37	88
Admitted during year.....		79	31	110
Readmitted during year.....		73	16	89
Total.....	2	201	84	287
Returned to relatives or friends.....		10	7	17
Homes found for.....			1	1
Absconded.....		62	8	70
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians.....		82	39	121
Died.....	1			1
Remaining in institution June 30, 1918.....	1	47	29	77
Total.....	2	201	84	287
Daily average number.....				71
Highest number of inmates at any one time (Mar. 31, 1918).....				79
Lowest number of inmates at any one time (Oct. 31, 1917).....				63
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....				4, 379

EVA HOOD SMITH, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF WASHINGTON HOME FOR FOUNDLINGS.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	\$4,764.74
From interest and dividends.....	187.50
From legacies or endowment, R. H. Moses.....	2,000.00
From note paid.....	5,000.00
From refunds.....	76.72
From incorporators.....	380.00
From interest on deposits.....	93.63
From appropriation under contract, Board of Charities.....	6,913.71
Total receipts.....	19,417.30

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	4,359.66
For bread.....	\$738.03
For groceries and provisions and meats.....	2,207.05
For milk.....	1,323.64
Total for food.....	4,268.72
For ice.....	51.78
For laundry when not done in institution.....	52.17
For fuel.....	\$737.67
For light.....	540.99
For power.....	6.00
Total for heat, light, and power.....	1,284.66
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	85.52
For storage and drayage.....	33.00
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	85.80
For telephone.....	106.82
For current repairs and materials for same.....	780.26
For insurance.....	132.00
For safe-deposit box.....	5.00
For feed, fertilizer, etc.....	173.20
For sundries.....	395.62
For investments.....	7,028.00
For overdraft, July 1, 1917.....	213.69
Total expenditures.....	19,055.90
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	361.40
	19,417.30

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children in home June 30, 1917.....	41	33	74
Admitted during year.....	32	33	65
Returned to relatives or friends.....	24	31	55
Died.....	1	3	4
Adopted.....	4	5	9
Transferred.....		1	1

REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1918.

GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities.

DEAR SIR: The president and board of directors of St. Ann's Infant Asylum have the honor to transmit to you, the report of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

The members comprising the board are as follows, viz, Sister Georgiana Ennisson, president; Sister Louise Anderson, treasurer; Sister Agnes Sheehan, secretary; Sister Placida McDonald, Sister Clotilda Richardson, Sister Clare Cronan, and Sister Fausta Nolan, directors.

The amount received from our appropriation, during the past year helped us in a very substantial way toward our support, as also the benefits given from time to time, as tag day; lawn fête; receipts, donations and subscriptions from interested friends of the institution and other charitably inclined benefactors, for which we are most grateful.

Our expenses have increased enormously on account of the high cost of living and the complicated conditions of the times, which makes it a heavy burden to bear. We are trusting circumstances will be changed, for the better, ere long.

The medical staff can not be commended too highly for the generous services rendered during the past year, their readiness to help out, at any hour of the day or night, along the lines of their profession.

The skillful work of our esteemed nurses is worthy of special mention. We highly appreciate their untiring efforts, as they have acquitted themselves of their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

We owe to God the success of all our work. He has blessed us in a most wonderful manner, by protecting us from the many diseases, so prevalent with the children of such tender years. The poor abandoned waifs have found shelter and the best of care, from His loving Providence.

The mortality rate for the past year has been the lowest of any year since the institution has been founded, being only 6 during the 12 months from a family of 130 children, ranging from infancy up to 7 years.

Trusting this report meets with your approval in every detail,
 I remain, very respectfully,

SISTER GEORGIANA, *President.*

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children in institution June 30, 1917.....	54	57	111
Admitted during year.....	73	53	126
Readmitted during year.....	4	3	7
Total.....	131	113	244
Returned to relatives or friends.....	42	36	78
Transferred to other institutions.....	10	10	20
Adopted.....	5	9	14
Died.....	4	2	6
Remaining in institution June 30, 1918.....	70	56	126
Total.....	131	113	224

Daily average number during year.....	157
Highest number in institution at any one time.....	177
Lowest number in institution at any one time.....	106
Number of days' board furnished employees.....	47,893

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of property.....	\$100,000.00
Estimated value of furniture, etc.....	2,650.00
Total.....	102,650.00

INDEBTEDNESS.

Current expenses only.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....	1,630.01
From board of inmates (children).....	7,025.84
From emergency patients.....	2,119.55
From ladies' aid societies.....	501.86
From interest and dividends.....	211.13
From rent.....	276.62
From contributions.....	318.75
From entertainments.....	5,873.02
From legacies or endowment.....	736.42
From donations.....	1,704.24
From collections.....	500.00
From sundry sales.....	77.11
From cash various sources.....	756.23
From appropriation under contract.....	4,803.36
Total receipts.....	26,534.14

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	3,500.85
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$1,823.56
For flour.....	1,780.94
For groceries and provisions.....	3,609.90
For milk.....	3,740.75
Total for food.....	10,955.15
For ice.....	35.31
For laundry when not done in institution.....	275.00
For shoes and repairs to same.....	\$196.35
For dry goods.....	2,402.67
Total for shoes and dry goods.....	2,599.02

502 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For fuel.....	\$1,472.51	
For light.....	521.22	
For power and engineer's supplies	374.00	
		<hr/>
Total for heat, light and power, and engineer's supplies.....		\$2,367.73
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....		119.48
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		774.76
For chapel.....		170.43
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....		335.23
For expenses of ambulance and stable.....		572.63
For telephone.....		134.44
For car tickets.....		60.84
For current repairs and materials for same.....		2,509.06
For interest.....		75.00
For taxes.....		34.57
For insurance.....		14.00
For farm seeds, etc.....		500.00
For sundry expenses.....		150.00
		<hr/>
Total expenditures.....		25,183.50
		<hr/>
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....		1,323.64

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1918.

HON. GEO. S. WILSON,

Secretary, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR: The following is the twenty-fifth annual report of the Municipal Lodging House; June 30, 1918, being the end of the fiscal year.

There were 3, 284 lodgings furnished to transients during the year. The great demand for labor of all kinds under these war conditions has reduced our numbers still lower during the year just closed; leaving chiefly the most destitute type of men needing temporary help. Some of them are residents of the District, and the temporary assistance afforded them here, with what little work they can do on the outside from time to time, relieves the city of the constant burden otherwise they would be to it in some other of its institutions. The great majority of them, however, being transients, some of them being young boys, have gone on their way to other parts, or to their homes out of Washington.

During the year I have applied the most rigid economy in the use of the means provided for the maintenance of this institution.

The wood sawing has amounted to almost nothing, owing to the fact that so few of the inmates were able bodied.

The position of night watchman for whom provision was made in the appropriation for the six winter months was not filled, owing to so few calls for lodgings after 10 p. m., thus reducing our expenses a few hundred dollars.

The wages paid for cook at this institution makes it almost impossible to keep that very necessary help here; the change in appointment of cooks having been made nearly four times per year for the past two and a half years. I ask therefore that the wages for cook be increased \$10 per month, that is, from \$30 to \$40. At present the cook does not receive the full \$10 increase that others do whose wages are higher, owing to the reading of the law.

Tabulated statement of men furnished with meals and lodgings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

	Out of work.	Sick.	Total.
Native born:			
White.....	2, 265	493	2, 758
Colored.....	192	184	376
Foreigners.....	87	63	150
	2, 544	740	3, 284
Foreign born:			
Austria.....	1		1
Canada.....		1	1
Denmark.....	1		1

Tabulated statement of men furnished with meals and lodgings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918—Continued.

	Out of work.	Sick.	Total.
Foreign born—Continued.			
England.....	46	5	51
Germany.....	1	1	2
Holland.....		2	2
Hungary.....	1	1	2
Ireland.....	27	14	41
Italy.....	6	19	25
Russia.....	1	11	12
Siberia.....	1		1
Spain.....	1		1
Sweden.....	1	9	10
	87	63	150
Single men.....			3,230
Married men.....			54
			3,284
Employment secured.....			509
Sent to hospital.....			11

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$2,190.00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	2,000.00
Total receipts.....	4,190.00

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries.....	2,040.00
For meats.....	\$379.58
For flour.....	9.00
For bread.....	136.48
For groceries and provisions.....	289.57
Total for food.....	814.63
For ice.....	51.47
For laundry not done in the institution.....	66.64
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	13.79
For fuel.....	\$53.70
For light and cooking.....	83.86
For power.....	6.90
Total for heat, light, and power.....	144.46
For furniture and household furnishings.....	78.54
For stationery.....	10.46
For repairs and material for same.....	154.62
For removal of ashes.....	8.00
For fumigation.....	10.00
Total.....	3,392.61

REPORT OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR UNION EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Members of board of management.—H. B. Snyder, president, G. A. R.; F. W. Archibald, vice president, G. A. R.; Wm. Henderson, secretary, U. S. W. V.; S. S. Everett, treasurer, G. A. R.; Col. C. A. Williams, U. S. W. V.; Newton Ferree, G. A. R.; W. J. Weiss, G. A. R.; John Middleton, G. A. R.; Jas. E. McCabe, G. A. R.; J. M. Pipes, G. A. R.; C. H. Worden, G. A. R.; J. Tyler Powell, G. A. R.; H. W. Burns, G. A. R.; R. H. Cook, G. A. R.; I. W. Stone, G. A. R.; S. W. Mawson, G. A. R. and U. S. W. V.; B. P. Entriiken, G. A. R.; C. J. P. Weber, U. S. W. V.; Sheridan Ferree, U. S. W. V.; Harry F. Patterson, U. S. W. V.; M. L. Turner, U. S. W. V.; C. F. Runge, U. S. W. V.; E. R. Campbell, S. of V.; S. F. Hodgson, S. of V.; I. E. Spencer, S. of V.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1918.*

GEORGE S. WILSON,

Secretary of Board of Charities.

SIR: I submit herewith annual report of board of management of Temporary Home for ex-Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil and Spanish-American Wars.

With strict economy and careful management, the superintendent has kept expenditures within the appropriation, and cared for all ex-soldiers and sailors who claimed admittance.

The cost of living having increased so greatly, it is strongly recommended the appropriation for next fiscal year be \$6,500. The board and officers continue great interest in the home, and the secretary, William Henderson, a Spanish-American War veteran, ably cares for the board's proceedings.

Herewith is inclosed a statement of admission and expenditures for the past fiscal year.

Respectfully,

H. B. SNYDER, *President.*

Admissions, discharges, etc.

Number of inmates June 30, 1917	22
Admitted during year	214
Readmitted during year	213
Total	449
Discharged during year	425
Died	2
Remaining June 30, 1918	22
Total	449
Daily average number of inmates	18
Highest number of inmates at any one time	25
Lowest number of inmates at any one time	12
Number of inmates who were residents of the District one year or more before admission	29
Extra lodgings—no meals	2,031

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Appropriation.....	\$5,920.00
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EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....		1,920.00
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$1,074.44	
For flour.....	8.20	
For bread.....	62.82	
For groceries and provisions.....	394.84	
For milk.....	192.55	
For vegetables, eggs, etc.....	295.52	
Total for food.....		2,028.37
For ice.....	\$64.82	
For laundry when not done in institution.....	46.42	
Total.....		111.24
For fuel.....	\$386.00	
For light.....	144.83	
Total for heat and light.....		530.83
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....		3.50
For car tickets.....		15.00
For rent.....	\$1,200.00	
For removing ashes.....	12.00	
For miscellaneous.....	99.06	
		1,311.06
Total expenditures.....		5,920.00

REPORT OF HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Inmates received, discharged, and died during fiscal year 1917-18.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Inmates June 30, 1917.....	76	55	108	97	336
Admitted.....	14	10	33	22	79
Readmitted.....	37	10	41	12	100
Total.....	127	75	182	131	515
Discharged.....	50	20	52	24	146
Died.....	13	4	23	23	63
Inmates June 30, 1918.....	64	51	107	84	306
Total.....	127	75	182	131	515

Daily average.....	339
Largest number of inmates at one time, Feb. 14-15.....	365
Smallest number of inmates at one time, June 28, 29, 30.....	306
Per capita, including temporary labor, salaries, and maintenance.....	\$183.95

Stock on hand July 1, 1918.

Bulls.....	2	Horses and mules.....	21
Cows.....	26	Chickens:	
Heifers.....	24	Old.....	510
Steers.....	21	Young.....	347
Calves.....	5	Turkeys.....	4
Hogs:		Ducks:	
Boars.....	2	Old.....	6
Sows.....	24	Young.....	10
Large.....	8	Geese.....	5
Stockers.....	55	Keats.....	30
Pigs.....	66	Keats, young.....	10

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation:	
Salaries.....	\$15,952.00
Maintenance.....	46,000.00
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	3,000.00
Repairs to buildings and grounds, repayment voucher.....	195.00
Renewal of heating system.....	2,500.00
Purchase of material for permanent roads.....	300.00
Extension of fire protection to farm buildings.....	850.00
Renewal of roofs.....	1,000.00
Purchase and installation of two electric generators.....	5,000.00
Temporary labor.....	1,000.00
Extension of colored women's ward (carried from 1917).....	26,905.00
Total.....	102,702.00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$15,370.69
Meats and fish.....	\$8,078.03
Flour and meal.....	5,155.12
Groceries and provisions.....	7,752.87
Total for food.....	20,986.02
Clothing.....	\$556.30
Shoes and leather.....	714.00
Dry goods, stockings, etc.....	1,160.20
Total for clothing, shoes, etc.....	2,430.50
Fuel.....	\$8,467.27
Light supplies.....	43.56
Engineers supplies.....	680.53
Total for heat and light.....	9,191.36
House furnishings.....	822.89
Drugs and medical supplies.....	338.96
Repairs and maintenance of auto.....	\$613.94
Harness repairs.....	38.93
Horseshoeing and blacksmith material.....	876.44
Farm tools and appliances.....	262.13
Seeds.....	212.00
Forage.....	8,379.59
Hauling and stowing coal.....	673.62
Total for stable, farm, and garden.....	11,056.65
Stationery and office supplies.....	35.40
Telephone.....	66.55
Car tickets.....	25.00
Current repairs and materials.....	281.07
Miscellaneous.....	756.28
Total.....	1,164.30
Total salaries and maintenance.....	61,361.37
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	\$3,184.86
Renewal of heating system.....	2,496.94
Purchase of material for permanent roads.....	299.23
Extension of fire protection to farm buildings.....	850.00
Renewal of roofs.....	95.00
Renewal of roofs transfer voucher.....	905.00
Purchase and installation two electric generators.....	¹ 3,792.10
Temporary labor.....	1,000.00
Extension of colored women's ward.....	¹ 6,955.43
Total.....	19,578.56
Total expenditures.....	80,939.93
UNEXPENDED BALANCES.	
Salaries.....	\$581.31
Maintenance.....	10.09
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	10.14
Renewal of heating system.....	3.06
Purchase of material for permanent roads.....	.77
Purchase and installation two electric generators.....	1,207.90
Extension of colored women's ward.....	19,949.57
Total unexpended balances.....	21,762.07
Total.....	102,702.00

¹ Appropriation extended to 1919.

Produce grown and raised, Blue Plains, D. C., 1917-1918.

Name.	Quantity.	Price per unit.	Value.
Apples.....bushels..	7	\$1.00	\$7.00
Asparagus.....bunches..	271	.15	40.65
Beets.....bushels..	118	.75	88.50
Beans:			
String.....barrels..	12½	2.00	25.00
Lima.....bushels..	10	1.00	10.00
Cabbage.....barrels..	92	2.00	184.00
Corn:			
Hard.....do.....	20	8.00	160.00
Sugar.....dozen..	230	.25	57.50
Carrots.....bushels..	75	1.00	75.00
Cymplings.....do.....	59	.60	35.40
Cucumbers.....do.....	12	.75	9.00
Cantaloupe.....do.....	29	1.50	43.50
Ensilage.....tons.....	100	15.00	1,500.00
Eggplant.....bushels..	69	1.25	86.25
Fodder.....shocks..	40	.50	20.00
Green.....do.....	63	.50	31.50
Hay:			
Alfalfa.....tons.....	167	38.00	6,346.00
Green.....carts.....	234	1.00	234.00
Kale.....barrels..	57	1.00	57.00
Lettuce.....heads.....	100	.10	10.00
Onions.....bushels..	93	1.50	139.50
Potatoes:			
Early.....do.....	797	1.20	956.40
Late.....do.....	714	1.20	856.80
Sweet.....do.....	197	1.00	197.00
Parsnips.....do.....	25	1.25	31.25
Peas.....barrels..	4	7.00	28.00
Peppers.....bushels..	6	1.00	6.00
Peaches.....do.....	4	1.00	4.00
Spinach.....barrels..	14	1.50	21.00
Strawberries.....boxes.....	125	.15	18.70
Raspberries.....do.....	185	.20	37.00
Rhubarb.....bunches.....	30	.05	1.50
Tomatoes.....bushels..	1,053	.75	789.75
Turnips.....do.....	100	.80	80.00
Mangel-wurzels.....tons.....	7	15.00	105.00
Milk.....gallons.....	17,416	.56	9,752.00
Eggs.....dozen.....	2,959	.401	1,186.56
Beef, butchered.....pounds.....	1,940	.1547	300.11
Pork, butchered.....do.....	5,191	.23	1,193.93
Chickens, butchered.....each.....	223	100	223.00
Hides, cattle.....			41.20
Total.....			24,989.00

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

BLUE PLAINS, D. C., September 4, 1918.

Mr. W. J. FAY,

Superintendent Home for Aged and Infirm, Blue Plains, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to include my report for the medical service of the Home for Aged and Infirm for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Owing to the stress of war times, necessitating economy in time, material, and words, I will be rather brief in the report and generalize my remarks.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital during the year has been increased about 10 per cent, with a corresponding increased death rate. There has been no epidemic of any diseases; even the intense cold spell of last winter did not produce the expected number of pneumonia cases. The largest percentage of our deaths were attributed to the diseases incident to old age, namely myocarditis, nephritis, and arterio sclerosis. As usual, I am advocating the raising of the salaries of the nurses; it is absolutely necessary to pay better wages for better work.

It is also essential that the services of a competent dentist be obtained, as many diseases and ailments can be almost directly attributed to infectious foci around the tooth roots, and the number of inmates suffering from these infectious foci is great.

I have the honor to report the following deaths:

Interstitial myocarditis.....	13	Lobar pneumonia.....	5
Chronic interstitial nephritis.....	10	Paresis.....	1
Infected wound of leg.....	1	Heat prostration.....	3
Acute bronchitis.....	1	Mitral regurgitation.....	2
Carcinoma of uterus.....	1	T. B. pneumonia.....	1
Syphilitic endocarditis.....	3	Carcinoma of prostate.....	1
Carcinoma of stomach.....	1	Chronic arthritis.....	1
Acute endocarditis.....	1	Ayxeedema.....	1
Arterio sclerosis.....	16	Traumatic ulcer of thigh.....	1

In conclusion, I wish to state that the continued good management of the home is greatly to be praised, and although much improvement in the sanitation of the place is still a matter of study and accomplishment, yet I conclude that as much as could be has been done toward this end, considering the stress of these times, warfare, and consequent hardships.

Very truly,

S. BOYCE POLE, M. D.

REPORT OF FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

OFFICERS OF THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION.

Mrs. Flora M. Freeman, superintendent.

National officers.—Mrs. Kate Waller Barret, M. D., president; F. B. Waterman treasurer; John Joy Edson, chairman endowment committee.

Local officers.—Board of directors: Jas. T. Petty, president; Thos. Jarvis, vice president; Alfred Wood, secretary; Thos. E. Robertson, treasurer, 605 Seventh Street NW. Board of managers: Mrs. Thos. E. Robertson, president; Mrs. W. S. Corby, first vice president; Mrs. Appleton P. Clark, second vice president; Mrs. J. D. Melvin, recording secretary; Mrs. Thos. B. Kramer, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. S. Douglas, treasurer; Mrs. J. B. Baugh, Mrs. J. T. Brady, Mrs. C. W. Campbell, Mrs. R. H. Gravatt, Mrs. T. A. Harding, Mrs. W. H. Howard, Mrs. A. B. McManus, Mrs. E. L. Newton, Mrs. W. H. Ramsey, Mrs. M. W. Story, Mrs. Fred Treuleben, Mrs. E. S. Westcott, Mrs. C. W. Fitts, Mrs. Anton Heitmuller, Mrs. Basil M. Manly, Mrs. E. D. Hardy, Mrs. Jesse Adkins, Mrs. C. E. Sener, Mrs. Fred Mitchell, Mrs. J. C. Wheeler, Mrs. G. B. King, Mrs. W. T. Galliher. Medical staff: Dr. Ada R. Thomas, Dr. D. Olin Leech, Dr. Karl C. Corley, Dr. Prentiss Willson, Dr. Robert Y. Sullivan, Dr. Louise Tayler, Jones, Dr. Edith S. Coale, Dr. June Madison Hull, Dr. C. B. Conklin, Dr. Wm. J. Stanton, Dr. Roy D. Adams, Dr. R. F. Dunmire, Dr. Carl Henning, Dr. C. L. Billard.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

AUGUST 13, 1918.

BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DEAR SIR: Permit me in transmitting the annual reports of our treasurer and superintendent to express our appreciation of your efforts to secure for us in compliance with our request a larger appropriation, permitting an increased rate of compensation per capita. No one who has the responsibility of even a small family in these times can doubt the justice of our request. The assurance that the request is to be granted is a great encouragement to us.

A very low treasury in the early fall, and anxiety as to the effect upon regular charities of the numerous unusual appeals for benevolence led our board of managers to redoubled efforts, which have been continued throughout the year, with the result that we have been able to meet our bills and to make reasonable provision for the "lean" months of the summer when our efforts are necessarily relaxed.

Our work has been affected on other sides as well as the financial side by war conditions. The ease with which remunerative work can be found has made it more difficult in many cases to hold our girls as long as their own interests and especially the welfare of the baby require. In some cases pressure from parents has forced girls to get to earning sooner than they should. This accounts for the fact that with the number of births in the home increased by nearly one-half over the two previous years the average number of inmates is not larger. A law similar to the Maryland law which forbids the separation of infants under 6 months old from their mothers would reinforce our position in special cases, a reinforcement which we have scarcely needed in normal times, as far as the girls who came to us

were concerned, though outside of the Crittenton Mission the prompt separation of an illegitimate child from its mother has sometimes been considered the proper course.

Besides our usual form of service in the alleviation of some affected by the war, we have been able to assist in preventive work by sheltering temporarily girls in danger on account of their own thoughtlessness or ignorance. Also a Red Cross unit has been operating in the home itself among the workers and the girls.

We hope in the coming year to be in a position to measure up to any extraordinary needs which these extraordinary times may impose upon us, realizing that changed conditions must often be met with changed methods.

Respectfully,

MARY B. ROBERTSON,
President of Board of Managers.

Number of admissions, discharges, etc.

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inmates in institution June 30, 1917.....	42	12	14	68
Admitted during the year.....	111	24	21	156
Readmitted during the year.....	31	7	8	46
Births during the year.....		24	16	40
Total.....	184	67	59	310
Returned to families.....	78	30	22	130
Homes found for.....	43	13	15	71
Transferred.....	25	6	6	37
Died.....		3	2	5
Remaining June 30, 1918.....	38	15	14	67
Total.....				
Daily average number of inmates.....				64
Lowest number of inmates at any one time.....				46
Highest number of inmates at any one time.....				78
Days' maintenance furnished employees.....				2,575

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Estimated value, No. 218 Third Street NW.....	\$40,000.00
Estimated value, No. 307 C Street NW.....	12,000.00
Furniture, equipment, etc.....	5,219.00
Balance on hand June 29, 1918.....	2,760.51
Total.....	59,979.51

INDEBTEDNESS.

Note secured by deed of trust.....	2,000.00
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RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....	2,293.51
From board of inmates.....	1,848.87
From Florence Crittenton Circles.....	427.09
From interest on money in Washington Loan & Trust Bank.....	34.54
From contributions by board of managers (from appeals, \$1,889.71; personal collections, \$1,155.75; otherwise, \$377.52).....	3,422.98
From entertainments (lecture, \$266; baby exhibits, \$967.16; theater benefit, \$18.25; luncheon, \$244.93).....	1,496.34
From telephone receipts, National Florence Crittenton Mission.....	21.87
From refund.....	143.23

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 513

From National Florence Crittenton Mission, for repairs, etc.....	\$129. 97
From Florence Crittenton League of Alexandria, Va.....	136. 40
From appropriation under contract, Board of Charities.....	2, 703. 84
From appropriation for Board of Children's Guardians.....	54. 97
Total receipts.....	<u>12, 713. 61</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	2, 098. 92
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$419. 44
For bread.....	223. 22
For groceries and provisions.....	1, 792. 40
For milk.....	819. 97
Total for food.....	<u>3, 255. 03</u>
For ice.....	73. 46
For clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	654. 44
For fuel.....	1, 123. 01
For light.....	441. 09
Total for heat and light.....	<u>1, 564. 10</u>
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	257. 86
For medical attendance.....	96. 00
For undertaker services.....	48. 00
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	301. 11
For telephone.....	88. 63
For current repairs and materials for same.....	506. 72
For investment, Liberty bond (for country home fund).....	100. 00
For girls' and children's summer outing at N. F. Crittenton Isakota Farm, Virginia (for 1916, \$94.73; 1917, \$184.58).....	279. 31
For housekeeping and incidental expenses.....	439. 80
For baby exhibit expenses.....	10. 75
For lecture expenses.....	28. 25
For Washington Loan & Trust Co., deficit on deposit.....	1. 00
For refund, \$80.25; miscellaneous, \$69.47.....	149. 72
Total expenditures.....	<u>9, 953. 10</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	2, 760. 51
	<u>12, 713. 61</u>

Report for 307 C Street NW., July 1, 1917, to June 29, 1918.

RECEIPTS.

From rooms rented.....	\$461. 16
From house rent.....	393. 50
From National Florence Crittenton, for phone.....	9. 00
From Crittenton Auxiliary.....	5. 00
Total.....	<u>868. 66</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For repairs.....	178. 19
For gas.....	40. 87
For salaries.....	75. 00
For fuel.....	9. 65
For water.....	15. 55
For provisions.....	24. 39
For phone.....	49. 42
For interest on mortgage (\$2,000).....	90. 00
For merchandise.....	6. 35
For incidentals.....	50. 00
Total.....	<u>539. 42</u>
Balance on hand June 29, 1918.....	329. 24
	<u>868. 66</u>

514 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SUMMARY.

Receipts, 218 Third Street.....	\$12,713.61
Receipts, 307 C Street.....	868.66
Total receipts.....	\$13,582.27
Expenditures, 218 Third Street.....	9,953.10
Expenditures, 307 C Street.....	539.42
Total expenditures.....	10,492.52
Balance.....	3,089.75

M. REGINA DOUGLAS, *Assistant Treasurer.*

MISCELLANEOUS DONATIONS.

Provisions, clothing, sundries, valued at.....	\$2,197.87
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REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Home for the Blind, 3050 R Street NW.]

OFFICERS.

Honorary presidents, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mrs. Laura V. Sylvester; president, Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs; vice presidents, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Mrs. Emile Berliner, Miss Sarah C. Hannay, Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert E. Briggs; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John F. King; financial secretary, Mrs. P. P. Mullett; treasurer, Maj. Richard Sylvester; attorney, Mr. Andrew Wilson; physicians, Dr. Louis Mackall, Dr. George H. Heitmuller; matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings; association sustaining members' representative, Mr. Julian Wall.

Board of management: Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, 1473 Harvard Street NW.; Mrs. James E. Gilbert, the Gladstone; Mrs. Emile Berliner, 1458 Columbia Road NW.; Miss Sarah C. Hannay, 532 Third Street NW.; Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, 1629 Twenty-first Street NW.; Mrs. J. W. Campbell, 1348 Oak Street NW.; Mrs. Edward B. Olney, 1708 P Street NW.; Mrs. P. P. Mullett, 1817 Corcoran Street NW.; Mrs. Annie C. Bell, the Imperial; Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver, 207 A Street SE.; Maj. Richard Sylvester, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Richard Sylvester, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. Henry N. Couden, 1726 Twentieth Street NW.; Mrs. Henry N. Couden, 1726 Twentieth Street NW.; Mrs. George G. Dennison, 1409 Harvard Street NW.; Mrs. Charles S. Fettis, the Octavia; Mrs. Newton Ferree, 3465 Macomb Street NW.; Mrs. J. H. Fishback, the Kenesaw; Mrs. Henry L. Gosling, 3351 Mount Pleasant Street NW.; Mrs. Nicholas C. Harper, Wardman Courts; Mrs. Sarah Hickling, 1304 Rhode Island Avenue NW.; Mrs. John Hyde, 2947 Tilden Street NW.; Mrs. C. A. Huston, Wardman Courts; Mrs. Anna M. Kingan, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. Edwin S. Keen, 3215 Nineteenth Street NW.; Mrs. Julia M. Layton, 1722 Tenth Street NW.; Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, the Wellington; Mrs. Harry D. Mason, Thrifton, Va.; Miss Henrietta C. Metzerott, 1110 F Street NW.; Mrs. Ida Mayo, 3427 Thirteenth Street NW.; Mrs. Philip E. Muth, 3429 Holmead Place NW.; Mrs. Thomas K. Noble, 3179 Eighteenth Street NW.; Mrs. George U. Rose, jr., 1713 Lamont Street NW.; Mrs. W. F. Spransy, 3429 Holmead Place NW.; Mrs. Robert M. Sutphen, the Cordova; Mrs. Roger Shale, 3427 Thirteenth Street NW.; Mr. Andrew Wilson, 1851 Mintwood Place NW.; Mrs. Andrew Wilson, 1851 Mintwood Place NW.; Mrs. James M. Baker, 3141 Highland Place NW.; Mrs. S. P. Saffold, 1423 Chapin Street NW.; Mrs. Maurice K. Hoffman, 2903 P Street NW.; Mrs. James H. W. Blake, 3112 O Street NW.; Mrs. James O. Akers, 1445 Fairmont Street NW.; Miss Esther Behrend, 1214 K Street NW.; Mrs. John Gaynor, 1844 Columbia Road NW.; Mrs. Mary Gheen, the Wellington; Mrs. Robert E. Briggs, 402 Sixth Street SE.; Mrs. E. B. Grandin, 1515 New Hampshire Avenue NW.; Mrs. E. Swavely, 4101 Connecticut Avenue NW.; Mrs. David Skinner, 3442 Oakwood Terrace NW.; Mrs. George M. Pollock, the Northumberland; Mrs. Beverly P. Evans, 3905 Morrison Street NW.; Mrs. George F. Downey, 1732 Sixteenth Street NW.; Dr. Louis Mackall, 3044 O Street NW.; Mr. Frank Metzerott, 1110 F Street NW.; Dr. George H. Heitmuller, 1333 N Street NW.; Mr. Thomas A. Mullett, 1817 Corcoran Street NW.; Mrs. John F. King, 1331 Irving Street NW.; Mrs. Giles Rafter, 3105 Sixteenth Street NW.; Mrs. Joseph Ralph, 1246 Newton Street NE.; Mrs. D. M. McPherson, 1810 Fifteenth Street NW.; Mrs. Sidney G. Bursley, 57 R Street NE.; Mrs. John Metzerott, the Northumberland; Mr. Robert E. Briggs, 402 Sixth Street SE.; Mrs. W. A. Smith, 3817 Jocelyn Street NW.

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report for The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1918.

The association was organized in December, 1897, and was incorporated April 13, 1899, having for its objects, first, to establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia; second, to promote the education and industrial training of the blind, to

514 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SUMMARY.

Receipts, 218 Third Street.....	\$12, 713. 61	
Receipts, 307 C Street.....	868. 66	
Total receipts.....		\$13, 582. 27
Expenditures, 218 Third Street.....	9, 953. 10	
Expenditures, 307 C Street.....	539. 42	
Total expenditures.....		10, 492. 52
Balance.....		3, 089. 75

M. REGINA DOUGLAS, *Assistant Treasurer,*

MISCELLANEOUS DONATIONS.

Provisions, clothing, sundries, valued at.....	\$2, 197. 87
--	--------------

REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Home for the Blind, 3050 R Street NW.]

OFFICERS.

Honorary presidents, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, Mrs. Laura V. Sylvester; president, Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs; vice presidents, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Mrs. Emile Berliner, Miss Sarah C. Hannay, Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift; recording secretary, Mrs. Robert E. Briggs; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John F. King; financial secretary, Mrs. P. P. Mullett; treasurer, Maj. Richard Sylvester; attorney, Mr. Andrew Wilson; physicians, Dr. Louis Mackall, Dr. George H. Heitmuller; matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings; association sustaining members' representative, Mr. Julian Wall.

Board of management: Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, 1473 Harvard Street NW.; Mrs. James E. Gilbert, the Gladstone; Mrs. Emile Berliner, 1458 Columbia Road NW.; Miss Sarah C. Hannay, 532 Third Street NW.; Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, 1629 Twenty-first Street NW.; Mrs. J. W. Campbell, 1348 Oak Street NW.; Mrs. Edward B. Olney, 1708 P Street NW.; Mrs. P. P. Mullett, 1817 Corcoran Street NW.; Mrs. Annie C. Bell, the Imperial; Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver, 207 A Street SE.; Maj. Richard Sylvester, Wilmington, Del.; Mrs. Richard Sylvester, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. Henry N. Couden, 1726 Twentieth Street NW.; Mrs. Henry N. Couden, 1726 Twentieth Street NW.; Mrs. George G. Dennison, 1409 Harvard Street NW.; Mrs. Charles S. Fetti, the Octavia; Mrs. Newton Ferree, 3465 Macomb Street NW.; Mrs. J. H. Fishback, the Kenesaw; Mrs. Henry L. Gosling, 3351 Mount Pleasant Street NW.; Mrs. Nicholas C. Harper, Wardman Courts; Mrs. Sarah Hickling, 1304 Rhode Island Avenue NW.; Mrs. John Hyde, 2947 Tilden Street NW.; Mrs. C. A. Huston, Wardman Courts; Mrs. Anna M. Kingan, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. Edwin S. Keen, 3215 Nineteenth Street NW.; Mrs. Julia M. Layton, 1722 Tenth Street NW.; Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, the Wellington; Mrs. Harry D. Mason, Thrifton, Va.; Miss Henrietta C. Metzerott, 1110 F Street NW.; Mrs. Ida Mayo, 3427 Thirteenth Street NW.; Mrs. Philip E. Muth, 3429 Holmead Place NW.; Mrs. Thomas K. Noble, 3179 Eighteenth Street NW.; Mrs. George U. Rose, jr., 1713 Lamont Street NW.; Mrs. W. F. Spransy, 3429 Holmead Place NW.; Mrs. Robert M. Sutphen, the Cordova; Mrs. Roger Shale, 3427 Thirteenth Street NW.; Mr. Andrew Wilson, 1851 Mintwood Place NW.; Mrs. Andrew Wilson, 1851 Mintwood Place NW.; Mrs. James M. Baker, 3141 Highland Place NW.; Mrs. S. P. Saffold, 1423 Chapin Street NW.; Mrs. Maurice K. Hoffman, 2903 P Street NW.; Mrs. James H. W. Blake, 3112 O Street NW.; Mrs. James O. Akers, 1445 Fairmont Street NW.; Miss Esther Behrend, 1214 K Street NW.; Mrs. John Gaynor, 1844 Columbia Road NW.; Mrs. Mary Gheen, the Wellington; Mrs. Robert E. Briggs, 402 Sixth Street SE.; Mrs. E. B. Grandin, 1515 New Hampshire Avenue NW.; Mrs. E. Swavely, 4101 Connecticut Avenue NW.; Mrs. David Skinner, 3442 Oakwood Terrace NW.; Mrs. George M. Pollock, the Northumberland; Mrs. Beverly P. Evans, 3905 Morrison Street NW.; Mrs. George F. Downey, 1732 Sixteenth Street NW.; Dr. Louis Mackall, 3044 O Street NW.; Mr. Frank Metzerott, 1110 F Street NW.; Dr. George H. Heitmuller, 1333 N Street NW.; Mr. Thomas A. Mullett, 1817 Corcoran Street NW.; Mrs. John F. King, 1331 Irving Street NW.; Mrs. Giles Rafter, 3105 Sixteenth Street NW.; Mrs. Joseph Ralph, 1246 Newton Street NE.; Mrs. D. M. McPherson, 1810 Fifteenth Street NW.; Mrs. Sidney G. Bursley, 57 R Street NE.; Mrs. John Metzerott, the Northumberland; Mr. Robert E. Briggs, 402 Sixth Street SE.; Mrs. W. A. Smith, 3817 Jocelyn Street NW.

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report for The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1918.

The association was organized in December, 1897, and was incorporated April 13, 1899, having for its objects, first, to establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia; second, to promote the education and industrial training of the blind, to

aid the needy and dependent blind and help them become self-supporting; and, third, to carry on and transact any business consistent with the law that may be necessary or desirable in the fulfillment of any or all of the objects and purposes hereinbefore set forth. With these objects before us we have made every effort to live up to them and be a real help to the blind of the District.

For many years the association was located at 915 E Street NW., but business spreading to this location, it was deemed wise to secure a home in the residential section of the city; so five years ago this property was sold and a new home built at 3050 R Street NW., where we have an acre of ground and a beautiful house of 30 rooms, with four large porches on the south side of the building. These porches are our delight, as the blind people of our home are rather timid when on the street, but feel so secure on the porches. We have many shade trees on the grounds, and in fact we all feel that now we have a real home which is well worth the time and effort we have put forth to secure it, for this association receives no help from Congress, but gratefully acknowledges the sum of \$50 a month from the Board of Charities toward the board of five of the inmates who are considered wards of the District and subject to the investigation and approval of the District visitors and the general secretary, Mr. George S. Wilson.

The association has a board of managers numbering 70 and of this number 10 must be men; 11 standing committees, namely, admission, advisory, house, industrial, publicity, outside visiting, printing, ways and means, membership, finance, and legislative. During the past year these committees have done their full quota of work. The high cost of living has increased our expenses alarmingly and every one of us felt the urgent need of putting forth all of our efforts to make the year a successful one. The membership committee was especially energetic and was successful in adding many new members to the association. We earnestly urge all who joined to continue with us and pay their dues each year, as a membership of 1,500, which is our slogan and which we are striving for, means an income of \$1,500 a year for the association. The ways and means committee during the year gave a three-day luncheon at the New Masonic Temple, several card parties and a dance at the Kenesaw apartment house. In June we held our first tag day with such success that it was decided to have one each year. When in the early summer a little red tag is offered you asking help for the Home for the Blind, please do not feel that we are a burden and a nuisance, but rather that by giving a few cents you are helping an organization of this city to further their good work. I wish every person in Washington could go through our home and see what has been accomplished by the efforts of a handful of earnest women. In addition to these activities Dr. Edgar C. Abbott of Boston gave for our benefit three Shakespearian lectures at the Knickerbocker theater. This theater was kindly loaned to us for the lectures by Mr. Harry Crandall.

Other sources of income are dues of regular and sustaining members, donations, and proceeds from the workshop. From these sources all expenses of the home have been met, and in view of the high cost of everything in the food line, and the great amount of war work needed from every member of the board, I feel more than satisfied with the results accomplished.

I spoke in my report last year of several of our blind women doing their bit by knitting for the soldiers and of their happiness in so doing. This year I feel that special mention should be made of the work of two of them, Mrs. Louise Wickert and Miss Ruby Nowlin, for they have done more than their bit, they have truly gone over the top, for Mrs. Wickert has knitted 18 sweaters, 18 mufflers, 3 pair wristlets, 2 trench caps, and Miss Nowlin 20 sweaters, 23 pair of wristlets, and 3 mufflers, and I am sure no more beautiful garments have been made in Washington than have been made by these two women.

Our home still carries a mortgage of \$3,000 which we are trusting will before many years be wiped out entirely. We were not able to do more than the most necessary repairs during the past year, and the building at present is badly in need of painting. We are hoping the way will be made for this to be done, for the benefit to the property as well as its appearance.

The workshop which is located in the basement of the building is well equipped for the needs of broom making and chair caning, but for some time past we have only done chair caning. The material for brooms has become so high that we discontinued making them for the present, in fact all material for the shop has so advanced in price and it has been so difficult to get hauling done that we have been truly handicapped; and have found it almost impossible to take chairs to be caned unless they could be sent and called for. We trust our friends will bear with us for this decision, as the cause is not of our making but arises from war conditions.

The matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings, is now giving her nineteenth year of service as matron without compensation, and the association here records its grateful acknowledgement for this service, for which much of the success of the institution is due.

The association sustained a great loss in the death of two of its members, Mrs. H. C. Metzerott the first vice president and a member of the board from its organization and Mrs. A. D. Melvin one of the members of the board of management. The association feels very deeply the loss of these beloved members. Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift was elected a vice president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Metzerott.

We had one death in the home, Mrs. Annie Parker, who had been (an inmate for many years. Mrs. Parker was taken ill in March and was removed to Garfield Hospital where she lived one week. She was buried in our lot at Glenwood cemetery, the funeral services being held at the residence of Mrs. Spransy, who very kindly offered her home for that purpose.

The two auxiliaries are still actively engaged in raising funds for the association and through their efforts many donations have been added to our food supplies. We extend our thanks to them.

While many friends of the association come to the home to read to the inmates, the board of managers has endeavored to have literary and musical entertainments every three or four weeks. The best talent in the city has been most generously given and we can not be too grateful to these artists who have so greatly added to the happiness of our household.

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Respectfully yours,

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In closing I wish to thank all friends of the association for their hearty cooperation and assistance given during the year.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPHINE L. JACOBS, *President.*

Number admitted, discharged, etc.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1917.....	6	9	15
Number who left during the year.....	2		2
Died.....		1	1
Remaining June 30, 1918.....	4	8	12
Total.....	6	9	15

Daily average cared for during year, 14.

Daily average employed in shop, 5

Number of outside men employed during year, 3.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Cash.....	\$1, 802. 95
4 Washington Railway & Electric Co. bonds (par value).....	4, 000. 00
Second Liberty loan bonds (par value).....	1, 500. 00
Third Liberty loan bonds (par value).....	1, 000. 00
Securities received from Helen A. Howard estate at appraised value.....	6, 864. 50
Property 3050 R Street NW.....	47, 366. 41
Total.....	62, 533. 86

INDEBTEDNESS.

Mortgage (American Security & Trust Co.).....	3, 000. 00
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RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....	1, 469. 44
From board of inmates.....	796. 50
From Board of Charities, District of Columbia.....	550. 00
From interest and dividends.....	196. 28
From contributions.....	606. 30
From entertainments.....	469. 19
From telephone receipts.....	3. 55
From legacies or endowment.....	3, 306. 96
From members due.....	435. 50
From sustaining members.....	1, 240. 00
From piano tuning.....	1. 50
From sale of heater.....	75. 00
Total receipts.....	9, 150. 22

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	406. 50
For bread.....	\$125. 02
For groceries and provisions.....	1, 926. 39
For marketing, servants, electricity, gas, ice, etc.....	845. 75
Total for food.....	2, 897. 16
For laundry when not done in institution.....	113. 10
For heat.....	414. 65
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	32. 51
For stationery and printing and office supplies.....	42. 24
For telephone.....	54. 10
For current repairs and materials for same.....	138. 35
For interest.....	150. 00
For taxes.....	30. 00
For general and miscellaneous expenses (not provided for above).....	568. 66
For purchase Liberty bonds.....	2, 500. 00
Total expenditures.....	7, 347. 27
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	1, 802. 95

REPORT OF SOUTHERN RELIEF SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1918.

BOARD OF CHARITIES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR: As by your request, I am enclosing you the report of the Southern Relief Society for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Very truly yours,

EUGENIA ROLLINS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1917.....	\$2,730.70
From contributions and dues.....	882.30
From miscellaneous.....	454.04
From interest.....	32.03
From Southern Relief Hall.....	5,114.37
Received from appropriation under contract \$14,000.....	9,739.41
Total receipts.....	18,952.85

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and extra services.....	923.50
For flour.....	\$18.03
For bread.....	89.78
For groceries and provisions.....	1,268.50
For milk.....	150.03
For butter.....	190.76
For eggs.....	51.45
Total for food.....	1,768.55
For ice.....	28.15
For laundry which was done in institution.....	57.52
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	104.00
For clothing.....	\$6.99
For shoes and repairs to same.....	13.00
Total for clothing shoes, etc.....	19.99
For fuel.....	\$324.22
For light.....	121.59
Total for heat and light.....	445.81
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	52.28
For drugs.....	55.70
For telephone.....	22.00
For rent.....	710.00
For persons outside the institution.....	1,691.83
For rent of building.....	6,299.00
For camp.....	2,557.17
Total expenditures.....	14,735.50
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	14,217.35

Number admitted, discharged, etc.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1917.....	6	9	15
Number who left during the year.....	2		2
Died.....		1	1
Remaining June 30, 1918.....	4	8	12
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Daily average cared for during year, 14.

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FINANCIAL REPORT.

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Property 3050 R Street NW.....	47, 366. 41
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REPORT OF SOUTHERN RELIEF SOCIETY.

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BOARD OF CHARITIES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIRS: As by your request, I am inclosing you the report of the Southern Relief Society for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Very truly yours,

EUGENIA ROLLINS, *Treasurer.*

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For butter.....	190.76
For eggs.....	51.45
Total for food.....	1,768.55
For ice.....	28.15
For laundry when not done in institution.....	57.52
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	104.00
For clothing.....	\$6.99
For shoes and repairs to same.....	13.00
Total for clothing, shoes, etc.....	19.99
For fuel.....	\$324.22
For light.....	121.59
Total for heat and light.....	445.81
For furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	52.28
For drugs.....	55.70
For telephone.....	22.00
For rent.....	710.00
For persons outside the institution.....	1,691.83
For pensions.....	6,299.00
For Camp 171, U. C. V.....	2,557.17
Total expenditures.....	14,735.50
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	14,217.35

Persons in Southern Relief Society Home.

	Female.
Number in home June 30, 1917	17
Number admitted during year	2
Total	19
Number who left home during year	2
Number remaining June 30, 1918	17
Lowest number of inmates at any one time	16
Highest number of inmates at any one time	19

Persons outside the institution to whom the society gave assistance.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number on list June 30, 1917	20	40	60
Number of deaths during year	4	5	9
Lowest number cared for at any one time	16	30	.....
Highest number cared for at any one time	20	40	.....

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

Officers.—President, H. R. W. Miles; vice president, R. W. Swann; secretary, Curtis C. DeNeane; treasurer, Edward N. Ellis.

Board of management.—H. R. W. Miles, Curtis C. DeNeane, A. G. Ramisch, J. Francis Germuiller, R. W. Swann, Edward N. Ellis, French S. Hufty, Miss D. E. Swann, accountant.

Aid and relief society.—Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, Chatham Courts; Mrs. Aaron French, Newark, Cleveland Park; Mrs. Hennen Jennings, 2221 Massachusetts Avenue; Mrs. William McNeir, 1844 Monroe Street; Mrs. William Miller, 3014 Dent Place; Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, the Portner; Mrs. John Poole, 2651 Woodley Place; Dr. J. O. Skinner, Columbia Hospital; Mrs. John J. Duff, the Connecticut; Mrs. Edward Green, the Octavia; Mrs. Frank C. Kemon, 1511 Sixteenth Street; Mrs. John Morris, the Wyoming; Mrs. Seaton Perry, the Connecticut; Miss Deborah E. Swann, 2017 H Street; Miss Rose Sliney, 2138 California Street; Miss Emma Young, the Stratford.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: In submitting to your honorable board the financial report of this institution in the concise form desired by you I feel that to fail to call your attention to the specific work we are doing would be to fail to render this report fully helpful both to your honorable body and to the cause of the blind men and women of our community.

We have stated in our last report to your board that we are established to aid our adult blind people who, though anxious and willing to work, are not able to succeed in pursuing individual enterprises; that the few and not the majority are engaged in individual enterprise among the sighted is well known to you, and the blind are no exception to this general rule. The District cheerfully provides funds for the education of our blind children in order that they may become happy and active citizens who will not burden their fellow men; those who have sufficient initiative succeed as do those with all their faculties, while, if they are not employed by others, those who are not thus favored must find life difficult and, in the case of blind people especially, almost one constant state of misery.

If such an institution as ours did not exist in our midst the sad spectacle once too commonly seen here of blind graduates of really worthier desires begging in our streets would still annoy our citizens and lessen greatly the value of that education which is freely furnished to all blind children in our city.

It is a fact long since admitted by all well-informed workers in the industrial institutions for the blind that such institutions can never be made profit-earning enterprises but that they must be aided in order to continue. To extend this necessary aid is still called charity, but, as the ideas of men broaden and the real truth of the situation becomes clear to them, we believe that the day must soon come when such aid will be called economy and will therefore become not the thing which must be constantly asked for but rather the thing which all communities will provide as carefully as any other great essential.

We receive excellent support from the public-spirited citizens of our city and we desire to express our appreciation and thanks for this support, without which we must long since have closed our doors. Leading men in our business circles have repeatedly testified warmly to the really practical work we do, and their generous commendation and substantial support of our efforts are a source of great value and encouragement to us.

Each year we apply to the honorable Commissioners of the District asking that they recommend to Congress appropriations to aid us in our work and, while we have placed our cause strongly before them, they have in their wisdom withheld such recommendation, forcing us to apply directly to Congress. We earnestly hope that your honorable body will give careful thought to our work and aid us to secure regular aid, that our ever great anxiety may at least be lessened to some extent.

We pay \$6.50 per week to six blind workers, \$8 to two other blind workers, \$3.50 to one, and to a partially blind worker we pay sufficient commissions on our sales of post-cards to render it possible for him to support his family in a proper manner. We extend practical aid to other blind men and women who desire to secure patronage in their individual pursuits, and it has repeatedly happened that these have so far forged ahead as to no longer need our aid, and it is with great pride and pleasure that we can add that these men and women are ever ready and anxious to lend their best help and support to our work for their less fortunate fellow workers.

At a meeting of the directors of this institution held May 31, it was decided that after long and patient trial the industry of ink printing no longer furnished sufficient field for blind workers to justify its continuance as an industry here and it was ordered that the president take steps to dispose of the machinery, type, and all other appliances owned by this institution to the best possible advantage. This will soon be accomplished we are satisfied, and we will then add other and more practical industries to those at present pursued, appropriating as much of the proceeds from the sale of our printing plant as shall be required to equipping the same. A full report of these matters will, of course, be presented in our report for the year ending July 30, 1919.

Owing to the high cost of paper and the lack of support accorded to the effort, the publication of our magazine referred to in our last report was discontinued in December, 1917.

We call attention finally to the fact that we have here what is known as a registration plan by which blind men and women who can demonstrate to us their ability to perform well the things they profess to do are aided by us in every possible way. We guarantee and stand behind the work of these registered people and we urge that the public apply to us for persons capable of teaching music, tuning pianos, or any other work they desire the blind to do and we will see to it that the work is well and promptly attended to.

H. R. W. MILES, *President.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Machinery, type, stock, etc.....	\$5, 140. 00
Cash.....	343. 20
Building.....	15, 000. 04
Bills collectible, due printing department.....	199. 95
Total.....	<u>20, 683. 19</u>

INDEBTEDNESS.

Mortgage on building due American Security & Trust Co.....	<u>9, 737. 50</u>
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RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	510. 08
From rent.....	518. 00
From contributions.....	755. 00
From entertainments.....	2, 287. 10
From telephone receipts.....	15. 50
From refund.....	24. 27
From chair department.....	372. 88
From magazine.....	72. 30
From printing department.....	2, 117. 86
From appropriation for aid of Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind.....	1, 500. 00
Total receipts.....	<u>8, 172. 99</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For fuel.....	\$189. 20
For light.....	54. 31
For power.....	59. 44
Total for heat, light, and power.....	<u>302. 95</u>
For salaries to blind employees.....	3, 009. 70

For materials used in industries, included in expenses of the various departments.....	\$855.05
For telephone.....	60.00
For interest.....	489.24
For insurance.....	48.75
For chair department.....	71.91
For magazine department.....	202.20
For printing department.....	1,283.49
For F. E. Cleavland estate.....	304.52
For caretaker.....	262.50
For salaries to sighted employees.....	1,794.49
Total expenditures.....	<u>7,829.75</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	<u>343.24</u>

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FLOUR COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: Reporting for the board of flour commissioners, I respectfully beg to state that the board has not been called upon during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, to decide any cases of disputed quality on flour.

Yours, truly,

RALPH L. GALT.

The DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT OF THE ALIENIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit a report of the operations of the office of the alienist of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

There were examined 633 mental suspects at the Washington Asylum Hospital, 337 of whom were transferred to St. Elizabeths Hospital; 203 cases were examined at the juvenile court, and 393 cases were examined at St. Elizabeths Hospital. These examinations required an attendance at court on 46 days. Fifty visits were made to St. Elizabeths Hospital, two visits a week to the juvenile court, and three visits a week to the Washington Asylum Hospital during the year.

Owing to the inability of obtaining suitable clerical assistance the tabulation of these cases and the furnishing of additional information usually embraced in this report has been found impracticable.

During the last year the number of hours at the juvenile court was increased about 50 per cent, and yet the mental and physical examination of all cases which are placed on probation has not been possible. I would therefore urgently recommend that in order to better meet the requirements of the juvenile court, a psychologist be provided at the rate of \$600 per annum, also that the compensation of the stenographer and clerk be increased to at least \$1,200 per annum, as it seems impossible to obtain a competent man at the rate now provided.

The voluntary assistance rendered by Dr. Anah B. Evarts at the juvenile court during the past year has been highly appreciated.

During the year the Washington Board of Trade has approved an amendment to the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia relating to the insane which has been referred to the Board of Charities. It would seem that if this amendment were enacted into law it would be of material benefit to existing conditions as noted in my previous reports.

Respectfully submitted.

S. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.,
Alienist, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY SURGEON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to make the following report in reference to the horses of the District of Columbia. One hundred and twenty-one horses were purchased during the fiscal year. Fifteen horses have died from natural causes, 13 have been destroyed owing to injuries received or infirmities which have rendered them of no value, 50 have been sold at public auction because they were of no further use to the District government, and 97 animals have been transferred from departments which have no further use of them to departments which were in need of them and for the service of which they were suitable.

One hundred and forty-three horses were received at the hospital for treatment of various diseases and injuries. All professional calls were answered both by visit and telephone.

The cattle and hogs owned by the District have also received the professional attention of the veterinarian. These animals are kept at the Washington Asylum and Jail; the Industrial Home School for Colored Children; Home for Aged and Infirm; the Workhouse at Occoquan, Va., and the Reformatory at Lorton, Va.

Very respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
Veterinary Surgeon.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 7, 1918.*

SIRS: As provided by law, I have the honor of submitting the annual report of this board for the fiscal year just ended.

Upon the receipt of your appointment of Dr. Frederick T. Hafelfinger as a member of this board for a period of five years, dating from July 1, 1917, the board organized with the following officers: President, Augustus C. Taylor; secretary, William T. Kerfoot, jr.; treasurer, Charles J. Fuhrmann.

Nine meetings were held for the transaction of business, one of which was special.

Thirty applications for examination were presented and accepted, 13 of which were successful, and licenses were issued to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia.

Eleven applications were received for licenses through reciprocity; all were accepted and licenses accordingly issued.

The register shows the following: Series A, 542; series B, 70; series C, 262; total, 874.

The books of the treasurer, as shown by the District auditor's report, show the following:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at close of last audit, June 17, 1917.....	\$139. 81	
Cash on hand.....	16. 00	
	<hr/>	\$155. 81
Receipts during the year:		
From applications for examinations.....	300. 00	
From applications for reciprocal licenses.....	110. 00	
From permits, renewals and certifications.....	17. 50	
	<hr/>	427. 50
		<hr/>
		\$583. 31

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to members of the board (each \$31).....	155. 00	
To National College of Pharmacy for use of hall.....	75. 00	
For Secretary's services.....	200. 00	
For materials used in examinations.....	20. 00	
For 3 fees returned.....	30. 00	
For postage, printing, stationery, bond of treasurer, dues to National Association, and other incidental expenses...	43. 75	
	<hr/>	523. 75
Balance in bank.....	62. 56	
Cash on hand.....	32. 00	
	<hr/>	94. 56
		<hr/>
		618. 31
Less outstanding checks Nos. 350 and 353.....	35. 00	
	<hr/>	583. 31
		<hr/>

SUMMARY.

Balance as shown by bank book.....	\$62.56
Cash on hand.....	32.00
Total.....	94.56
Less outstanding checks.....	35.00
Actual balance.....	59.56

Very respectfully,

AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
President.

Attest:

W. T. KERFOOT, Jr.,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1918.

SIRS: By direction of the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia, I inclose herewith the report of the secretary-treasurer of the board, showing work done by the board, together with the statement of its finances, for the year ended June 30, 1918.

Summary of work for the year ending June 30, 1918.

	On hand June 30, 1917.	Re- ceived to June 30, 1918.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Re- jection.	With- drawn.	On hand June 30, 1918.
Applications, class C, license by examination—College of graduation:								
Baltimore Medical College.....		1	1	1				
Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery.....		1	1	1				
College of Medical Evangelists.....		1	1	1				
George Washington University...	3	9	12	7				5
Georgetown University.....	2	3	5	1			1	3
Harvard University.....		2	2	2				
Howard University.....	1	16	17	9				8
Johns Hopkins.....		1	1	1				
Leland Stanford University.....		1	1				1	
Maine Medical School.....	1		1	1				
Meharry Medical College.....	1	1	2	1	1			
Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery.....		1	1	1				
Minneapolis College of Medicine and Surgery.....	1	1	2	1	1			
Southern College of Medicine and Surgery.....		1	1		1			
Tufts Medical College.....		1	1		1			
University of Pennsylvania.....		1	1	1				
University of Vermont.....		1	1	1				
Vanderbilt University.....		1	1			1		
Total, class C.....	9	43	52	29	4	1	2	16
Applications, class B, license by reciprocity—State:								
Maryland.....		2	2	2				
Pennsylvania.....		3	3	3				
Virginia.....		1	1	1				
West Virginia.....		1	1	1				
Total, class B.....		7	7	7				
Total, B and C.....	9	50	59	36	4	1	2	16
Midwives, class C, license by examination.....	1		1	1				

Receipts during fiscal year 1918.....	\$895.78
Balance June 30, 1917.....	722.86
Total.....	1,618.64
Disbursements:	
Including, inter alia, legal services.....	\$200.26
Services of secretary.....	522.86
	916.21
	702.43

The board made recommendation for the distribution of the balance on hand, as follows, which was approved by the Commissioners:

Balance.....	\$702.43
Reserved.....	43.43
Total.....	<u>659.00</u>
To the members of the board of supervisors (excluding secretary-treasurer).....	78.00
To the members of the board of examiners (excluding president).....	80.00
To the secretary-treasurer.....	<u>501.00</u>
Total.....	659.00

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR P. COPELAND, M. D.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1918.*

To the honorable BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
District Building, Washington, D. C.

Report of the board of dental examiners of the District of Columbia
for the year ending July 1, 1918.

Number of candidates appeared for examination.....	79
Number licensed.....	41
Number failing to meet requirements.....	38

Cash received by the secretary and disbursed for expenses of the board..... \$811. 75

The above report was submitted at the last meeting of the board
and approved.

W. M. SIMKINS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE NURSES EXAMINING BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 7, 1918.*

Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

The board held 11 meetings during the year and 3 examinations for the registration of nurses. The extra examination was held in September at the request of the Red Cross.

Two of our members have gone to active service in the Red Cross this last year, which has crippled our work very much. The Commissioners have appointed Miss Margaret Flynn, of Providence Hospital, on the board in Miss Butler's place, and on the 1st of July Miss Ella Taylor took Miss Reamy's place.

At the annual meeting in April the present officers were reelected unanimously.

At the September examination there were 38 candidates; in December, 55; and in May 62, making a total of 155, out of which 63 failed to pass.

Nurses registered during the year, 105.

FINANCES.

Balance in bank July 1, 1918.....	\$863. 84
Receipts from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	673. 88
Total.....	1, 537. 72
Expended from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	778. 57
Balance on hand July 1, 1918.....	759. 15

EXPENSES.

Salaries to board members.....	\$404. 00
Rent.....	50. 00
Printing and engraving.....	121. 39
Stamps.....	61. 00
3 fees refunded.....	15. 00
Two \$50 third Liberty loan bonds.....	100. 00
Sundries.....	26. 18
Total.....	778. 57

An inspector of training schools was appointed in December, and the training schools were all inspected. Some of them need to make some changes to come up to the requirements of this board.

Respectfully submitted.

HELEN W. GARDNER, R. N.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CORONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 30, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following table of deaths in the District of Columbia, the investigation of which came within the jurisdiction of the coroner's office, for the year ending June 30, 1918.

Natural causes:

Abscess, ischio-rectal.....	1
Apoplexy.....	61
Abortion.....	3
Alcoholism.....	6
Anemia, pernicious.....	1
Angina pectoris.....	5
Arteriosclerosis.....	29
Appendicitis.....	1
Aneurism.....	7
Asthma.....	9
Bronchitis.....	2
Calculi, billiary.....	1
Cancer.....	20
Cirrhosis of liver.....	3
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....	3
Dementia precox.....	2
Diphtheria.....	4
Diabetes.....	2
Endocarditis.....	119
Epilepsy.....	1
Exposure.....	3
Gastric ulcer.....	1
Gangrene.....	1
Goiter.....	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	58
Heart, valvular disease of.....	52
Heart, fatty.....	2
Heart, dilatation of.....	1
Hepatitis.....	1
Hemophilia.....	3
Hernia, strangulated.....	1
Intestinal obstruction.....	4
Infantile convulsions.....	1
La grippe.....	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	1
Myocarditis.....	36
Marasmus.....	22
Meningitis, acute.....	2
Meningitis, tubercular.....	3
Nephritis.....	47
Premature birth.....	96
Puerperal convulsions.....	2
Pneumonia.....	95
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	12
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	78
Pott's disease.....	2
Peritonitis, tubercular.....	3
Pleurisy.....	1
Pyelitis.....	1

Natural causes—Continued.

Pyemia.....	1
Rickets.....	3
Sunstroke.....	12
Spina bifida.....	1
Septicemia.....	11
Senile debility.....	6
Senile dementia.....	3
Syphilis.....	6
Tubal pregnancy rupture.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	3
Umbilical hemorrhage.....	3
Uremia.....	4
Incomplete transit certificates.....	2
Total.....	867
Stillborn.....	239
Violent deaths.....	381
Total.....	1,487
Number of autopsies:	
United States.....	37
District of Columbia.....	119
Inquests.....	111
Accidental injuries:	
Gas, illuminating.....	41
Gunshot wounds.....	4
Diving, broken neck.....	2
Falls, blows, etc.....	75
Steam railroad accidents—	
In District of Columbia...	13
Not in District of Colum-	
bia.....	1
Street railroad accidents—	
In District of Columbia...	19
Not in District of Colum-	
bia.....	1
Elevator accidents.....	7
Drowning.....	27
Burns and scalds.....	53
Smothering.....	3
Strangulation.....	1
Tetanus.....	1
Legal hanging.....	1
Automobile accidents—	
In District of Columbia...	46
Not in District of Colum-	
bia.....	9

Accidental injuries—Continued.

Bicycle accident	1
Run over by wagon	2
Motorcycle accidents	6
Total	313

Accidental poisoning by—

Alcohol	1
Bichloride of mercury	2
Carbolic acid	3
Ether, anesthetic	1
Coal-tar preparation	1
Total	8

Suicides:

Cyanide of potash	3
Gas, illuminating	17

Suicides—Continued.

Bichloride of mercury	5
Carbolic acid	5
Cutting throat	4
Gunshot wounds	17
Hanging by neck	8
Jumping from building	2

Total	61
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Homicides—

In District of Columbia	38
Not in District of Columbia	1

Total violent deaths	381
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Number of bodies received at morgue	940
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Expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Making autopsies	\$1, 190. 00
Taking testimony at inquests	515. 00
Witness fees	750. 00
Jurors' fees	1, 854. 00
Light and fuel for morgue	160. 38
Laundry for morgue	3. 25
Supplies and repairs for morgue	311. 18
Maintenance for morgue horse and wagon	230. 84
Ice for morgue	90. 46
Upkeep of coroner's automobile, including storage, fuel, and repair	716. 37
Total	5, 822. 13

Respectfully,

J. RAMSEY NEVITT, M. D.,
Coroner.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE ANATOMICAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1918.*

Regular meetings of the board were held in September and February.

Number of cadavers received and distributed to the various schools, 107.

Financial statement.

Balance in American Security & Trust Co.....	\$227. 08
Cadavers delivered, 1916-17, 83 at \$7.....	581. 00
Interest.....	4. 35
Total.....	812. 43
Salary of Wm. Schoneberger.....	488. 00
Salary of secretary-treasurer.....	100. 00
Postage.....	5. 00
Total.....	593. 00
Balance in American Security & Trust Co.....	219. 43
Total.....	812. 43

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. DAVIS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY
MEDICINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1918.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of examiners in veterinary medicine of the District of Columbia held one meeting during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

There were 21 examinations held during the year, and 19 licenses issued.

The following is a report of collections and disbursements of the treasurer of the board of examiners for said fiscal year:

Balance cash on hand, July 13, 1917.....	\$88. 05
Receipts from fees for examinations (21 persons) during year.....	210. 00
Total.....	298. 05
Disbursements for year.....	94. 57
Balance on hand July 19, 1918.....	203. 48
Total.....	298. 05

Very respectfully,

F. W. GRENFELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.